

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS

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Edited by ALBERT SHAW

How Not to Better Social Conditions.

By Theodore Roosevelt. Illustrated.

Mr. Kohlstaat, of Chicago, And His Part in the Political History-Making of 1896.

By Walter Wellman. With Portraits.

Ten Practical Suggestions for Currency Legislation,

From the Following Noted Students of Finance:

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Some Reputations in the Crucible of 1896:

What 1896 Has Shown of Gladstone, Bismarck, the Pope, Cecil Rhodes and Other Celebrities.

By W. T. Stead.

Model Lodging Houses for New York.

With Portraits and Plans.

A Typical Englishman:

Dr. W. P. Brookes, and His British Olympic Games.

By Baron Pierre de Coubertin. Illustrated.

Voice Photography and Rational Voice Production.

By Laura Carroll Dennis.

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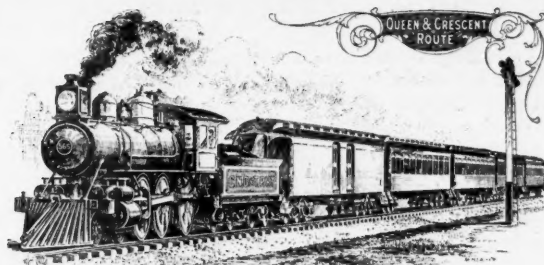
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LINKING THE MIDDLE WEST AND THE MIDDLE SOUTH.



THERE could hardly be a more striking and typical illustration of the advance made by our country, and particularly by the great Central South, during the past century, than that obtained by contrasting the transportation methods of those days with the superb vestibuled railroad trains which now wheel their passengers over the eight hundred and thirty miles between Cincinnati and New Orleans in one day. It has only been about sixty years since that venerable Tennessee oracle, Captain Haynie, upon being questioned concerning the new-fangled inventions called "railroads," with accounts of which the Eastern papers were then teeming, announced to those who were consulting him that the promoters of these innovations asserted them to be "rale roads," but that they were really nothing but "impositions upon the public!"

THE MIDDLE WEST A CENTURY AGO.

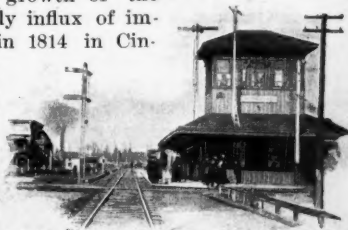
A hundred years ago Cincinnati was a seven year-old village, which had been laid out, under the protection of Fort Washington, on part of the million acres of land granted to John Cleve Symmes. Gov. Arthur St. Clair's disastrous defeat by Little Turtle and Blue Jacket in 1791 had been followed by Anthony Wayne's spirited and successful campaign against the Indians of the Northwest Territory, and with the increase of safety against these marauders the settlement, which had from the first been the centre of trade for the whole Miami country, was extending its commercial activities as rapidly as the primitive and inadequate methods of transportation would permit. Two years before, in 1794, the traffic between this trading station and Pittsburg, itself an outlying military post at that time, had caused the establishment of a regular "line" of two keel-boats, which, with port holes and bullet-proof covers, and furnished with cannon and small arms, were poled up and down the river about

once a month. By far the larger portion of the goods from the East, however, came across the Allegheny Mountains from Baltimore and Philadelphia in great six-horse teams. Southward the trade was carried entirely on "broad horns," as the flat-boats were called. These structures of rough timbers, loaded with hides, hardware, dry goods and rum, were floated down the Ohio or the rivers of Kentucky and Tennessee until they reached the lordly Mississippi, and were borne far down to New Orleans, "the emporium of the South." The cargo sold or traded for sugar, coffee or cotton, the flat-boat broken up and disposed of as timber, these hardy navigators would tow their acquisitions back in keel-boats. A year's time was not an extravagant allowance for the round trip—now made in twenty-four hours.

At the centenary date named, Daniel Boone had "cilled" his famous "bar" and recorded the feat upon a beech-tree in Eastern Tennessee thirty-six years before, and both Kentucky and Tennessee had just been admitted to the Union. Local travel, however, was in a most primitive condition. The inhabitants of Cincinnati still fared south on horse-back or by stage coach along the old Lexington turnpike (now viewed from the windows of the railway flyers), and from far over in the western part of Tennessee a magnate of those days used to send his wife to the Virginia Springs each season in a great coach, drawn by six "yellow horses" and accompanied by an extensive retinue of servants and outriders.

A RAILROAD DEMANDED.

This paucity of intercourse could not, however, conceal the rapid growth of the country. The steady influx of immigrants resulted in 1814 in Cincinnati's incorporation as a city, and two years later the building of the first steam boat there





marked the beginning of a new era of commercial activity. But the young giant of trade was roused to new desires and ambitions by this acquirement of dignities and extension of influence. He lusted for the fertile East Kentucky and Tennessee lands, too far inland to get much benefit from such water carriage, and soon after the success of Peter Cooper's railway experiment at Baltimore had been bruited abroad, there arose a clamor for the construction of a railroad which should tap this undeveloped region—the marvelous extent of whose wealth no one at that time even faintly conceived.

THE CINCINNATI SOUTHERN.

In looking over the possibilities in this plan of communication between the Central States and the South it soon became evident that Chattanooga was the commercial as it had been the military key to the Middle South, for it provides equally access to the rich mining country of Alabama and the cotton and sugar and imports of New Orleans on the one side, and to the thriving trade of Atlanta, the lumber of the Georgia coast and the fruits of Florida on the other. Gen. Burnside, while in command of the Military Department of the Cumberland, had recommended the building of a railway from Cincinnati to Nashville, and though his scheme was finally abandoned his careful surveys, made by Major W. A. Gunn, proved very valuable in 1869 to the projectors of the Cincinnati Southern, who finally located their road for most of its length on the identical route suggested by the government engineer. Work was begun in 1873,

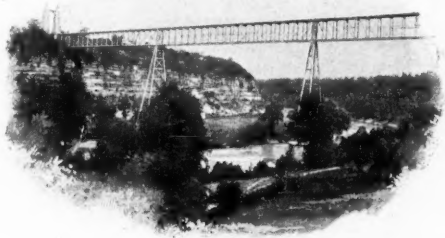


and the completion of the road was celebrated by a grand banquet in the Cincinnati Music Hall, at which were a thousand representative citizens of Cincinnati and of the Southern cities thus brought into closer communication with her.

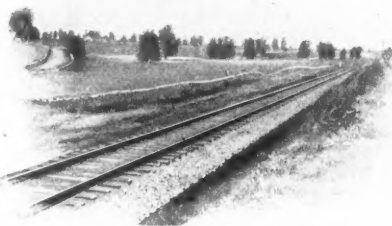
The Cincinnati Southern represented the then high water mark of excellence in railroad construction. It crossed the Kentucky on the first cantilever bridge erected in America, and this structure was christened High Bridge to emphasize the fact that it overtopped all others in height—a place of honor which subsequent builders have wrested from it. The masonry and viaducts were all of the most substantial build.

KEEPING PACE WITH THE TIMES.

The road was leased to the Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific Ry. Co. in 1881, and



HIGH BRIDGE, KENTUCKY.



STANDARD TRACK IN THE BLUE GRASS.

even then the standards of railroads were undergoing radical changes. The rails that were then in use would be all inadequate to stand the wear of the heavier rolling stock, the vastly increased volume of traffic and the requirements in speed which have advanced so remarkably: so that during the last decade the entire route has by persistent effort been brought to a state of the utmost perfection. Sidings have been multiplied, and the latest and most approved ideas have been introduced into equipment and operation. The track is laid with heavy steel, in a deep bed of broken stone ballast, accurately surfaced and lined, making a roadway that is equaled by few roads in the United States.

THE BLOCK SYSTEM AND ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT.

Few travelers realize the marvelous system devised by modern ingenuity to protect them during their sojourn on these flying palaces. The track, from one end to the other, is divided up into "blocks," into no one of which a train can enter until all along its length the news has been flashed that the way is clear, and inside the blocks automatic signals give warning by the appearance of a red bull's-eye when another train has the right of way.

At every road crossing an insistent electric gong proclaims the approach of trains, while crossings with other lines are provided with an interlocking device, controlled from the switch-tower and indicated by a series of semaphores, which so interconnects the tracks that it is literally impossible for



two trains to arrive at the crossing simultaneously. All along the line, too, there is an unending succession of signs and signals: mile-posts mark the traveler's progress; sign-posts warn the engineer of yard-limits or water tanks ahead; imperative commands to "stop" or "slow" and notifications of



near-by stations and road crossings abound; signs which mark the limit of each county or corporation and a more pretentious standard where there stands some mute reminder of the location of State boundaries are clearly and unmistakably laid off—these stretch along an open book to him who knows the language.

With such completeness and perfection of details in the road itself one would naturally expect the superb rolling-stock which is a characteristic feature of the Queen & Crescent. Huge compound, ten-wheel locomotives, models of the highest finish and efficiency, from the electric bulb in the headlight to the safety-vestibule on the tender, whirl along behind them vestibuled trains which cannot be duplicated anywhere else south of the Ohio River. The handsome cars are heated by steam, and lighted by the unrivaled Pintsch gas system; French plate windows, cunningly inlaid woodwork and plush upholstery, at once rich and refined, vie in pleasing the traveler's eye; smoking rooms and lavatories abound, and all trains are provided with Westinghouse air-brakes and the most ingenious automatic air-signals. The



traveler by night has his choice between a compartment car and the usual standard "sleeper," while the *café*, parlor and observation cars supply all his wants during the waking hours. The cuisine is notable, and those to whom economy is an object will appreciate the *à la carte* bill of fare offered—which also does away with that exasperating necessity to pay for a dinner when one's appetite calls merely for a cup of tea.

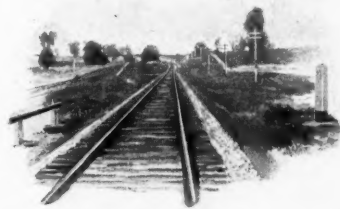
A particular feature of Queen & Crescent travel is its freedom from the annoyance of cinders, dust and smoke. The engines of passenger trains are provided with every available appliance for preventing both smoke and cinders, and the ride can be made over the Q. & C. as free from these nuisances as the trains of Eastern lines that are run by anthracite coal. The annoyance of traveling in a cloud of dust is avoided by the use of ballast of broken stone. Engines drawing passenger trains are provided with electric headlights as an additional safe-guard at night. In the matter of train-service the Queen & Crescent is peculiarly unapproachable. Eighty-six miles shorter than any other route between Cincinnati and New Orleans, it operates a regular schedule of twenty-four hours between the two cities. It is (in connec-

tion with the Southern Railway) the direct line between Cincinnati and Chattanooga, Atlanta or Jacksonville, and lessens the distance in each case by over a hundred miles. It is, moreover, the sole line running through cars without changes, and with all the conveniences of modern travel, between Cincinnati and San Francisco—and it is safe to say that just as it was the first railway in point of time to initiate fast special service for Southern tourists, so it is to-day the first in point of excellence.

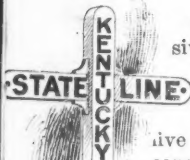


ALONG THE QUEEN AND CRESCENT.

From either an æsthetic or a utilitarian standpoint the country traversed is quite unique. For fifty or sixty miles after leaving the Ohio River one passes through a fertile, hilly country, which suddenly gives place to that blue-grass region the name of which is so indelibly associated with such men as Clay, Birney and Shelby; "a land of brilliant statesmen, beautiful women, fine horses and social splendors." It has a character all its own, this blue-grass country, and those who have passed through it even once are ever afterward hard to satisfy in the matter of landscapes. With its superb agricultural resources and the thoroughbred horses and cattle which have contributed much to its fame, it bears everywhere the stamp of plenty and content. One crosses the Kentucky River on that High Bridge before spoken of, 286 feet in height, and with its superstructure resting directly upon the cliffs on either side instead of upon artificial piers. Crossing the Cumberland River at Point Burnside (where the war-time forti-



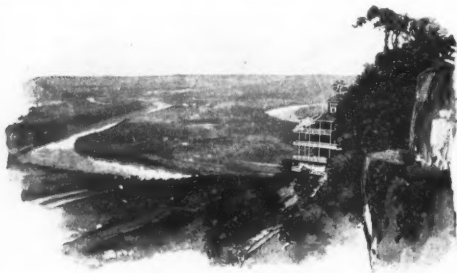
fications still mark out that general's base of supplies), the line enters a region whose resources and natural features are striking in the extreme. This is the Cumberland Plateau, a great tract of over five thousand square miles, pushed up to an average elevation of nearly 2,000 feet above sea level. Two great river systems and innumerable smaller streams intersect it; the winters are short and mild, the summers rarely oppressively hot; the primeval forest stretches in every direction as far as the eye can reach, with timber wealth inestimable; but all these conditions are surpassed in interest by the hidden treasures of coal, iron and building stone.



The coal field is practically co-extensive with the tableland, and is a part of that vast Alleghany field stretching from Pennsylvania to Alabama. It has been estimated that these five thousand square miles of territory cover a deposit of more than forty billion tons of coal and the mines are rapidly increasing in number and value.

THE FIELD OF THE BLUE AND GRAY.

Three decades ago, too, many thousands of men in Blue and Gray were busy making history in these parts. The battlefield of Perryville was passed back near Danville, Ky., and near the Tennessee border, not far from Somerset, occurred the battle of Mill Springs, where President Garfield made his *début* before the public. Indeed all this region has known the iron heel of war, for the opposing armies swept back and forth over it throughout the war. But it is when we reach the Tennessee Valley that we come upon scenes of most intense interest to every American. After climbing through Emory Gap and swinging down toward the river the traveler finds himself surrounded by mementos of that bloody campaign which culminated



FROM TOP OF LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN

here in 1863. On the right is Walden's Ridge, over which Rosecrans' left wing was adroitly thrown, when the diversion was made which sealed the fate of Chattanooga. When within seven miles of Chattanooga one first catches sight of huge Mount Lookout, lifting up its 2,300 feet of height, a mile south of the city. Up the river to the left are the two islands where Sherman concealed the boats in which he floated his men across to the assault on Missionary Ridge. Chicka-

mauga Creek, whose very name is terrible from association with that dread conflict, is crossed with the Ridge appearing to the left and Orchard Knob



ON THE EMORY RIVER (BABAHATCHIE OF THE INDIANS).

ahead, while further on still is placid Lookout, now a famous sanitarium, as if endeavoring to make some amends for the brave fellows who went to their last account during the "Battle Above the Clouds."

To commemorate these Titanic events the government has appropriately laid out a great National Military Park, restoring the Chickamauga battleground to its former condition, marking the various positions of the troops by monuments and erecting guiding tablets of bronze which enable the visitor to reconstruct in his mind the scenes of those eventful days. In order to assist in grasping the *ensemble* five steel and iron observation towers have been placed on spots commanding the whole battlefield, and over fifty miles of fine roads facilitate a detailed survey of the ground.

Not far away the lessons thus learned are pointed by the sight of the soldiers' cemetery where lie some fourteen thousand of those who wore the Blue; the Confederate cemetery likewise contains the graves of a great number of their heroes. Indeed, with its old military hospital, prisons and breastworks, Chattanooga is a constant reminder of the great conflicts which raged around it; despite this, however, it is to-day a modern, progressive city, where the tourist to or from the South may find excellent hostelries, fine stores, thriving industries and some half a dozen railroads,—all connections of the Queen & Crescent,—to carry him whithersoever he will.

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THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS, EDITED BY ALBERT SHAW.

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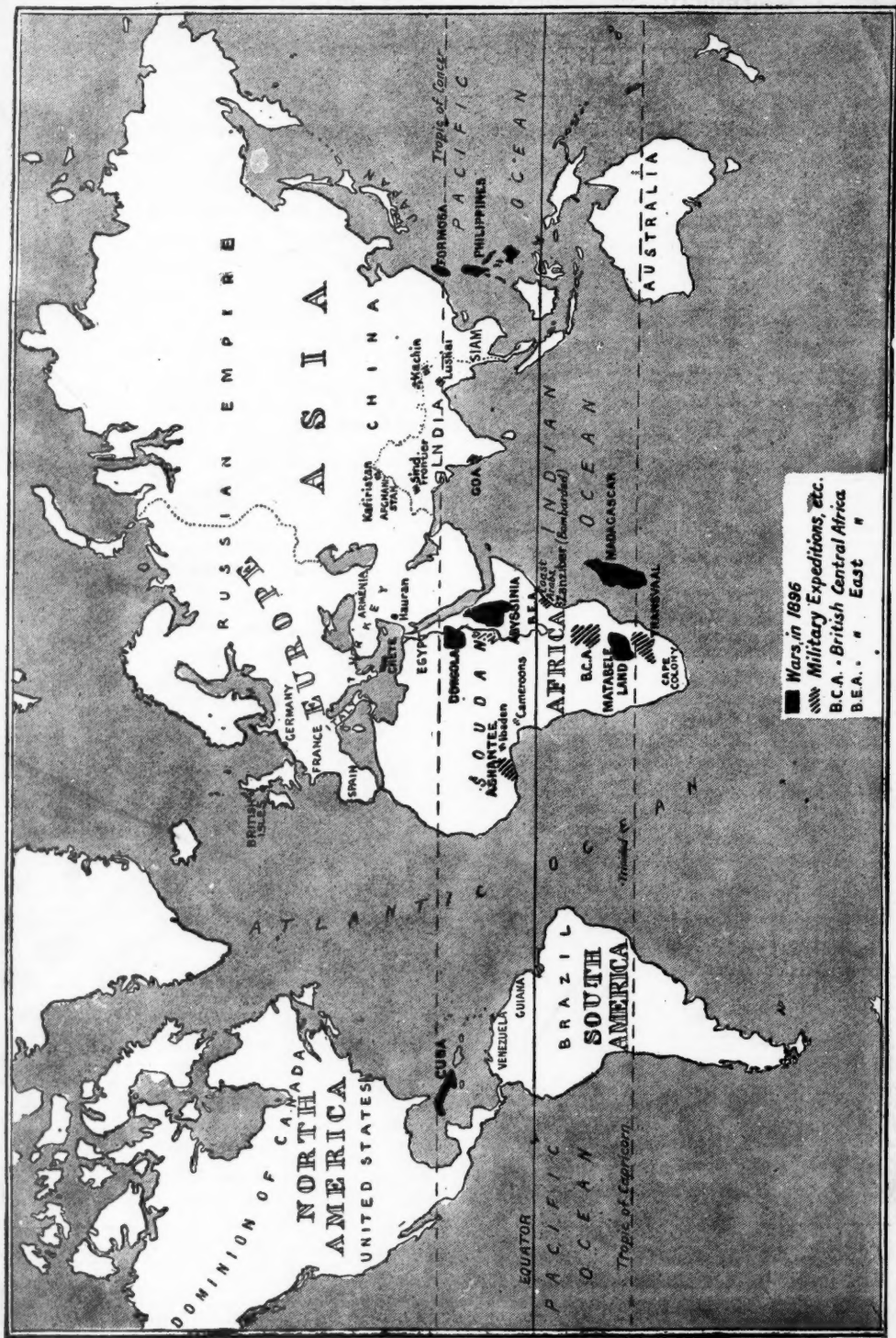
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THE WAR MAP OF THE WORLD, 1896.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

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NO. 1.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

*The Strifes
of 1896.*

No sword has been drawn by one great civilized state against another through the whole of 1896, but the gates of the Temple of Janus have by no means been shut. The map which serves as our frontispiece shows in how many places the year has brought not peace but war. By far the most blood-stained portion of the world's surface so far as 1896 is concerned is the Ottoman Empire. There has been actual fighting in Crete, while the tale of massacres of Armenians in all parts of the empire is still far from complete. "The Shadow of God" in Constantinople is haunted by a perpetual fear, and he imagines, like most men in panic, that he can best secure his own safety by striking terror. Abdul Hamid embodies in his reign, and in the massacres by which its closing days are being marked, a great object lesson as to the real nature of Turkish rule. Without some such demonstration it would have been impossible for us to conceive the popular enthusiasm which launched medieval Europe on the series of enterprises that we call Crusades. There are many persons to-day who would be very glad to see a new crusade preached for the extermination of the "Infidel," not because he is an infidel, but because he has established assassination as an instrument of government, and replied by massacre to the protests of the conscience of Europe and America. Casting a rapid glance over the world, it is curious to note how much of the fighting has gone on in the islands. On the continents there has been little war; but man has faced man in deadly wrath in Crete, in Cuba, in Madagascar, and in the Philippine Islands. In fact, with the exception of the continent of Africa, and certain of these islands, 1896 has been a year of peace. These, however, are considerable



exceptions; and neither in Cuba nor the Philippines did 1896 bring any prospect of peace. The struggle on both sides is marked by atrocities of which the civilized world hears a little from Cuba, but nothing much from the Philippines. In Madagascar, a French expedition to Antananarivo has placed the French in nominal possession of the island. It is only nominal, for outside the capital the French appear to be obeyed only so far as their guns will carry, and until such time as their guns are removed. On the African continent there has been more serious fighting. Italy suffered a great defeat in Abyssinia, which, however, has been a blessing in disguise, in that it has led to the abandonment of the ambitious scheme of establishing an Ethiopian empire raised upon the colony of Erythraea. The defeat in Africa shook down the Crispi ministry, and crippled Italy in the estimation of Europe. It was also the means of launching the long-expected expedition for the recovery of the Soudan. The Anglo-Egyptian force under the Sirdar, Sir Herbert Kitchener, achieved an almost bloodless success when it marched southward along the Nile valley, and cleared the soldiers of the



ITALY AND ABYSSINIA: A GERMAN VIEW.
From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

Mahdi out of the fertile provinces of Dongola. It is understood that this year when the Nile is high Dongola will be used as a base for the reconquest of Khartoum. But for the unfortunate issue of Jameson's raid, Cecil Rhodes would probably have realized his ideal of joining the Cape to Cairo before the end of the century. Matabeleland has risen in revolt and has been reconquered. The Transvaal has been the scene of fighting which could hardly be dignified by the title of a war. On the other side, the Ashanti power has been broken by an English expedition, which has opened up one of the dark places of the world, full of frightful cruelty, to the milder influences of commerce and civilization. As the year closed, Sir George Taubman Goldie was departing for the Niger in order to strike a blow at one of the slave-trading tribes which still live and thrive under the nominal protectorate of the Niger Company.

Famines in one part of India or another were of almost yearly recurrence a hundred years ago. The greatest triumph of the English *régime* has been its success in bringing the surplus food of one district to the relief of starving millions in another. But although the famine fiend has thus been checked, its ravages are not altogether overcome. For the third year in succession the crops have failed, and experienced observers declare that the dearth will be the worst India has suffered for fifty years. The *Times* correspondent gives the following account of the position in the North West Provinces and Oudh:



THE TWO DESTROYING DEMONS OF INDIA.
From the *Hindī Punch*.

The first area, where the greatest failure of crops has occurred, covers 25,000 square miles, with a population of 13,000,000. Here the famine may be acute. The second area, where there has been severe failure, covers 30,000 square miles, with a population of 14,000,000. The third area, where there has been considerable failure, covers 25,000 square miles, with a population of 12,500,000.



FAMINE ON THE PROWL. (From *London Punch*, Dec. 5.)

The divisions worst off are Allahabad, Lucknow and Faizabad, with the portion of Agra which is not protected by irrigation.

As for the prospects, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches of rain over the provinces within the next fortnight would reduce the difficulties by a half to three-quarters. With no rain until Christmas, but a favorable fall at the usual period toward the end of the year, it is calculated that relief would have been given to 8 or 10 per cent. of the population in the area worst affected, and to 3 or 4 per cent. in the less distressed area. In the event of the failure of the Christmas rains the percentage would be doubled, or even higher than this. Prices would in the event of drought up to the monsoon period in June, rule enormously high, but the Lieutenant-Governor does not apprehend a complete failure of supplies next summer, as local stocks will be supplemented by importations. A significant sign that famine conditions are beginning to prevail in certain areas is that the prices of fine and coarse grains are closely approximating.

At the present moment 250,000 persons are being employed on relief works. In the Punjab, 9,200; North-West Provinces, 130,100; Central India, 17,300; Rajputana, 26,000; Bengal, 3,400; Burma, 16,600; Bombay, 11,600; Madras, 36,500. Fortunately last month brought welcome showers of rain, which have done something to prevent the famine which threatens to develop into an absolutely devastating scourge in this new year. The Indian government is exerting itself to meet the threatened disaster with adequate resources, but it is to be feared that no expenditure of time or money will be able to prevent the mowing down of many thousands, possibly hundreds of thousands, of human beings in India. The population has increased so rapidly under the pacific rule of the Queen that there are millions, possibly scores of millions, in India who

are, so to speak, living below the high-water mark of periodic famines which constantly occur in that country. If there were fewer of them, they might live and thrive above high-water mark; as it is, the salvage of the population that is habitually underfed perishes whenever there is too little rain or too much. It may, of course, be argued that there would always be this margin of hungry millions even if the population were not so dense on the soil, and that, no doubt, is true. Probably there is less starvation in the United States to-day with its seventy million population than there was when the Pilgrim Fathers landed, when the inhabitants, all told, did not exceed a million.

If Asia has been scourged by the withholding of those fruitful showers without which the most fertile loam is as barren as alkali, her sister continent has this past year suffered from a disaster hardly less appalling. The rinderpest, said to have been introduced into Abyssinia by plague-smitten cattle sent to supply the Italian army with food, found Africa as virgin soil for its ravages. From the mountains of Rasselas it began its march southward, eating up as it went nine-tenths of the hoofed beasts, wild and tame, of the African continent. The herds upon which the natives of the interior depend so largely for their sustenance were mown down as the meadow-grass falls before the scythe, only the fringes being spared. Nor does the rinderpest discriminate between the domesticated and the wild cattle. The savage buffalo wallowing in the marsh found no method of escape from the invisible Death. Nor were swift-footed antelope able to elude the swifter darts of the deadly archer. Three out of five species of antelope died like rotten sheep. The others, for some cause not yet discovered, seem to be immune. For some time it was hoped that the broad waters of the Zambesi would offer an insuperable barrier to the southerly-marching rinderpest. But the subtle



(From a South African paper.)

KILLING INFECTED CATTLE.

contagion leaped the mighty river and began its ravages in Rhodesia. It is the fashion to speak of war as the sum of all evils. The war in Matabeleland was a pleasure jaunt compared with the horror of the cattle plague. It is computed that out of 200,000 cattle in Rhodesia it has not left 15,000 alive. The milk, the beef, the leather, and the transport of the country were all destroyed. Faring southward, the rinderpest struck Khama's country, a land which is far richer in beeves than Rhodesia. The Bechuanas and Bamangwato were mighty herdsmen. They numbered their cattle at one million. When the rinderpest left them, 800,000 beasts lay dead on the veldt, and Khama rejoiced that the percentage of mortality was, comparatively speaking, so low. From Bechuanaland the deadly scourge is traveling to Cape Colony, where it is expected it will eat up the cattle down to the sea. So terrible a visitation, extending over so wide an area, is almost unknown in the annals of Africa. The grievous murrain that smote the herds of Pharaoh was but a parochial epidemic compared with this continental catastrophe.



THE TEN PLAGUES OF SOUTH AFRICA.

From the South African Review.

Having inflicted the rinderpest upon the whole African continent as an incident of her disastrous and disgraceful campaign, Italy has concluded a treaty with King Menelik of Abyssinia which closes the door upon her dream of a great African empire. Everything but the small colony of Erythrea on the Red Sea coast is to be given up. So Italy gets back her soldiers who were prisoners of war in Abyssinia, and King Menelik is freed from the dread of Italian conquest. Henceforth he is to be recognized as an independent monarch who can make treaties and do as he pleases for all the world as if he were a great power. The Italians, on the whole, are very glad that at last they have been able to let go of the ears of the wolf who had fastened his fangs pretty deeply into their wrist. It is a sad awakening from the dream which led the Italian kingdom to embark on its African adventure. Abyssinia now stands practically alone

The Exit
of Italy from
Abyssinia.

as an independent African power, though the Transvaal under President Kruger clearly aims at such a position, and will not easily be dissuaded.

*England's
Advance in
the Soudan.*

It is understood that Abyssinia enjoyed the benevolent support of France and Russia in the conclusion of peace, and rumor has it that at least one of the two partners would be very glad to facilitate a similar treaty of evacuation which would deliver the adjacent regions of Africa from the presence of a British garrison. There seems, however, to be no disposition on the part of the British government to take the hint. Speaking at the Guildhall in November, Lord Salisbury declared, with significant emphasis, that he did not see any reason in the condition of Europe for evacuating a single acre of the territory England is occupying. So far indeed are the British from evacuating Egypt, or thinking of any such step at present, that one of the newspaper sensations last month has been a circumstantial statement to the effect that the Sirdar, during his visit to England, has secured the sanction of the Government for his plans for advancing this year upon Khartoum with a mixed Anglo-Egyptian force of twenty-five thousand men. The story is declared to be premature; but if all goes well in Dongola, and so far everything



M. HANOTAUX, FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER.

has gone better than was expected, it is almost certain that when the Nile is high an attempt will be made to re-establish the authority of the Khedive in the city of Khartoum. The French, on the whole, have taken Lord Salisbury's declaration very quietly, a symptom which tends to confirm the belief in England that as the Franco-Russian understanding recognized that Germany was to keep Alsace and Lorraine, so it recognizes the *status quo* in the Nile valley. M. Hanotaux's remarks on the subject have been mild and vague.

The Czar, after spending a little holiday in Darmstadt, returned to Russia. Many reports have been flying about as to the selection which he has made of a successor to Prince Lobanoff. It was indeed telegraphed all over Europe that Count Vorontsoff-Daschkoff was to be appointed foreign secretary, with the status of Chancellor. The news was no sooner printed than it was contradicted. The next statement was that M. Nelidoff was to be brought from Constantinople in order to direct the foreign policy of Russia. That also seems to be premature, and the reasons which led to the passing over of M. Nelidoff when Prince Lobanoff was selected are still more potent to-day. Russia can ill afford to change ambassadors at Constantinople at such a crisis as the present.

A cold douche has been administered to the somewhat gushing sentiment of the French by the declaration of M. Hanotaux in the French Chamber. Questioned as to whether he could not make a full statement as to the Franco-Russian Alliance, he stated in effect that he could not, because there was nothing more to say. The visit of the Czar and the speeches made by the Czar and President Faure at Chalons had notified to the world the existence of a friendly understanding, and to their words nothing could be

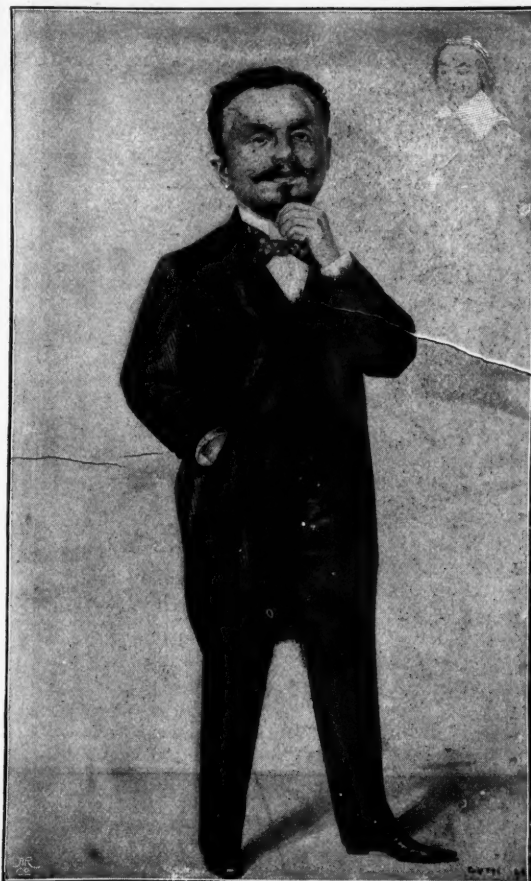


GOOD BUSINESS.

KHEDIVE: "Please, sir, they say you'll have to pay this yourself!"

JOHN BULL (calling out after France and Russia): "All right, gentlemen! Only remember—who pays the piper, calls the tune!"

From *Punch* (London).



M. HANOTAUX.

As seen by the artist of *Vanity Fair* (London), November 12, 1896.

added. Thereupon (so they declare in England, where it is always the custom to deny the existence of any real Franco Russian Alliance) there went by the board the last lingering hope that the friendly understanding had been converted into a binding treaty. Russia, in 1890, it is said, sought in vain for the renewal of the secret treaty with Germany, which was to all intents and purposes equivalent to a quasi-guarantee of the treaty of Frankfort, for it bound over Russia to friendly neutrality in case France went to war to snatch back the lost provinces. It was not until Count Caprivi had refused to renew that treaty that Russia began to coquette with France. After all these years, say our English observers, the courtship does not seem to have got further than an affectionate understanding, entered into by Russia quite as much for the purpose of preventing France disturbing the peace of Europe as for any love of the Republic. So much more important is the way things are done than the thing

that is done, that France is really rejoicing and feeling as if her old position was restored in Europe by virtue of an understanding which, for the time being at least, definitely forbids her to dream of revenge. Still the French made a wry face over the news that there was no treaty to be announced. Madame Novikoff, the other day, was listening to a discussion about the person who was to succeed Prince Lobanoff as Foreign Minister, when she suddenly exclaimed "Why two? We have a very good one already." "And who may he be?" asked her visitor in amazement. "Why Monsieur Hanotaux," said she; "he does very well. I see no need for a colleague." In England, however, it is more palatable to say that France has become a Russian dependency than that the French Foreign Minister is the successor of Prince Lobanoff.

The Reichstag and Bismarck's Revelations.

The German Reichstag has had an opportunity of debating the revelations made by Prince Bismarck; first as to the existence of the treaty with Russia, and secondly its annulment by Count Caprivi. The Foreign Minister made the best defense he could, and avoided saying anything with even more than the usual official capacity for using non-committal terms. But like most discussions in Parliaments on foreign affairs, it came too late to do any good. What a



CONSUMED IN THE SERVICE OF THE COUNTRY!

From *Ulk* (Berlin), November 13, 1896.



M. F. Cambon, France.
Chevalier Pansa, Italy.
Baron Calice, Ausaria-Hungary.

M. Nelidoff, Russia.
Baron Saurma De Jetsch, Germany.
Sir Philip Currie, Great Britain.

THE AMBASSADORS OF THE EUROPEAN POWERS AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

farce representative government is when foreign affairs are "on the carpet." Here one finds the German Reichstag, the representative assembly of the German Empire, discussing for the first time in 1896 a treaty which was made in 1884, the very existence of which was never whispered, much less debated, during all the years in which it governed the policy of Germany, and which was annulled in 1890, equally without the knowledge or consent of the Reichstag. Could anything illustrate more forcibly the emptiness of the theory that the Reichstag has any control over the foreign policy of the German Empire? There are some who believe that the English Parliament has almost as little say in such matters, and that no doubt is true with one important proviso. In England the Parliament cannot control foreign policy, but it makes and unmakes foreign ministers. In Germany the Imperial Chancellor does not depend, either for his appointment or his maintenance in office, upon the vote of the majority of the Reichstag. But, notwithstanding this difference, Lord Salisbury is probably as little hampered by Parliament as Prince Bismarck was by the Reichstag. In America it is somewhat different.

*Salisbury on
Salvation Through
the Sultanate.*

Lord Salisbury's speech at the Guildhall has been accepted throughout Europe as an utterance making for harmony. Lord Salisbury spoke smooth words and prophesied peace. He praised the European concert, abjured all notion of isolated action, and beyond a significant hint that the salvation of Turkey was to be sought for through the Sultanate—he did not say through the present Sultan—nothing was said that could make even the most sensitive of the great powers feel that England was going to precipitate the much dreaded war. So the order of the day is to do nothing, but to let the ambassadors exercise such pressure as they can, by hinting at the possible deposition of the Sultan, and assuring each other all the time that they are so horribly afraid of the responsibility of bringing about a war that they would rather allow the Sultan to bring it about himself,—a contingency by no means improbable.

*Sick
Unto Death.*

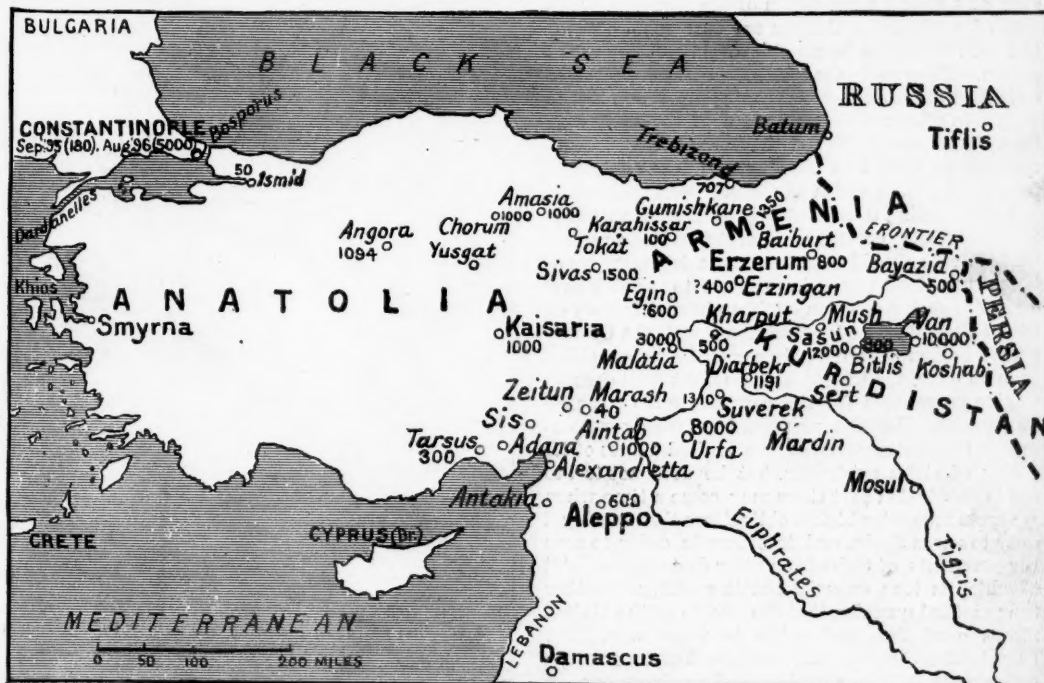
It is learned from Constantinople that M. Nelidoff takes the very gloomiest view as to the prospect in Turkey. No one knows better the utter rottenness of the whole

fabric than the ambassador who has done his best to patch it up. Massacres continue to occur occasionally, and the ambassadors are so powerless that they cannot even secure safe conduct for the philanthropic agents who are charged with the distribution of charity to the Armenian remnant. Under these circumstances it is not inconceivable that the plan which Mr. Stride puts forward in one of the American reviews might be realized, and the long continued agony of the Christian East might once more compel Western Christendom to organize knight-hospitallers who would undertake to succor the wretched, even although the distribution of relief entailed at the same time the maintenance of a sufficient armed force to keep the marauders at bay.

Rumors of Partition. Although all the great powers are pledging themselves to do nothing to bring about the partition of Turkey, and are pledging themselves more emphatically than ever to the maintenance of the territorial *status quo*, rumors are gaining ground that the European Cabinets are discussing the possible eventuality of the break-up of the Ottoman Empire. The visit of the Grand Duke Nicholas to Vienna has been made the occasion of a rumor to the effect that he was to sound the Emperor of Austria upon a provisional scheme of partition. Austria, according to this story, was to be allowed to go to Salamanca; Italy was to have Albania; Russia, Asia Minor; and France, Syria; and England was to be allowed to

retain Egypt. Some such scheme as this may possibly be floating about in the minds of Continental statesmen, but its transition into actual fact would raise so many difficulties that the statesmen and sovereigns, who, as Lord Salisbury said, are trustees for their people, may be pardoned if they shrink, as from a nightmare, from the thought of a general partition.

America and Europe in Turkey. Mr. Cleveland is frank and outspoken in respect to the deplorable facts of hideous social disorder in Turkey, in his annual message to Congress. He alludes to the destruction of American property, and declares that the future safety of American citizens in the Turkish Empire is by no means assured. But he is not in favor of any steps on the part of our government that would antagonize the Sultan or that could be construed as interference by any of the European powers. The Turkish question, so far as it affects in any wise our own policy or public duty, is thus made over by Mr. Cleveland to Mr. McKinley even more completely than the Cuban issue. It is true that we have within the past few weeks had many assurances from beyond the seas that at last the European concert is in harmony and that Russia, France and England have definitely agreed that they will make a joint naval demonstration and compel the Sultan to institute sweeping reforms throughout the whole empire. Italy and Austria are said to have given their consent to this arrangement, while Germany



THE ARMENIAN MASSACRES. [The figures are those given in the Consular reports as the number of Armenians killed.]

is reported as neither participating nor protesting, but tacitly consenting by sufferance. Certainly it is to be hoped that Europe may agree upon some plan for coercing the Sultan before the whole Armenian race is exterminated. But we have had so many reports at different times of prospective intervention by the joint action of the powers, that this time we shall wait for the event before indulging in ardent hopes. Who will be American Minister to Turkey?

*Mr. Cleveland
on the
Cuban Rebellion.*

Mr. Cleveland's message to Congress, —his last annual state paper of this kind,—was a very long document, filling about twelve closely printed newspaper columns. The public was especially anxious to know what Mr. Cleveland would have to say about the relation of this country to the situation in Cuba. His remarks upon that topic were certainly not disappointing by reason of their brevity, inasmuch as they would fill five or six pages of this magazine if reprinted as an excerpt from the message. Reviewing the facts of the war, Mr. Cleveland could not find that either side had made any great progress during the past few months. The Spaniards hold the towns, while the Cuban insurgents roam at will over at least two-thirds of the island. Spain has sent reinforcements from time to time, and her army in Cuba is larger than ever before, but on the other hand the evidence shows that the insurgents are more numerous and better provided with munitions of war than at any previous time. Mr. Cleveland sees no prospect what ever of an early termination of the struggle. The sort of warfare the Cubans are carrying on seems to the President to be capable of indefinite prolongation. Meanwhile the tendency of both parties to devastate the island by destroying property, and to violate in other respects all rules of civilized warfare, seems constantly increasing. Mr. Cleveland reminds us that this country has large financial interests in Cuba which are being sacrificed, while it is also costing us a great deal of money to maintain a legally correct neutrality. He suggests that if Spain should offer to Cuba a full measure of home rule, Cuba remaining subject to Spanish sovereignty, such a solution ought to be satisfactory on both sides. And he is of opinion that if the Cubans should be doubtful of Spain's good faith in making such an offer, the United States might well consent to give guarantees for the carrying out of the arrangement. For the present, he strongly recommends the continuance by the United States of its policy of strict neutrality, but he does not fail to say in conclusion that there may come a time when we must recognize higher obligations than our legal duty towards Spain, and interfere in order to save the remnants of Cuba from utter destruction. All of which is true enough; but it avoids altogether the practical question that the people of the United States must face and settle in some way. Mr. Cleveland makes it perfectly plain that the struggle going on in Cuba is a useless and a ruinous one,—a

deadlocked situation. Spain has gone too far to withdraw, yet has no reasonable prospect of being able to reduce the island to order. The insurgents can apparently keep up the insurrection indefinitely, yet in their lack of seaports, ships, and outside connections, they are not likely for a long time to expel or wear out the Spanish soldiers. The only conclusion to be drawn from the President's discussion is that sooner or later the United States must interfere. But who is to determine the precise moment when what the President calls "higher considerations" should lead us to act? Perhaps Mr. Cleveland means to have the country understand that such a time will come after the inauguration of his successor. Only two months now remain of his term, and if there is to be intervention in Cuba it would perhaps be better that the policy should be initiated by the McKinley administration.

*The Death
of Maceo.*

The country would probably have been ready enough to accept Mr. Cleveland's plan of postponement, but for the fact that the message was immediately followed by a great sensation in Cuba,—a sensation that intensified the popular American feeling against Spain. It was reported through the Spanish military authorities that General Antonio Maceo, the intrepid leader of



A SPANISH CARTOON (Showing how "Uncle Sam's" cold northern breeze threatens to cost Spain her Cuban hat and her Philippine cloak, while also raising the dust of Carlist and Republican revolutions at home against the monarchy).



THE LATE GEN. ANTONIO MACEO.

the insurgent forces in the western half of Cuba, had been killed in a skirmish. The report was at first denied by the insurgents, but after a few days it was admitted to be true. Friends of the Cuban cause, however, spread abroad a detailed and circumstantial story to the effect that Maceo had been treacherously persuaded to meet certain of the Spanish leaders under a flag of truce, and that with the members of his staff he was murdered by men in ambush, the whole plot having been conceived by high Spanish officials. This story was commonly believed in the United States, although promptly denied from Madrid and Havana, and the excitement and indignation it occasioned were remarkably wide spread. The evidence seems altogether insufficient. Nevertheless, those who know something of the methods of Spain in Cuba and in the Philippines are quite ready to believe that insurgent leaders are not considered as soldiers engaged in regular warfare, but as traitors and malefactors; and that any means of catching them or exterminating them are considered justifiable. Therefore if the story of Maceo's assassination should indeed be contrary to the facts, it is not in the least false to the spirit of Spanish methods.

Among various resolutions introduced in Congress having for their aim the assistance of the Cuban insurgents by the United States, was one for which Senator Cameron

of Pennsylvania assumed responsibility,—a short resolution, expressly recognizing the independence of the Republic of Cuba, and offering to Spain the friendly offices of the United States government to bring the present war to an end. The Senate committee on foreign relations, after having had the benefit of a long conference in secret session with Secretary Olney, surprised the country on December 18th by agreeing with practical unanimity to make a favorable report upon the Cameron resolution. On account of the adjournment of the Senate over Saturday and Sunday, the resolution was not reported until Monday, the 21st, when Senator Cameron made an elaborate argument in favor of his position, defending especially the power of Congress to recognize a new state as against the commonly received view that such recognition must be an executive act. It was well understood when the committee agreed to report the Cameron resolution that a long discussion must ensue in the Senate, and that this debate could not take place until after the adjournment of Congress for the Christmas holidays. It remains therefore to be seen what will become of a resolution which,—although probably in harmony with the feelings of a large majority of both houses of Congress, is also, evidently enough, quite contrary to the views and wishes of President Cleveland.

*Canovas
to
America.*

Meanwhile, on Saturday, the 19th, the New York Journal published an extremely important interview with Prime Minister Canovas del Castillo, which Mr. James Creelman, as the *Journal's* representative, had obtained on the previous day in Madrid. The interview took the form of a statement, evidently prepared with great care by the head of the Spanish government. Canovas promises that Cuba shall have what he terms a liberal measure of home rule after the insurgents have been conquered; but he states expressly that:

Spain will not under any circumstances grant to Cuba autonomy after the fashion of Canada. All essential prerogatives of sovereignty and powers of government in that colony will continue to be exercised here in Spain. This government will not yield an inch to force or to threats of force. No concession of any kind will be made until the insurrection in Cuba has been brought under control and until Spain can give what she refuses to allow anyone to take, either by armed insurrection or by treasonable intrigues with other nations.

Prime Minister Canovas then continues this remarkable interview with the following clear and unambiguous paragraphs:

President Cleveland has officially tendered the good offices of his government to procure peace upon the basis of Cuban autonomy. Spain has made the only reply that could be made to such an offer under existing circumstances. I repeat that a generous measure of local self-government will be established in Cuba when the military situation in that island is such that the Spanish government can freely exercise its own discretion with-

*The Cameron
Resolution.*

By courtesy of the *Journal*.

CANOVAS DEL CASTILLO.

out giving any opportunity for the accusation that it acts upon compulsion. We will not swerve in the slightest degree from that policy, no matter what may come.

Spain is strong enough to carry on the campaigns in Cuba and the Philippine Islands until peace is restored, no matter how long the struggle may last. This nation is united; the Queen, the government and the people have but one mind—they are determined to continue the wars until insurrections are crushed. The recent war loan was doubly subscribed by our own people, and our soldiers go to the field with the greatest enthusiasm.

Spain will defend herself at all hazards. She seeks no foreign war, but she fears not war. The question of the comparative strength of nations does not enter into the matter at all.

There certainly can be found no promise of peaceful settlement in this authoritative Spanish utterance. The kind of home rule that Mr. Cleveland favors for Cuba is a kind that Spain will never grant. Cuba has no future except the alternative of complete separation from Spain or else absolute Spanish domination. This Spanish attitude can but stimulate ten-fold the activities of the American friends of Cuban liberty; and it is difficult to believe,—in spite of the protests of business men who fear the effect of a quarrel with Spain upon financial interests,—that Congress will not after due discussion pass the Cameron resolution declaring its recognition of Cuban independence. Canovas says that "Independent Cuba would mean fifty years of anarchy;" but Cuba and the United States are ready to try the experiment.

The Cuban Outlook. It need not be supposed that the demise of Maceo will seriously affect the fortunes of the insurgents. It is true that the death of so effective and gallant a general is a serious loss, for Maceo was no ordinary guerilla, but a strategist of genius and a cavalry leader of redoubtable courage and great brilliancy. But he had already made his immeasurable contribution to the cause of his country, and there will be others to carry on his work. He had built up his army to the point where it could survive his death. Two or three names of men well qualified to succeed him were at once proposed, the choice falling upon General Juan Ruis Rivera. It is rather perplexing that so little has been heard during the past few months from Gen. Gomez, the aged Cuban leader who is in command of operations in the eastern part of the island. It would seem that he has been quietly recuperating his forces and awaiting developments, with the intention at the proper moment of moving westward to join the forces which Maceo had gathered in Pinar del Rio, west of the trocha. The disposition of our Congress has been strongly in favor of some action at an early day in behalf of Cuba; and public opinion, especially in the South and West, has been demanding interference by this country. The

From a drawing for the *Journal*.

GEN. RIVERA, MACEO'S SUCCESSOR.

Spanish authorities in Madrid have found no open fault with the President's message, which is probably as mild as they had expected. Gen. Weyler in Cuba has been going through the motions of campaigning; but there is no evidence that in his various little excursions from his palace at Havana he has really participated in any engagements, or done anything that exhibited either military ability or personal courage. Of his ferocious cruelty there can now be no doubt; while the impression that he is merely a specimen of the cowardly, treacherous and ineffective type of military governor, is constantly growing in Spain as well as in the United States. There has been much talk at Madrid of his recall. But it seems that the government of Premier Canovas has concluded to allow him to show what he can do towards suppressing the rebellion within the next two or three months. If the situation has not made marked changes in favor of Spain by the time Mr. McKinley takes the presidential chair, there is some reason to believe that Spain will at heart welcome American interference. The continuance of the war in Cuba is ruining the finances of Spain, but Spanish pride will not allow a surrender of the situation to the insurgents. Such an ignominious end of the conflict would overthrow not only the existing Spanish cabinet but the monarchy itself. If, however, the United States appears on the scene and snatches Cuba from the hand of Spain, the effect upon the political situation at home in Madrid would be very different. The people of the United States may be sure that there is no chance of a serious or prolonged war between this country and Spain. The interference of our government would be followed very promptly by negotiations, which would result in the evacuation of Cuba by the Spaniards and the establishment of a Cuban Republic. There is very little sentiment anywhere in favor of the annexation of Cuba to the United States, but there is much favorable talk about an independent Cuban Republic closely related to this country,—probably with a fiscal policy assimilated to ours under a reciprocity treaty, or some such arrangement. It has been unofficially asserted in the interest of Spain that our recognition of the Cuban Republic would be promptly followed by protests from France Russia and Holland. France and Holland have West Indian islands of their own, and moreover their citizens are large holders of Spanish Cuban securities. Russia's interest is alleged to be that of an ally of France. But we do not attach the slightest im-



GEN. WEYLER.

portance to these predictions, which emanate from Spanish sources and have nothing to rest upon.

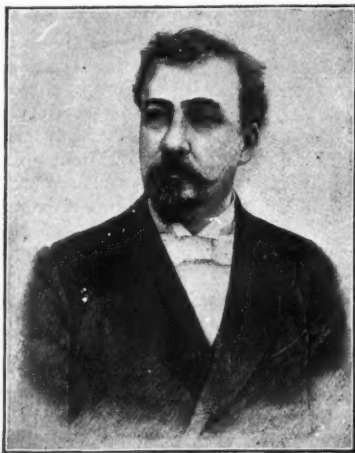
Venezuela Acquiesces.

About the Venezuelan question Mr. Cleveland had not much to say in the message beyond declaring that the agreement between the United States and Great Britain had practically taken the whole subject out of the field of controversy. He added, what must give reasonable people everywhere great satisfaction, that "negotiations for a treaty of general arbitration for all differences between Great Britain and the United States are far advanced, and promise to reach a successful consummation at an early date." It is believed that this general arbitration treaty will be concluded within a few weeks, as the crowning act of Mr. Cleveland's second term as chief magistrate of the United States. It was to be expected that opinion in Venezuela would not at first blush accept with perfect unanimity the precise arrangement which Mr. Olney and Lord Salisbury had agreed upon. President Crespo and his chief advisers, however, were solidly in favor of complete acquiescence. Mr. Andrade, who represents Venezuela at Washington, had been in communication with Mr. Olney throughout the negotiations, and he has since used his influence at Caracas in behalf of the treaty. We cannot help feeling that, in view of all the antecedent facts, Venezuela had a right to expect that the American commission would bring its labors to a conclusion with a full and explicit report. The acceptance by Venezuela of the arbitration plan, with its clause giving England prescriptive rights where it can be shown that British subjects have been in actual occupancy for at least fifty years, reflects great credit upon the moderation and good sense of the little republic. The Venezuelans might

well have asked for an agreement first upon the boundary line without any limitations, this decision to be followed by negotiations for the transfer of settled districts. But it is our opinion that both sides will get substantial justice under the terms of the treaty that has been arranged by Mr. Olney and Lord Salisbury; and we must repeat our opinion of last month that immense credit is due to the government at Washington and also to the government at Lon-

THE QUEEN OF HOLLAND.
(From a new photograph.)

don for finding this solution. Some of our English friends are going too far in their attempt to show that certain principles are permanently established as a consequence of this treaty. It does not in the least follow that, as has been claimed in England, the United States must now always admit England's right of sovereignty over any district, no matter in whose dominions, where England may settle and maintain occupancy for fifty years. Nor does it follow, on the other hand, as many persons in England have claimed, that the United States, under what is termed the Olney extension of the Monroe doctrine, makes itself necessarily responsible for the Latin-American republics in the sense that it must account for their obligations and delinquencies. The United States is assuredly under



SENOR FERNANDEZ ALONSO,
President of Bolivia.

a general obligation to use its influence throughout the Western world in behalf of good order and good government at home, and of honor and faith-keeping in international relations. But the United States does not propose to guarantee Latin-American republics against revolutions, nor to assure speculative investors in Europe that the interest will always be paid on South American bonds.

South American Affairs. South America in general seems to have had a rather quiet twelve-month during the year just ended. There is always uneasiness in one South American country or another, but the past year has been more than usually serene. Bolivia, which some years ago lost her seacoast, thanks to the aggressiveness of Chili, has been regaining some of her old-time assertiveness under an unwontedly vigorous administration, with a consequence of finding herself embroiled with two or three neighbors at the same time over boundary questions. Under her present territorial limits, Bolivia is bounded on the north and east by Brazil, on the south by Paraguay, the Argentine Republic and Chili, and on the west by Chili and Peru. With the exception of Paraguay, Bolivia is the only South American country which has not ample access to

the sea. It is unreasonable that she should have no sea coast, and eventually she may well count upon regaining her Littoral department, which was appropriated as a war indemnity by Chili some seventeen years ago.

Mexico and the Fifth Inauguration of Gen. Diaz.

As a rule, the Latin-American republics provide in their constitutions either that the president shall not be eligible for a second term, or that there must be an interval between terms. The exception which the republic of Mexico forms is therefore the more striking. President Porfirio Diaz has recently been inaugurated for his fifth term. His tenure will not expire until the autumn of the year 1900, and he will then have held the presidential office for sixteen consecutive years (from 1884 to 1900), besides his first term, which extended from 1876 to 1880. The constitution of Mexico has had to be changed a time or two in order to permit Gen. Diaz to remain at the helm. It must not be supposed that Diaz maintains his supremacy without arousing criticism and opposition in Mexico; but public opinion, as we understand the term in the United States, cannot



"VOTES AND BOOTS"—A COLLOQUY BETWEEN TRIUMPHANT CANDIDATES.

GEN. DIAZ: "I congratulate you, my dear neighbor, upon your large majority."

MAJOR MCKINLEY: "And I you upon your incomparable boots, my valiant general."

From *El Hijo del Ahuizote* (Mexico).

be said to exist in our neighbor republic. The elections are little more than a farce. The governors of the states in many cases remain in office term after term, with scarcely a pretense of going through the form of having themselves re-elected. We reproduce this month two or three cartoons from a weekly paper published in the City of Mexico which goes so far in its criticism of Gen. Diaz and his cabinet officers,—who also, like the President, are accused of holding their places in perpetuity,—that the very boldness of its attacks and the unrestrained freedom of its caricatures seem to us to go a long way toward refuting its constant complaint that Gen. Diaz has overthrown the constitutional liberty of the press. Upon the whole, Gen. Diaz is a most excellent ruler for Mexico; and the country is fortunate in his continued occupancy of the presidential chair. The spirit of his government is in the main fair and just, and it makes a very favorable showing by the side of Latin-American government in general. Moreover, when compared with the administration of Cuba by Spanish governor-generals, the rule of President Diaz in Mexico is as the light of noonday to the darkness of midnight.

*The
Revenues and
the Tariff.*

The patience of the country has had a great deal to endure from the manner in which Secretary Carlisle for more than two years past has discussed the question of the public revenues. It is not surprising therefore that the country's patience came near the point of exhaustion when the President's message of December 7th undertook, by means of the most preposterous fallacies, to show that there was no need of increasing the revenues, because forsooth the treasury was already groaning under the burden of an enormous surplus which should be spent for public ends rather than locked up in idleness. For three years, owing to the complete failure of the Wilson-Gorman act to bring a sufficient revenue into the treasury, the government has been paying out for current expenses a vast deal more than has come to it in the form of current receipts. In consequence, the country has been plunged into a fresh bonded debt of \$262,000,000, with a great many years to run, and with an annual interest charge approximating somewhere near ten million dollars. Although everyone is perfectly aware of what has been done with the money, it is the amazing truth that Mr. Carlisle and Mr. Cleveland have never admitted for a moment that they have sold bonds and borrowed cash for any other purpose except to protect the gold reserve. Such disingenuous trifling with a serious problem in finance has deceived nobody, and it has detracted very much from Mr. Carlisle's otherwise excellent reputation. The President, of course, has merely accepted the Secretary's form of statement. Senator Sherman has repeatedly asserted that if the treasury had been in receipt of an ample revenue, there would have been no need to sell bonds for the purpose of protecting the gold reserve. Senator Sherman is probably right in this position, although it is a mat-

ter of opinion rather than of fact. The colossal blunder of Mr. Cleveland's whole public career was his failure to veto the Wilson-Gorman bill. That inconsistent and unscientific measure was changed in the Senate beyond all recognition, and passed at length in a form which was satisfactory to nobody. Although in its first form it was launched as a decisive step towards the permanent abrogation of the American protective policy, it has apparently had the result of confirming the country for years to come in the maintenance of protection. It is now certain that nothing can be done in the present session to change the revenue laws; but Chairman Dingley and his colleagues of the Ways and Means committee are busily at work constructing a general tariff and revenue bill which it is believed can be passed at the extra session of the Fifty-fifth Congress which it is expected Mr. McKinley will call immediately after his inauguration. It still remains to be seen whether or not such a bill can be carried through the Senate. It is considered possible though not certain. Several free-silver senators of Republican antecedents and protective-tariff affiliations are believed to be ready to lay aside the money question for the time being, and to vote with the regular Republican senators in favor of a new protective tariff. It is announced that the bill will be an extremely moderate one, its object being to increase the revenue quite as much as to repair the gaps in the wall of protection that were made in a random and haphazard fashion by the Wilson-Gorman act of 1893. Although there is a wide demand on the part of thoughtful business men for some change in the currency and banking laws which shall prevent the recurrence of gold panics, the victorious Republican party is not showing much disposition to take up the currency problem. At least we may be sure that no attention will be paid to that question until the tariff is revised and the depleted revenues are restored. It is even reported that Mr. McKinley will not make any appointments to office, other than the cabinet members, until the tariff question has been settled. However that may be, no one can doubt Mr. McKinley's desire to see protection re-established in a logical and symmetrical sense, and the public revenues made ample for the public needs. Some brief contributions, published elsewhere in this number of the REVIEW, from accomplished students of public finance, contain suggestions that are well worth attention at Washington and throughout the country.

*As to "Cabinet
Material" and the Out-
look for Statesmanship.*

The gossip about Mr. McKinley's cabinet has had its daily space in the newspapers ever since election day. But no evidence has been brought forward to show that a single selection has been made, or that anybody has been invited by Mr. McKinley to take a portfolio. The discussion has had one good effect, however, in that it has shown the country—at a time when it is the fashion to say that we have no statesmen of first-rate calibre—how

really wide a range of choice Mr. McKinley has before him without venturing beyond the lists of well-known and able men. Take for example the delicate and difficult position of Secretary of State. Among the names of men seriously suggested for this position have been those of the Hon. Andrew D. White, Joseph H. Choate, Chauncey M. Depew and Benjamin F. Tracy of New York; Thomas B. Reed of Maine, Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts, John Sherman of Ohio, Benjamin Harrison and John W. Foster of Indiana, Robert R. Hitt of Illinois, William B. Allison of Iowa and Cushman K. Davis of Minnesota. If any one of these gentlemen should be selected for the position of Secretary of State, nothing would be easier than to exhibit on behalf of the appointee a list not only of general qualifications, but also of special and distinctive ones. And we have by no means exhausted the panel of well-known Republicans who might assume the duties of Secretary of State on grounds of fitness that would be generally admitted. As for the Secretaryship of the Treasury, Mr. Dingley of Maine, Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island, Mr. Cornelius Bliss of New York, Senator Sherman and Mr. Hanna of Ohio, Senator Allison, Ex-Governor Merriam of Minnesota, and half a dozen others have been talked of without arousing in the public mind any sense of incongruity or unfitness. For other cabinet positions, good men by the score have been named by the newspapers. We are ready, certainly, to welcome higher manifestations of statesmanship than have been apparent on the average in this country for some years past. But we shall not get better men in public life by belittling the abilities or disparaging the character of good men whose services are already available. Mr. Cleveland has rendered an almost immeasurable aid to young public men who would like to pass from the grade of politicians up to that of statesmen, by his splendid enlargement of the sphere of the civil-service act. When once we shall have transferred the small post-offices from the domain of party spoils to that of the non-partisan merit system, the pitfalls of "patronage," which have been the ruin of so many promising congressional careers, will be mainly a thing of the past. Apart from a few offices of serious importance, it is not likely that Mr. McKinley will permit the question of appointments to absorb his attention, nor will his cabinet officers be tempted to indulge in any carnival of spoils-dispensing. They will be only too glad to protect themselves from the office-seekers behind the ever strengthening barrier of the civil-service acts. All of which is cause for congratulation.

*Statesmanship
Versus Bossism
in New York.*

The question how to secure the services of statesmen in place of politicians has taken concrete form in New York, where the Republicans have the choice of a United States Senator to succeed Mr. David B. Hill. The Hon. Joseph H. Choate, recently president of the Constitutional Convention of New York,

—a lawyer of the highest distinction, a man who enjoys to an almost unexampled degree the admiration and regard of the community, and whose principle it is not to seek public office nor yet to decline any public duty,—is available for the place. His candidacy has been actively urged throughout the state, and he has consented to be known as a candidate. The only other person named for the place is Mr. Thomas C. Platt, the well-known Re-



HON. JOSEPH H. CHOATE.

publican "boss." When Mr. Choate's candidacy was first declared, Mr. Platt is said to have remarked that there would not be more than six votes in both houses of the legislature for the distinguished lawyer. Everyone, it should be understood, is agreed in praising Mr. Choate, and in pronouncing him conspicuously qualified for brilliant and useful service in the Senate. Last summer, when Mr. Platt's candidacy for the governorship of the state was broached, he is reported as saying that he did not aspire to the office, but preferred to remain in private life as "a plain, simple boss." If he should now decide that he prefers to remain a "simple boss" rather than go to the United States Senate, he would probably give his support to Mr. Choate's candidacy. In which case, every member of the overwhelming Republican majority in both branches of the Legislature would vote for Mr. Choate with alacrity and with sincere pleasure. Public opinion is overwhelmingly in favor of

Mr. Choate's selection. Nobody, on the other hand, really believes that Mr. Platt is the right man to send to the Senate. Nevertheless, such is Mr. Platt's control of the situation that his bidding will be done without question. Public opinion will have no direct effect upon the legislature, and it only remains to be seen whether or not public opinion will have influenced Mr. Platt himself. So far as we are aware, no "boss" in all the history of American politics has ever attained so great a mastery as Mr. Platt now possesses. The precise methods by which this mastery has been obtained have never been revealed to the public, although many charges have been made which if substantiated would not leave Mr. Platt with a very honorable reputation in our political history. The new Governor of New York, Mr. Black, enters upon his duties under the disadvantage of being thought like his predecessor Mr. Morton to be the abject creature of a real ruler behind the scenes. He is generally looked upon as Mr. Platt's dummy in the gubernatorial chair. It must be remembered that Governor Black, like his predecessor Governor Morton, is a gentleman of high reputation, in whose integrity and sincere desire to render the state good service, everyone fully believes. But we are living, it is explained, under a system of party government; and in New York even more than elsewhere party organization is respected and party headship dominates. Inasmuch as the Republican party of New York chooses to keep Mr. Platt as its undisputed chief, Mr. Black, as a Republican governor, must consult Mr. Platt's preferences before filling official posts, and the Republican legislature must know Mr. Platt's will before choosing a senator or enacting important laws. Such is the actual government of the Empire State as we enter upon this new year of grace 1897.

Prospects
for the "Greater
New York."

As to one important matter of legislation to come up at Albany this winter, it is well understood that Mr. Platt's orders have been given in advance. We refer to the completion of the programme which was begun by the passage last year of the so-called "Greater New York bill." The Commission which Governor Morton,—presumably with Mr. Platt's aid,—selected for the preparation of a charter, has been working with great diligence for some weeks past, and its labors are just completed as these pages are closing for the press. We must reserve until next month our comment upon the form of the proposed framework of government for the metropolis. It is understood that Mr. Platt has been kept in touch with the work of the charter-commission, and that his decisive influence will be brought to bear to secure the ratification of the charter by the legislature without much debate or any material change. Thus the prospect is that the Greater New York will become a realized, working fact in the early future. Good government for this huge metropolis,—under the proposed charter or under any other system or framework of government,—can only be had as a

result of great diligence and grim determination on the part of the best citizens, acting together without regard to national party lines. We have faith to believe that the object lesson in good administration which New York has had under Mayor Strong and the present régime, will be taken to heart; and that conditions will henceforth tend upon the average to grow better rather than worse. Mr. Platt's type of Republicanism and Mr. Croker's type of Tammany Democracy are united in enmity to non-partisan good government for the city of New York; but they are doomed to defeat in the long run.

Another
"Foot-note
to History."

The one great claim of national service put forward in behalf of Mr. Platt as entitling him to a seat in the United States Senate, is his alleged success in securing the adoption of the gold standard plank in the St. Louis Republican platform. The bit of fiction which asserts that Mr. Platt,—whose sole concern before the convention met was, first, the nomination of Mr. Morton as his own private candidate, and, second, in any event the defeat of Mr. McKinley,—had something to do with the shaping of the platform, has come to be accepted as if it were fact instead of fiction, simply because of its constant repetition in the New York newspapers. Our readers were set right on that point at the time; but it remains true that the inside history of the framing and adoption of the gold plank at St. Louis has not been generally known. Mr. Walter Wellman contributes to this number of the REVIEW a detailed account of the rise and progress of that famous plank. Its precise, final shape was due to the efforts of a distinguished citizen of Chicago, Mr. Kohlsaat of the *Times-Herald*. Mr. Wellman's account is not based upon rumor, and may be regarded as authoritative.

The Discussion
of "Trusts" and
Corporate Abuses.

The public prints have teemed in these past weeks with discussion of the question how to deal with "trusts," and how to lessen the political and economic dangers incidental to enormous aggregations of productive capital. Every part of the country has its own case in point. In New York, the half dozen gas companies have recently formed a combination which is deemed by the newspapers prejudicial to the interests of the community. The price of gas is certainly much higher than it ought to be, not to say anything of the quality furnished. With very scant public notice, the New York Board of Aldermen, early in December, voted to grant a franchise to a new company which proposes to dispense fuel gas, and distribute motive power. The company was accorded a very comprehensive range of privileges, in return for which a frivolously small compensation to the public treasury was exacted. The newspapers joined in a vigorous attack upon the scheme, and Mayor Strong declared his opposition to it, pronouncing the charter worth a compensation of at least \$10,000,000 to the public treasury. The outburst of public opinion was so vigorous that the Aldermen rescinded their vote, and referred

the proposed franchise to a committee appointed to consider the feasibility of the direct municipal manufacture and supply of gas. The incident serves well to show that public opinion is having a very wholesome and satisfactory development in a city which was once the easy prey of boodlers and franchise-grabbers. It is through the further education and development of this kind of public opinion that the hope for future good government must lie in the city of New York. Furthermore, it is along these lines that the broad question how to control the trusts must in the end find its answer. President Cleveland made a strong pronouncement in his message of December 7th against the practices of trusts and combinations; but he was inclined to consider that the United States anti-trust law as it now stands is practically incapable of enforcement, and that the most effective remedies against corporate abuses are to be applied by the states respectively, rather than by the United States government. A committee of the Senate is now investigating charges brought against several so-called trusts, but there is no reason to expect important results.

Social Wrongs and Remedies. Mr. Theodore Roosevelt, in an article contributed to this number of the REVIEW, points out with commendable clearness the uselessness of mere denunciation of capital and capitalists. Doubtless the great corporations are to be brought under close restriction and firm public control; but on the other hand there are economic tendencies making for the concentration of productive capital which it is worse than idle to oppose. Before the supporters of a platform like that which was adopted at Chicago last summer can reasonably hope to be entrusted with the control of public affairs in this country, they must substitute simple, workable proposals for broad and glittering generalities. In this remark, of course, we have reference to the platform in general, apart from the free-silver plank, which was as specific as language could make it. In our judgment, the country has pronounced its deliberate and final judgment against the free coinage of silver by the United States alone at a ratio of 16 to 1. The other doctrines which belong to the creed of Mr. Bryan and his supporters must take on a form as simple, lucid, and tangible as their silver plank, before the country can pass an intelligent verdict upon their demands.

Revised Election Figures.

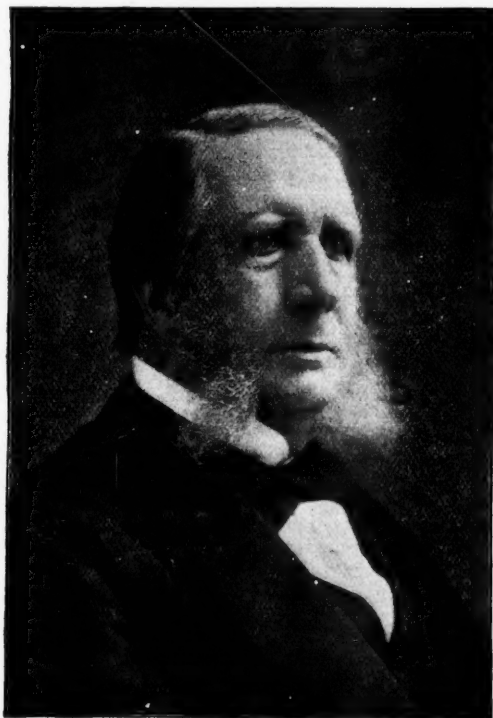
It must not be forgotten that Mr. Bryan's supporters are numerous enough and influential enough to be entitled to a full and patient hearing for whatever proposition they may decide to bring forward. All the early estimates seem to have done injustice to the size of the vote polled in favor of the Bryan electors. The figures published in the REVIEW last month were the best that could be obtained at the time, but did not purport to be official and final. The corrected returns are now accessible, and an examination of the officially revised tables shows Mr. McKinley's plurality to be much reduced as compared with

the earlier estimates. Instead of a round million plurality, the returns now show only about 700,000; and it is not therefore true, as was at first supposed, that Mr. McKinley was elected with the largest popular plurality ever accorded in a presidential election. The immensity of the aggregate polling—approximately 14,000,000 votes were cast—remains an occasion of general surprise and wide comment. It would seem to indicate an unprecedented turn-out of voters on the one hand, and a very positive growth of population on the other. If the voting in the Southern states had been nearly as heavy in proportion to population as in the North, the total number of ballots cast would certainly have exceeded 15,000,000. Four years ago the total number of votes was about 12,000,000, and eight years ago it was nearly 11,400,000.

The Census of 1900 and the Question of a Permanent Bureau.

In view of these election figures much interest will attach to the result of the census enumeration which must be made a little more than three years hence. The preparations for that enumeration are under discussion. It is quite true that the plans for so colossal an undertaking should be well in hand. The best opinion upon this subject, both in Europe and in America, unanimously favors the maintenance of a permanent census bureau, as distinguished from an organization temporarily created once in ten years. It is true that the actual enumeration must require the employment of a great army of temporary agents; but the director of the census should be a permanent official, and he should have in his office at Washington a staff of expert assistants and statisticians always at work. Most of the special inquiries which are undertaken every ten years in connection with the census, could well be distributed throughout the intervening years, so that there would be no lack of tasks of an important character to keep the bureau occupied. Hon. Carroll D. Wright, Superintendent of the Department of Labor, was authorized some time ago by Congress to draft a bill outlining the organization and work of a permanent census bureau. Colonel Wright has complied with this instruction, and his draft is now in the hands of the proper Congressional committee. The American Statistical Association and the American Economic Association, at their last annual meetings appointed representatives to confer as a joint committee upon this question of a permanent census bureau. This joint committee was made up of statistical experts and other gentlemen having a wide general knowledge of the subject in question. A unanimous agreement has been reached by the joint committee in favor of a permanent census bureau; and Congress has been memorialized to that effect. The statistical work of the Department of Agriculture might well be made over to such a permanent census bureau, and other statistical undertakings could from time to time be devolved upon the bureau as circumstances might seem to render advisable.

Scholarship and Government. Apropos of this active interest on the part of the Statistical Association and the Economic Association in one branch of the scientific work of the government, it is worth while to note, as a very encouraging sign of the times, the steadily increasing influence of American scholarship upon various governmental activities. The Library Association, which embodies great knowledge of the management and use of public



REV. RICHARD S. STORRS, D.D.

collections of books, will have had its measure of influence upon the arrangement and development of the great national library at Washington, the sudden expansion of which is now made possible by the completion of the new building,—the finest library building by far in the world. The American Economic Association, through the practical studies of those of its members who have devoted themselves especially to the science of finance, will eventually have played a very influential part in the shaping of our governmental systems of taxation and currency. Several of these scholarly students of American finance have, at our request, made brief contributions, printed elsewhere in this number of the REVIEW, to the discussion of current problems in finance. The American Historical Association has brought itself into close touch with national and governmental life, and has formed

close alliances in Washington, which are destined to have an excellent influence upon the scholarly standards of much of the work done in the name of the United States government. It was gratifying, for instance, to the scholarship of the country that two distinguished members of the American Historical Association, namely, Dr. Andrew D. White and Dr. D. C. Gilman, were made members of the Venezuelan Commission for the historical investigation of a disputed boundary line. The annual sessions of the Historical Association are held in holiday week, this time at New York; and the 1896 meeting will have been completed by the time this number of the REVIEW reaches its readers. The Association has had for its presidents a succession of distinguished men, beginning with the late Mr. George Bancroft, and during the past year was under the presidency of the Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs, one of the truly great Americans of our generation. Dr. Storrs only a few weeks ago completed the fiftieth year of his pastorate in Brooklyn. The Church of the Pilgrims (Congregational) was formed in 1846, and Dr. Storrs, then entering upon his work as a minister, became its first pastor. His oratory, whether judged by pulpit standards or by those of the general platform, is of a character which upon the whole entitles him to the first place among living American speakers. He is not only an orator, but also a profound scholar in theology and history. He has made contributions to American historical literature, and has also worked in the field of church history. The intellectual and moral life of the nation at its official centre must surely receive some uplift and inspiration, when men like Dr. Storrs and his fellow members of the Historical Association are brought into contact with our law making and administrative agencies. Scholarship in America is destined to affect, wisely and deeply, many affairs of public life and policy.

The Coming Session of Parliament.

There is an all-round disposition in England to belittle in advance the work of the coming session. Parliament will meet on January 19, and the ministry, it is expected, will content itself with an irreducible minimum of measures to be announced in the Queen's speech. It is not expected that it will yield so far to the clamor of the Church party as to introduce any measure sanctioning rate aid for voluntary schools. What is more probable is that there will be a central grant, not made to all schools, but to needy schools,—the need of the schools to be decided by some local representative body. Such at least is Sir William Hart Dyke's suggestion, and there seems some probability of its being accepted.

The Power Behind the Throne.

In discussing the Education bill, it is well to remember that neither Lord Salisbury nor Lord Hartington will really decide this matter. All political questions are in the end financial questions, and the man

who keeps the strong box of the cabinet is a very strong man indeed. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach is not an heroic figure nor a very popular speaker; but upon most questions that come up in the cabinet he has more to say than any of his colleagues. Take for instance this matter of education. It is he who holds the strings of the purse, and although the Anglican Church plays the rôle of the importunate widow, it may weep and wail from morning to night, without relaxing the heart of Sir Michael. In like manner it is probable that it is he who will decide definitely what is to be done in the way of carrying out the recommendations of the Recess Committee in Ireland. He is believed to hold very strong views in opposition to the finding of the Commission on the financial relations of the two countries, and although he is no more Irish Secretary than he is Minister of Education, it will be found that he is the predominant minister when these matters come up for settlement. It may be good advice, therefore, to journalists, politicians and readers generally who are studying British politics to keep their eye on Sir Michael Hicks-Beach.

Sir
Michael's
Veto.

A very remarkable illustration of the imperturbable doggedness of the man was afforded by his speech at Bristol last month. Lord Lansdowne was the chief speaker; and as Secretary for War, he took occasion to launch a very carefully prepared manifesto in favor of the increase of the army estimates. He pointed out that the cost of the army had remained stationary, while that of the navy had more than doubled. For, at the present moment, instead of having a home battalion for every battalion abroad, there are no fewer than eleven battalions on foreign service which ought to be serving at the home depots. So Lord Lansdowne went on pointing out that even if the army were regarded solely as the handmaid and *jidus Achates* of the navy, it must be kept up, if only for the sake of the coaling stations, without which British ironclads would be but logs in the water. It was a powerful manifesto, and there was much in it to which it would be very difficult to frame a plausible reply. But Sir Michael Hicks-Beach was present; and no sooner had Lord Lansdowne sat down than he got up, and in a very few sentences made it perfectly clear that as long as he was Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Lansdowne might whistle for his money. With a calm outspokenness he told Lord Lansdowne that the army should make better use of the money it had, instead of clamoring for more. A Chancellor of the Exchequer who is capable of saying that on the spot, immediately after the delivery of such a manifesto by a Secretary of State for War, is clearly one who does not intend to allow any of his prerogatives to perish of atrophy. So long as Sir Michael holds his post the British treasury will be well guarded against extravagant outlays.

Some
Speech-M. king.

The chief vacation speaker on the Liberal side has been Mr. Morley, but Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman has also been on his feet, while Mr. Asquith and Lord Rosebery have made non party speeches. Mr. Morley's visit to his constituents might be regarded in one sense as a sort of reconnoissance to ascertain how the ground lay after the recent landslip of Lord Rosebery's resignation. So far as can be ascertained from the temper of the meetings, both in Glasgow and Montrose boroughs, there was by no means any passionate indignation against those who might be held responsible for Lord Rosebery's resignation. Neither was there any passionate enthusiasm for calling Lord Rosebery back again. The Scotch public seem to have taken their countryman's resignation of the Liberal leadership with phlegmatic indifference, nor were there any signs that Sir William Harcourt stands less well than he did in the estimation of the Scotch electorate. Mr. Morley made reference to the American presidential election in terms which were as judicious and well weighed as those of Lord Salisbury were the reverse. It would be a mistake to take too seriously the angry protests that have been made in the United States against Lord Salisbury's declaration that the victory of Mr. Bryan would have wrecked the peace which lies at the basis of civilization. It would have been wiser if Lord Salisbury had not said it, because it is never well for the head of a foreign government to echo the invectives which the victorious political party has hurled against its adversaries. It is like interfering between a man and his wife when they are quarreling: the immediate result is to unite both parties against yourself. As a matter of fact, Lord Salisbury has neither the time nor the opportunity to form a dispassionate judgment of the issues which divided parties at the last election in the United States.

Virements in
the London
County Council.

During the French Empire, a practice became very popular in the great spending departments which was known by the convenient name of *Virements*. *Virements* was the term used to describe the transfer of money voted to one department for the expenditure of another. After the Empire fell, rigid Republican investigators discovered that the system had been carried to such an extent as to entirely destroy any financial check. Money that was voted for the fleet would be used for building a prefect's house; while moneys voted for buying powder and shot would be appropriated for decorating an Imperial pavilion. Last month the London County Council discovered among the officials of its Works Department the beginning of a system of *virement* which if it had not been promptly checked might have had disastrous results. According to the finding of the committee charged with the investigation, these officials were acquitted of having done anything corruptly, or with corrupt in-

tent; but what they did do was to treat the Works Department as if it were a trading concern, and they manipulated accounts so as to put to the credit of a job which cost more than the estimate the surplus accruing to a job which cost less than the estimate. According to the report of the committee there has been practiced since April, 1895, a system of account keeping in which there have been:

"(1) Falsely signed and bogus transfers of materials from one job to another; (2) transfers of materials valued at altogether unwarranted prices; (3) incorrect appropriation of invoices to a job when the goods were not used; (4) materials sent from stock and not debited to the job; (5) the deliberate alteration up and down of the ascertained cost of a job for purposes of so-called departmental advantage." As one of the witnesses put it: "When we found we were going to have a loss, we took the profit from one job and gave it to another; it was a system of leveling up and down."

*The
Mistake of
the Moderates.*

The officials have been dismissed, and an inquiry has been ordered into the department where such a practice had originated. The rule of red tape, therefore, will be made more stringent, for although much abused red tape is an absolutely indispensable element in managing the finance of public bodies. At the worst, the recalcitrant officials who have had their career cut short and are thrown loose on the world are guilty of an error of judgment which has been speedily detected and severely punished; but to judge from the exultation of the so called Moderates, it would appear that they have an absolute delight in discovering, revealing and monstrously exaggerating any mistake made by their fellow citizens if they have the misfortune to be in the employment of the County Council. The County Council is the elect of London, and its members are discharging a great trust committed to them with an honesty, industry, and a public spirit which makes London the envy and despair of every great city in America. Nothing could be worse, either in taste or in policy, than to exult over every error that is committed in any of the details of London administration. That is not the way in which to develop civic spirit, or to encourage the best class of citizens to devote themselves to the thankless task of the treadmill of administrative routine.

*Achievements in
Rhodesia.*

Lord Grey's report upon the present condition of Charterland, dated Bulawayo, October 16, records an achievement which, if it had been performed by any other authority than the Chartered Company, would have commanded the enthusiastic eulogy of everyone. As Lord Grey says, the British public finds it difficult to realize what the Chartered Company has done in carrying on a war for six months nearly 600 miles away from the nearest railway terminus, and keeping in a state of efficiency a fighting force of 3,000 men, 3,000 animals, and storing, in addition, sufficient supplies to feed 40,000 natives for three months. It is, as he says, more difficult than the task would

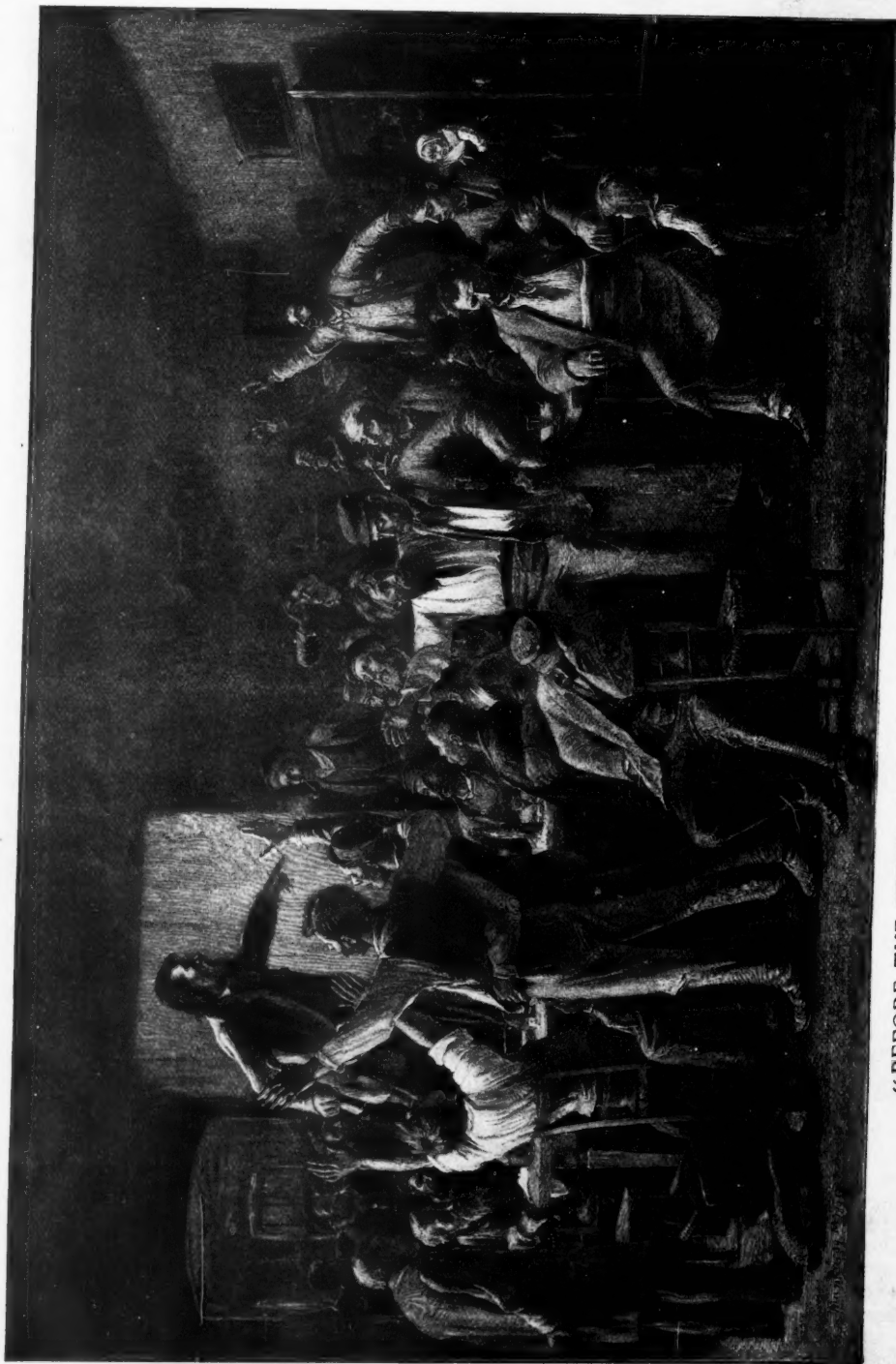
be of keeping a big civil population in comfort and an army of 3,000 in a state of efficiency for six months at John O'Groat's House by means of supplies brought from Land's End, when there was not a cart horse to be obtained in the country, or a single feed of grain on the road for the mules which had to haul the supplies over territory without a single macadamized road. Of the settlement which has been made, Lord Grey speaks hopefully. It amounts to the establishment of native Home Rule for Matabeleland. Lobengula's indunas are to have £60 a year and a horse each, and are to govern their own people in their own way, subject to the authority of a Native Commissioner, who is to act as general peacemaker and nexus between the chiefs and the Chartered Company. Lord Grey hopes that by a system of industrial and agricultural shows the Matabele will learn to accommodate themselves to a system of regular labor. Until January, however, they must be fed from hand to mouth to keep them alive. Owing to the ravages of the rinderpest and the havoc made by war, some forty thousand natives were to be fed on daily rations for three months. Lord Grey speaks in the highest terms of the many services rendered by Mr. Rhodes, of whom he says:

With infinite patience and characteristic tenacity of purpose he has sat down at the base of the Matoppo in a camp unprotected by a single bayonet, which could have been perfectly well rushed any night during the last six weeks by the rebels with absolute safety to themselves. It was entirely due to the confidence which this action on his part inspired in the minds of the rebels, who were very suspicious and alarmed as to the treatment they would receive if they surrendered, that they were at length induced to go out from the hills on to the flats.

Next year will probably be one of privation and high prices, but nothing seems to abate the absolute confidence which the Rhodesians have in Rhodesia, and the capacity of exciting that confidence is no mean asset in the personal resources of Mr. Rhodes.

*The Niger
Co. and its
Little War.*

It is probable that this Christmas another Chartered Company, that which governs the Niger and the valley of that great river, will have put its fortunes to the touch to win or lose its all. The object of the expedition which Sir Taubman Goldie, with the aid of a score of British officers, and some thousands of trained native troops, is about to undertake in West Africa, is part of a great design which has been carefully matured for the last ten years. Sir Taubman Goldie is a remarkable man, who has set his mind upon exterminating the slave trade in a district inhabited by forty millions of persons. In the Upper Niger, which lies nominally in the territories of the company, but over which they have hitherto exercised no direct authority, prevails the worst system of slave trading in the world. It is from the valley of the Upper Niger that slaves are taken every year for export to all parts of northern



"BEFORE THE STRIKE."—FROM MUNKÁCSY'S FAMOUS PAINTING.

Africa, to Constantinople, and to Arabia. Slaves indeed are the currency of the country, cowries are but as their pennies, for gold and silver coinage they use slaves. The value of a slave rises in proportion to the distance from his native village, hence the remoteness of the human mine that is worked by the Arab slave miners on the Niger. A slave from the Niger has no chance of getting back to the west coast from Egypt or Africa.

*The
Hamburg
Strike.*

The proposal made by the Chief Constable, the Mayor, and the Chairman of the Trades Court in Hamburg that the dispute which caused the dockers' strike in that seaport should be referred to arbitration is a good sign. They suggest that a board of eight members should be formed, four to be elected by the dockers. No award to be made unless six members concur. It is significant of the difference between the two countries that a proposal which in England was made by a Cardinal, in Germany emanated from the Chief Constable. Of the strike itself it is not necessary to say much here. Hamburg is one of the greatest and most prosperous seaports in the world. And strikes always occur when trade is rapidly improving or rapidly diminishing. It is the interest of all civilized men, and especially of a great commercial nation, that these disputes should be settled as speedily and peacefully as possible. But because Tom Mann, in his capacity as dockers' champion, was busy enough to get himself locked up at Hamburg as a foreign agitator, the German newspapers discover that the whole quarrel is due to British jealousy of German trade—a kind of outward and visible sign of John Bull's dislike to the demand for things "made in Germany!" The commercial men of modern times seem to be capable of generating as much insane jealousy per square inch as the revolutionary men of a century ago, when Pitt was the bogey of the French nursery.

*The
Obituary
Record.*

Among the names enrolled in the obituary list of the past month are several of international reputation, though none perhaps that belong in the first rank of fame. Probably the most widely known was Mr. William Steinway of New York, the head of the great firm of piano makers. His father before him was a piano manufacturer of Brunswick, Germany, who in 1850 came to New York with three of his sons. William Steinway was well educated, and everything in his training and environment fitted him for the place he was destined to occupy as the foremost man in his line of business. He was a cosmopolitan character, knowing several languages well, and having friends in all parts of the world. But he was also a prominent local figure in and about New York, where, among the German Americans especially, his influence was commanding. He was active in politics, and his name was associated with

various reform movements. Next to Mr. Steinway, perhaps the most widely known of the names mentioned in our obituary list was that of Alexander Herrmann, the "magician." His wonderful sleight of hand performances had made him famous in many lands, although the United States was his adopted country and New York had for many years been his home. He was born in Paris in 1844, and his father also was a prestidigitateur. In another department of endeavor, Alexander Salvini was widely known. His eminence as an actor was not so great as that of his father Tomaso Salvini, but he had fairly earned laurels of his own. Like Stein-



THE LATE WILLIAM STEINWAY.

way and Herrmann, Salvini was a man of European birth and education, who had adopted the United States as his home and had chosen to master the English language as his own. It should be noted that all three of these men, with singular diligence and application, took up the calling which their fathers had pursued. Dr. Benjamin Ward Richardson, the eminent English physician and sanitary authority, died in the latter part of November, his death being a great loss to the medical and scientific world. Among literary personages who have passed away are to be mentioned Coventry Patmore, an English poet of exceptional refinement and talent, and Mathilde Blind, an industrious and well known writer. Another woman of distinction was Mrs. Sarah B. Cooper of San Francisco, whose portrait appeared in the last number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS in an article upon kindergarten work. Mrs. Cooper was active in many movements of an educational and reformatory character, and her reputation was national.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

(From November 21 to December 18, 1896.)

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

December 7.—Both Houses assemble for the second session of the Fifty-fourth Congress. President Cleveland's annual message is received.

December 8.—The Senate adjourns out of respect for the memory of ex-Speaker Crisp....The House passes the pension appropriation bill (\$141,263,880).

December 9.—The Dingley revenue bill is taken up in the Senate on motion of Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.); Cuban resolutions are introduced by Messrs. Cameron (Rep., Pa.), Mills (Dem. Tex.) and Call (Dem., Fla.).

December 10.—The Senate begins consideration of the Lodge bill for the restriction of immigration....The House passes the bill protecting the rights of dramatic authors and musical composers.

December 11.—The House of Representatives only in session; private bills are considered.

December 14.—Additional Cuban resolutions are introduced in the Senate....The army appropriation bill (\$23,126,344) is reported to the House.

December 15.—The Senate agrees to the resolution of Mr. Morgan (Dem., Ala.) requesting the President to transmit Cuban correspondence; a private pension bill is passed over the President's veto....The House passes the bill defining the rights and privileges of the purchasers of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad under foreclosure.

December 16.—The Senate passes the pension appropriation bill without amendment....The House considers the army appropriation bill.

December 17.—The Senate passes the bill providing an educational test for immigrants....The House passes the army appropriation bill.



GEN. D. A. GONZÁLEZ MUÑOZ,
Spanish General of Division in the Province of Pinar del Rio,
Cuba.

December 18.—The House of Representatives only in session; pension and other private bills are considered.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN.

November 23.—President Cleveland appoints Judge Charles C. Nott Chief Justice of the Court of Claims and Charles B. Howry a judge of that court.

November 24.—Gen. Edmund W. Pettus is elected U. S. Senator from Alabama to succeed Senator Pugh....W. J. Bryan begins a new campaign for free silver at Denver, Col.

November 25.—The Vermont Legislature adjourns....The leading silver advocates in Congress hold a conference at Washington.

November 26.—A conference of Kansas Populists discusses proposed laws concerning life insurance and loan and investment companies.

November 27.—President Cleveland appoints ex-Congressman John H. Rodgers U. S. District Judge for the Western District of Arkansas.

November 30.—The New York Senate committee to investigate the operation of the Raines liquor law begins its sessions in New York City.

December 1.—The Delaware



A BRILLIANT CAVALRY CHARGE IN CUBA.
As depicted in a Spanish illustrated weekly.

constitutional convention is organized at Wilmington. . . . Municipal and other local elections are held in Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Connecticut.

December 2.—The electoral colleges meet in several of the states.

December 5.—Alderman John Powers of Chicago, a sound money Democrat, is elected president of the Cook County Democracy; his election is interpreted as a defeat of Governor Altgeld.

December 8.—Municipal elections in Massachusetts, excepting in Haverhill, Lowell and Worcester, are generally favorable to the Republicans.

December 9.—Chairman Hanna selects a building in Washington, D. C., for permanent Republican national headquarters.

December 10.—The executive committee of the National Democrats meets in Indianapolis and decides to preserve the party organization. . . . The Union League Club of New York City adopts resolutions in favor of the election of Joseph H. Choate as United States Senator. . . . The National Civil Service Reform League meets in Philadelphia.

December 14.—The Chicago Common Council passes an ordinance to compel the street-car companies to sell tickets at four cents apiece. . . . Joseph H. Choate of New York announces his candidacy for the United States Senate. . . . President Cleveland nominates Charles A. Prouty of Vermont to be Interstate Commerce Commissioner.

December 15.—District conventions are held in New York City for the election of members of the Republican County Committee. . . . In Lynn, Mass., a fusion candidate of the Democrats and Populists is elected Mayor.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN.

November 21.—The British Cabinet Councils resolve on the formation of a Board of Agriculture for Ireland.

November 24.—Lord Onslow moves in the London

County Council for a committee to inquire into the management of the Public Works Department.

November 26.—In his speech opening the Hungarian Diet Emperor Francis Joseph says that highly important political interests affecting the position of Austro-Hungary in Europe render it desirable that the economic and financial relations of the two divisions of the monarchy be settled without delay. . . . The formation of a new Chilian Cabinet is announced.

November 27.—The Shah of Persia announces that henceforth he will dispense with the services of a prime minister and perform the duties of that office himself.

November 30.—The French Chamber of Deputies orders the release of a Socialist Deputy who was arrested by the government. . . . The budget is introduced in the German Reichstag.

December 1.—General Porfirio Diaz is inaugurated President of Mexico for the fifth time.

December 2.—The Italian government's policy in Africa is approved in the Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 186 to 27.

December 5.—The revolt in Uruguay is reported ended.

December 7.—The trial of the German newspaper editors for libeling Baron von Bieberstein and others results in the conviction of all the accused excepting Herr Leckert, Sr., who is acquitted. Sentences of fine or imprisonment are imposed.

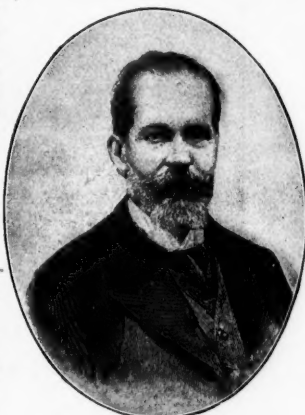
December 13.—A meeting is held in Cork to protest against the excessive taxes imposed on Ireland by the British government.

December 15.—The German Reichstag rejects the judicial procedure bill.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

November 21.—M. Hanotaux, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, explains the nature of the Franco-Russian alliance in the Chamber of Deputies.

November 25.—The formal proceedings of the Behring Sea Claims Commission are opened at Victoria, B. C.



HON. D. F. GODINEZ,
President of the Spanish Bank of
the Island of Cuba.



DR. D. ANTONIO JOVER,
Cashier of the Spanish Bank of the
Island of Cuba.



SPECIMENS OF THE NEW BILLS OF THE SPANISH BANK OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA.

November 26.—President Crespo of Venezuela telegraphs his acceptance of the settlement arranged between the United States and Great Britain.

November 27.—The Ambassadors present a note regarding Crete to the Sultan of Turkey.

November 30.—The government of Liberia pays \$1,000 as compensation for losses sustained by British subjects through the attempts of Liberians to force merchants in Sierra Leone to leave the country.

December 3.—President Cleveland issues a proclamation ordering retaliatory tonnage taxes to be imposed on German vessels entering ports of the United States.

December 5.—Germany protests against the imposition of retaliatory tonnage dues by the United States.... Ambassador Bayard declines a testimonial from the British public... The Egyptian government receives back from Great Britain the £500,000 ordered by the Court of



ALDERMAN GEORGE FAUDEL PHILIPS,

The New Lord Mayor of London.

(Photograph by the London Stereoscopic Company, Regent Street.)

Appeal to be repaid into the Egyptian treasury, on the ground that it could not lawfully be advanced to meet the expenses of the Soudan campaign.

December 7.—The State Department at Washington gives out the full text of the Venezuelan arbitration agreement.... Secretary Olney makes public a report on the foreign relations of the United States.

December 8.—President Cleveland's references to Cuba in his annual message are adversely criticised in Spain.... Sir Edward J. Monson, the new British Ambassador to France, presents his credentials.

December 14.—The Spanish Minister of Marine gives orders that if the *Laurada* enters the port of Valencia she shall be treated like any other merchant vessel.

December 18.—The U. S. Senate Committee on Foreign Relations orders a favorable report on the Cameron resolution recognizing the independence of Cuba.

INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL DOINGS.

November 21.—Hamburg and Altona dock laborers, to the number of 2,500, go on strike.

November 24.—In the Hamburg dock laborers' strike 7,000 men are involved.



GEN. D. BERNARDO Y. JAUREGUI,
Spanish General of Division in the Philippines.

November 25.—The West End Street Railroad of Boston comes under new management.

November 30.—The Ohio Steel Company starts its plant at Youngstown, Ohio.... A conference committee representing shipowners and workmen is appointed to settle the Hamburg dock strike.

December 1.—The Wire Nail Manufacturers' Association and the Cut Nail Manufacturers' Association decide to disband.... The American Sanitary Ware Association is dissolved.... The perpetual control of the Postal Telegraph Company is placed with the Commercial Cable Company.



THE LATE COL. JOHN R. FELLOWS,
District Attorney of New York.

December 2.—The Newfoundland government purchases the last railway system of the colony remaining under private management....The employers reject the compromise proposals in the Hamburg dock strike.

December 4.—All the harbor workmen in Hamburg are called out.

December 14.—Many of the Hamburg dock strikers return to work....The annual convention of the American Federation of Labor opens in Cincinnati....As a result of the signing of the window-glass wage scale at Pittsburgh more than 15,000 men who have been idle since June 27 return to work.

CASUALTIES.

November 21.—Floods in Washington state cause great damage to property and loss of life; it is estimated that the loss to the railroad companies alone amounts to \$2,000,000.

November 27.—Many lives are lost through a storm in Greece.

November 29.—In a crush at the gates of a park at Baroda, India, on the occasion of a visit of the Viceroy to the native ruler, 29 persons are killed and 35 injured.

November 30.—The burning of a business block in Bradford, England, causes losses estimated at \$1,000,000.

December 1.—An ice gorge in the Chippewa River, Wisconsin, causes a sudden rise in the river which does much damage and suffering.

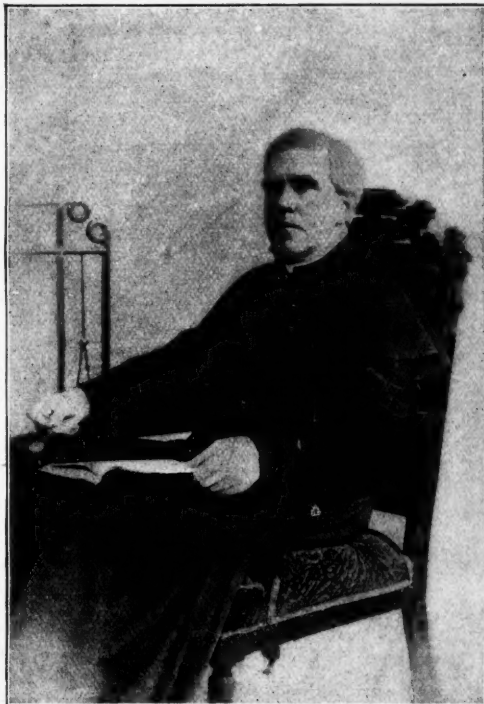
December 3.—A cyclone sweeps over the Windward and Leeward Islands.

December 7.—The North German Lloyd steamship *Salier* is wrecked off the Spanish coast near Vigo, and all on board, numbering nearly 300 persons, lose their lives.

December 8.—An office building in Montreal is destroyed by fire at a loss of \$400,000.



THE REV. THE HON. E. CARR GLYNN,
Appointed Bishop of Peterborough.



THE REV. DR. THOMAS J. CONATY,
New Rector of the Catholic University at Washington.

December 11.—A falling building in Xeres, Spain, is reported to have buried 110 persons.

December 17.—An earthquake in Southern England and Wales does much damage.

OTHER OCCURRENCES OF THE MONTH.

November 21.—At football Princeton defeats Yale, and the University of Pennsylvania Harvard....Yao Chief Katuri, north of Mangoche, British Central Africa, reported captured by Lieut. Alston.

November 23.—General Kitchener starts on his return to Cairo....Captain-General Weyler returns to Havana from the province of Pinar del Rio, Cuba.

November 25.—John E. Redmond, the Irish leader, arrives in the United States....The Rt. Rev. Dr. Temple, Bishop of London, elected Archbishop of Canterbury and Primate of All England.

November 26.—Thanksgiving Day observed throughout the United States and by American residents in London, Paris and Berlin....Lopez Coloma, leader of the rebellion in Matanzas, Cuba, is executed in Havana.

November 27.—President Cleveland purchases a home in Princeton, N. J....Tom Mann, the English labor agitator, is arrested in Hamburg.

November 30.—Sir Joseph Lister presides at the annual meeting of the Royal Society.

December 1.—Severe cold prevails in England....The new U. S. cruiser *Brooklyn* is placed in commission.

December 5.—The U. S. gunboats *Newport* and *Vicksburg*, each of 1,000 tons displacement, are launched at Bath, Maine.

December 7.—Two men accused of murder are taken from jail and hanged by a mob at Lexington, Mo.

December 8.—Reports of the death of Antonio Maceo, the Cuban commander, in battle cause intense excitement in Havana; the Spaniards are charged with treachery.



THE LATE SIR BENJAMIN WARD RICHARDSON.

December 10.—M. André Theuriet, the French poet and story-writer, and M. Albert Vandal, the historian, are elected to membership in the French Academy... Citizens of Edinburgh decide to erect a memorial to Robert Louis Stevenson... The U. S. coast-defense monitor *Puritan* is put in commission.

December 12.—The six-day bicycle race in New York City is won by Hale, with a record of 1,910 miles.

December 13.—President Cleveland goes to South Carolina on a shooting trip... The reported assassination of Antonio Maceo, the Cuban revolutionist, causes much indignation in the United States.

December 15.—The National Irrigation Congress meets in Phoenix, Arizona.

OBITUARY.

November 21.—Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson, the celebrated English physician, 68.... Dr. P. C. Williams, a well-known physician of Baltimore, Md., 68.

November 22.—General Riva Palacio, Mexican Ambassador to Spain.... George W. G. Ferris, inventor and

builder of the "Ferris Wheel" at the World's Fair of 1893.

November 23.—Rev. Dr. William T. Gibson of Utica, N. Y., 75.

November 24.—Rev. Dr. Morris D'C. Crawford of New York City, 77.... Lieutenant-Governor Fraser of New Brunswick.... Rev. Dr. William Fitzgerald, Bishop of Ross, 70.

November 26.—Professor Benjamin Apthorp Gould, the astronomer, 72.... Coventry Kearsy Deighton Patmore, the English poet, 73.... Sir Frederick Napier Broome, British writer, 54.... Francis Victor Emmanuel Arago, French advocate and politician, 84.

November 27.—Mathilde Blind, author and lecturer, 49.

November 28.—Myles Pennington, the first general manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, 82.... George Y. Coffin, cartoonist, of Washington, D. C., 46.... Patrick Maguire, a leading Democratic politician of Boston.... Prince Charles Egon of Fürstenberg, 44.... Count Moltke Hvitfeldt, Danish Minister in Paris, 68.

November 29.—Rev. Dr. Oliver Crane, classical scholar and author of Boston.... Ex-Senator John Scott of Pennsylvania, 74.... Professor Austin Stickney, 65.... Baron Saville, British diplomat, 77.

November 30.—William Steinway, the piano manufacturer, 60.

December 1.—Rev. Hubert Ashton Holden, English scholar and teacher, 74.

December 2.—Colonel R. U. Hardeman of Georgia.

December 3.—Rev. Dr. Benjamin F. Tappan of Maine, 81.

December 6.—Nathan Mears, Chicago pioneer, 81.

December 7.—District Attorney John R. Fellows of New York City, 64.... Professor Emil von Wolff, German chemist.... Luis Fallero, the painter, 45.... Mrs. Caroline B. Winslow, prominent in woman suffrage movements, 74.

December 8.—Ex-Congressman Benjamin H. Williams of Buffalo, N. Y., 66.... Ernest Engel, the German statistician, 75.... Vincente Davilla Lorrain, Chilean politician.

December 9.—Alfred Nobel, inventor of nitroglycerin.... M. A. Rousseau, Governor-General of Tonquin.

December 11.—General George L. Beal of Maine, 71.... Mrs. Sarah B. Cooper, a leader in the kindergarten and women's club movements, 61.

December 12.—Rev. Dr. James A. McCauley of Baltimore, Md., 74.... Dr. Leonard J. Sanford of New Haven, Conn., 63.... Maria G. Porter of Rochester, N. Y., a well-known worker in the anti-slavery cause, 91.... Count Trautmansdorf-Weinsberg, president of the Austrian House of Lords.

December 13.—Martin Kaiser, a well-known German singer.... J. A. Rosier, a leading New Orleans lawyer, 79.

December 15.—Alexander Salvini, the actor, 35.... Emile Chatrousse, French sculptor, 67.

December 16.—Cardinal Jean Pierre Boyer, Archbishop of Bourges, 67.... Rev. Dr. A. B. Goodrich of Utica, N. Y., 68.... Ex-Mayor Sayles Jenks Bowen of Washington, D. C., 83.

December 17.—Alexander Herrmann, the magician, 52.... Ex-Congressman Henry L. Pierce of Boston, 71.

December 18.—Paul Auguste Arène, French littérateur, 51.... Ex-Congressman Roswell G. Horr of Michigan, 66.

CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE



TURNING OVER A NEW LEAF.
From *Illustrated American* (New York).



PEACE PUDDING.

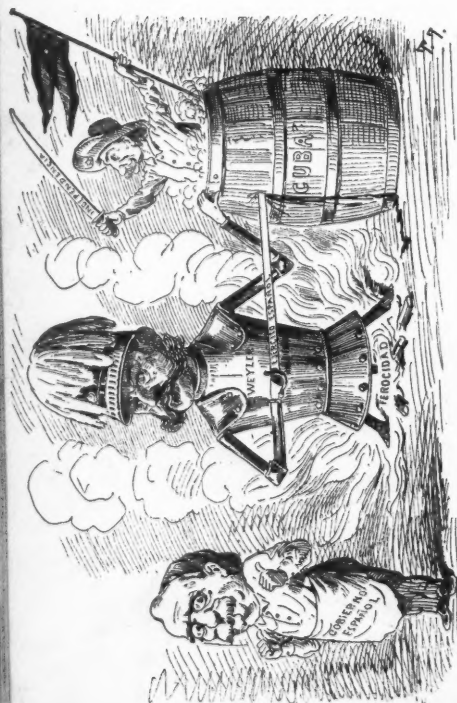
BROTHER JONATHAN: "What do you think of it, Johnnie?"

BROTHER JOHN BULL: "Well, it's better than your beastly humble pie, anyhow." From *Punch* (London).



BRITANNIA AND MISS COLUMBIA.

From the *Hindi Punch* (India).



WYLER'S POSITION BETWEEN THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT (CANOVAS) WHICH GIVES HIM THE COLD SHOULDER, AND THE CUBANS WHO MAKE IT QUITE TOO HOT FOR HIS COMFORT.

From *Hijo del Ahuizote* (Mexico).



PRESIDENT DIAZ OF MEXICO PLACES UPON HIS OWN BROW THE CROWN OF AUTHORITY FOR ANOTHER PERIOD OF FOUR YEARS.

From *El Hijo del Ahuizote* (Mexico).



LEGO LA TONA.

—Brindo por la noble España
y la vergüenza torera:
ó yo doy fin de ese toro,
ó á mi me mata la fiere.



NOCHE TOLEDAÑA.

Las pasadillas de Canovas del Castillo.



Ni aun con los mejores medicamentos
que tengo en mi botica se curan.

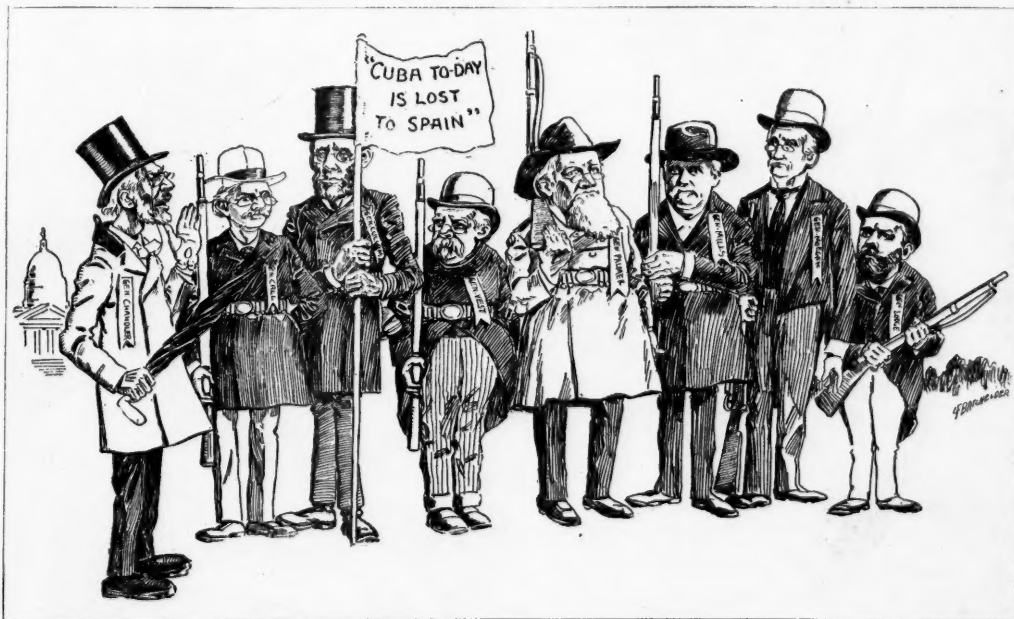
A GROUP OF POLITICAL CARTOONS FROM SPANISH PERIODICALS.

1. Wyler represented as a bull-fighter about to perform. 2. Canovas sees terrible things in his sleep.



A pair of recent Spanish Cartoons showing the blood-thirsty Canovas before he assumed charge of the government and the mild and saint-like Canovas as he appears to-day.

Reproduced from *Hijo del Ahuizote* (Mexico).



THE BRAVE SENATORIAL SQUAD GETTING READY TO LIBERATE CUBA.

From the *Times-Herald* (Chicago).



ANOTHER SPANISH VICTORY.
From *Leslie's Weekly* (New York).



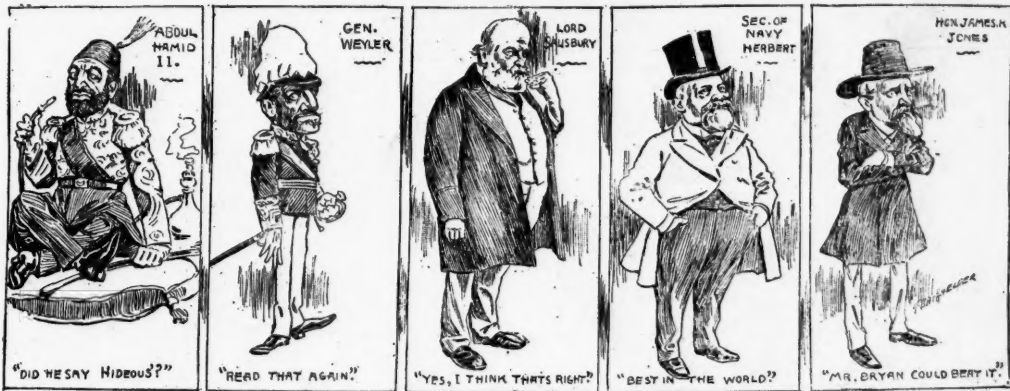
WHAT KIND OF AN ANSWER WILL HE GET AT THIS HOUSE?
From *Judge* (New York).



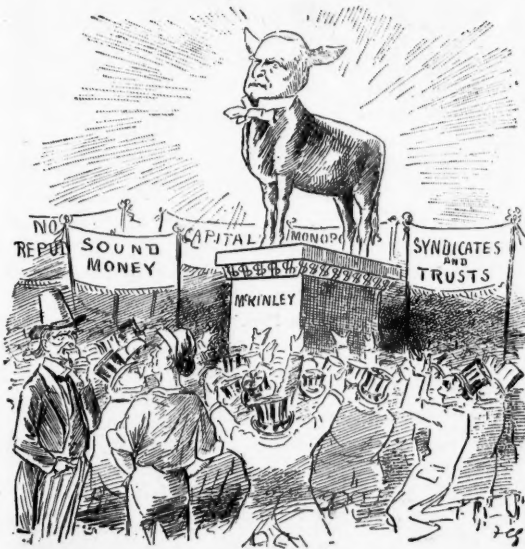
THE EVERLASTING CUBA.
UNCLE SAM: "Can Spain stand that much longer?"
From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).



UNDISTURBED BY BRYAN'S DEFEAT THE GERMAN BIMETAL-
LISTS CONTINUE THEIR DISCUSSION.
From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).



COMMENT ON PRESIDENT CLEVELAND'S FAREWELL MESSAGE — From *Times-Herald* (Chicago).



THE APPRECIATION OF GOLD.

AMERICAN WORKING MAN (to Mr. Jonathan): "That's all right. It is I who have saved the country's credit—now what are you going to do for Labor?" — From *Westminster Gazette* (London).



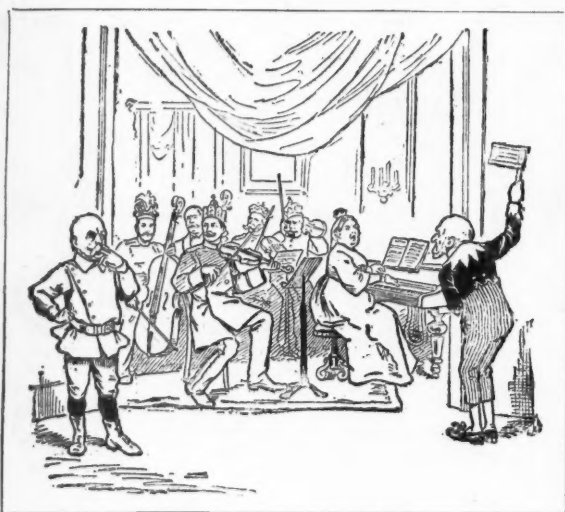
A GERMAN VIEW OF ANGLO-AMERICAN DISCUSSION.
From *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).



UNCLE SAM "HAS AN ELEPHANT ON HIS HANDS."

By an unprecedented majority the people of this country voted to do away with the treasury deficit. The only way to accomplish this result is to provide a tariff law which will raise sufficient revenue to pay the expenses of the government. Give us more revenue, and be quick about it. — *Daily paper*.

From *Judge* (New York).



THE TWO DISTURBERS OF THE EUROPEAN CONCERT.

(On the left, Bismarck; on the right, Gladstone).

From *Weekblad voor Nederland*.



"CREDE EXPERTO."

MR. GLADSTONE (to Prince Bismarck): "Take my advice, Prince. Do as I do, and stick to post cards!"

From *Punch* (London).



THE INK-BESPATTERED BISMARCK.

From *Ulk* (Berlin).



A "PERSON POLITICALLY DEAD."

"As a person politically dead."—MR. GLADSTONE to MR. BILLSON, Liberal Candidate for East Bradford.

From *Picture Politics* (London).



Which is the better picture: the horizon enlightened by the Franco-Russian Alliance, or the quarrels of England and Germany!

From *Sipy*.



THE MECHANISM OF THE ALLIANCES.

The mechanism consists of balancing alliances here and there until the European equilibrium is finally established. In order to bring the whole thing to the ground there is but one hope—that the little Socialist party will one day cut the cord.

From *L'Asino* (Rome).



A RUSSIAN VIEW.

TURKEY: "I can carry it all right. It will not fall."

From *Strekuza* (St. Petersburg).



THE INVERTED RÔLES.

Formerly the bear danced to the sound of the flute played by civilized man. In Europe to-day mankind dances to the music of the bear.

From *Neue Glühlichter*.

HOW NOT TO BETTER SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

BY THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

AFTER the publication of my article in the September REVIEW OF REVIEWS on the vice-presidential candidates, I received the following very manly, and very courteous, letter from the Honorable Thomas Watson, then the candidate with Mr. Bryan on the Populist ticket for Vice-President. I publish it with his permission:

HON. THEODORE ROOSEVELT:

It pains me to be misunderstood by those whose good opinion I respect, and upon reading your trenchant article in the September number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS the impulse was strong to write to you.

When you take your stand for honest government and for juster laws in New York, as you have so courageously done, your motives must be the same as mine—for you do not need the money your office gives you. I can understand, instinctively, what you feel—what your motives are. You merely obey a law of your nature which puts you into mortal combat with what you think is wrong. You fight because your own sense of self-respect and self-loyalty compels you to fight. Is not this so?

If in Georgia and throughout the South we have conditions as intolerable as those that surround you in New York, can you not realize why I make war upon them?

Tammany itself has grown great because mistaken leaders of the southern Democracy catered to its Kellys and Crokers and feared to defy them.

The first "roast" I ever got from the Democratic press of this state followed a speech I had made denouncing Tammany, and denouncing the craven leaders who obeyed Tammany.

It is astonishing how one honest man may honestly misjudge another.

My creed does *not* lead me to dislike the men who run a bank, a factory, a railroad or a foundry. I do *not* hate a man for owning a bond, and having a bank account, or having cash loaned at interest.

Upon the other hand I think each should make all the profit in business he fairly can; but I do believe that the banks should not exercise the sovereign power of issuing money, and I do believe that all special privileges granted, and all exemption from taxation, work infinite harm. I do believe that the wealth of the Republic is

practically free from federal taxation, and that the burdens of government fall upon the shoulders of those least able to bear them.

If you could spend an evening with me among my books and amid my family, I feel quite sure you would not again class me with those who make war upon the "decencies and elegancies of civilized life." And if you could attend one of my great political meetings in Georgia, and see the good men and good women who believe in Populism, you would not continue to class them with those who vote for candidates upon the "no undershirt" platform.

In other words, if you understood me and mine your judgment of us would be different.

The "cracker" of the South is simply the man who did not buy slaves to do his work. He did it all himself—like a man. Some of our best generals in war, and magistrates in peace, have come from the "cracker" class. As a matter of fact, however, my own people, from my father back to Revolutionary times, were slave owners and land owners. In the first meeting held in Georgia to express sympathy with the Boston patriots my great-great-grandfather bore a prominent part, and in the first state legislature ever convened in Georgia one of my ancestors was the representative of his county.

My grandfather was wealthy, and so was my father. My boyhood was spent in the idleness of a rich man's son. It was not till I was in my teens that misfortune



Mr. Jacob A. Kils.

Mr. Theodore Roosevelt.

MR. ROOSEVELT AT HIS DESK AT POLICE HEADQUARTERS, NEW YORK.

overlook us, sent us homeless into the world, and deprived me of the thorough collegiate training my father intended for me.

At sixteen years of age I thus had to commence life moneyless, and the weary years I spent among the poor, and the kindness I received in their homes, and the acquaintance I made with the hardship of their lives, gave me that profound sympathy for them which I yet retain—though I am no longer poor myself.

Pardon the liberty I take in intruding this letter upon you. I have followed your work in New York with admiring sympathy, and have frequently written of it in my paper. While hundreds of miles separate us, and our tasks and methods have been widely different, I must still believe that we have much in common, and that the ruling force which actuates us both is to challenge wrong and to fight the battles of good government.

Very respectfully yours,

(Signed) THOS. E. WATSON.

THOMPSON, GA., August 30, 1896.

I intended to draw a very sharp line between Mr. Watson and many of those associated with him in the same movement; and certain of the sentences which he quotes as if they were meant to apply to him were, on the contrary, meant to apply generally to the agitators who proclaimed both him and Mr. Bryan as their champions, and especially to many of the men who were running on the Populist tickets in different states. To Mr. Watson's own sincerity and courage I thought I had paid full tribute, and if I failed in any way I wish to make good that failure. I was in Washington when Mr. Watson was in Congress, and I know how highly he was esteemed personally by his colleagues, even by those differing very widely from him in matters of principle. The staunchest friends of order and decent government fully and cordially recognized Mr. Watson's honesty and good faith—men, for instance, like Senator Lodge of Massachusetts and Representative Bellamy Storer of Ohio. Moreover, I sympathize as little as Mr. Watson with denunciation of the "cracker," and I may mention that one of my forefathers was the first Revolutionary Governor of Georgia at the time that Mr. Watson's ancestors sat in the first Revolutionary legislature of the state. Mr. Watson himself embodies not a few of the very attributes the lack of which we feel so keenly in many of our public men. He is brave, he is earnest, he is honest, he is disinterested. For many of the wrongs which he wishes to remedy I, too, believe that a remedy can be found, and for



MR. WATSON AT HIS EDITORIAL DESK IN GEORGIA.

this purpose I would gladly strike hands with him. All this makes it a matter of the keenest regret that he should advocate certain remedies that we deem even worse than the wrongs complained of, and should strive to correct other wrongs, or rather inequalities and sufferings, which exist, not because of the shortcomings of society, but because of the existence of human nature itself.

There are plenty of ugly things about wealth and its possessors in the present age, and I suppose there have been in all ages. There are many rich people who so utterly lack patriotism, or show such sordid and selfish traits of character, or lead such mean and vacuous lives, that all right-minded men must look upon them with angry contempt; but, on the whole, the thrifty are apt to be better citizens than the thriftless; and the worst capitalist cannot harm laboring men as they are harmed by demagogues. As the people of a state grow more and more intelligent the state itself may be able to play a larger and larger part in the life of the community, while at the same time individual effort may be given freer and less restricted movement along certain lines; but it is utterly unsafe to give the state more than the minimum of power just so long as it contains masses of men who can be moved by the pleas and denunciations of the average Socialist leader of today. There may be better schemes of taxation than those at present employed, it may be wise to devise inheritance taxes, and to impose regulations on the kinds of business which can be carried on only under the especial protection of the state; and where there is a real abuse by wealth it needs to be, and in this country generally has been, promptly done away with; but the first lesson to teach the poor man is that, as a whole, the wealth in the com-

munity is distinctly beneficial to him, that he is better off in the long run because other men are well off, and that the surest way to destroy what measure of prosperity he may have is to paralyze industry and the well-being of those men who have achieved success.

I am not an empiricist ; I would no more deny that sometimes human affairs can be much bettered by legislation than I would affirm that they can always be so bettered. I would no more make a fetish of unrestricted individualism than I would admit the power of the state offhand and radically to reconstruct society. It may become necessary to interfere even more than we have done with the right of private contract, and to shackle cunning as we have shackled force. All I insist upon is that we must be sure of our ground before trying to get any legislation at all, and that we must not expect too much from this legislation, nor refuse to better ourselves a little because we cannot accomplish everything at a jump. Above all, it is criminal to excite anger and discontent without proposing a remedy, or only proposing a false remedy. The worst foe of the poor man is the labor leader, whether philanthropist or politician, who tries to teach him that he is a victim of conspiracy and injustice, when in reality he is merely working out his fate with blood and sweat as the immense majority of men who are worthy of the name always have done and always will have to do.

The difference between what can and what cannot be done by law is well exemplified by our experience with the negro problem, an experience of which Mr. Watson must have ample practical knowledge. The negroes were formerly held in slavery. This was a wrong which legislation could remedy, and which could not be remedied except by legislation. Accordingly they were set free by law. This having been done, many of their friends believed that in some way, by additional legislation, we could at once put them on an intellectual, social and business equality with the whites. The effort has failed completely. In large sections of the country the negroes are not treated as they should be treated, and politically in particular the frauds upon them have been so gross and shameful as to awaken not merely indignation but bitter wrath ; yet the best friends of the negro admit that his hope lies, not in legislation, but in the constant working of those often unseen forces of the national life which are greater than all legislation.

Often the head in the air social reformers, because people of sane and wholesome minds will not favor their wild schemes, themselves decline to favor schemes for practical reform. For the last two years there has been an honest effort in New York to give the city good government, and to work intelligently for better social conditions, especially in the poorest quarters. We have cleaned the streets ; we have broken the power of the ward boss and the saloon-keeper to work injustice ; we have destroyed

the most hideous of the tenement houses in which poor people are huddled like swine in a sty ; we have made parks and play grounds for the children in the crowded quarters ; in every possible way we have striven to make life easier and healthier, and to give man and woman a chance to do their best work ; while at the same time we have warred steadily against the pauper-producing, maudlin philanthropy of the free soup-kitchen and tramp lodging-house kind. In all this we have had practically no help from either the parlor socialists or the scarcely more noxious beer-room socialists who are always howling about the selfishness of the rich and their unwillingness to do anything for those who are less well off.

There are certain labor unions, certain bodies of organized labor—notably those admirable organizations which include the railway conductors, the locomotive engineers and the firemen—which to my mind embody almost the best hope that there is for healthy national growth in the future ; but bitter experience has taught men who work for reform in New York that the average labor leader, the average demagogue who shouts for a depreciated currency, or for the overthrow of the rich, will not do anything to help those who honestly strive to make better our civic conditions. There are immense numbers of workingmen to whom we can appeal with perfect confidence ; but too often we find that a large proportion of the men who style themselves leaders of organized labor are influenced only by sullen short sighted hatred of what they do not understand, and are deaf to all appeals, whether to their national or to their civic patriotism.

What I most grudge in all this is the fact that sincere and zealous men of high character and honest purpose, men like Mr. Watson, men and women such as those he describes as attending his Populist meetings, or such as are to be found in all strata of our society, from the employer to the hardest worked day laborer, go astray in their methods, and are thereby prevented from doing the full work for good they ought to. When a man goes on the wrong road himself he can do very little to guide others aright, even though these others are also on the wrong road. There are many wrongs to be righted ; there are many measures of relief to be pushed ; and it is a pity that when we are fighting what is bad and championing what is good, the men who ought to be our most effective allies should deprive themselves of usefulness by the wrong-headedness of their position. Rich men and poor men both do wrong on occasions, and whenever a specific instance of this can be pointed out all citizens alike should join in punishing the wrong-doer. Honesty and right mindedness should be the tests ; not wealth or poverty.

In our municipal administration here in New York we have acted with an equal hand toward wrong-doers of high and low degree. The Board of Health condemns the tenement house property of

the rich landowner, whether this landowner be priest or layman, banker or railroad president, lawyer or manager of a real estate business ; and it pays no heed to the intercession of any politician, whether this politician be Catholic or Protestant, Jew or Gentile. At the same time the Police Department promptly suppresses, not only the criminal, but the rioter. In other words, we do strict justice. We feel we are defrauded of help to which we are entitled when men who ought to assist in any work to better the condition of the people decline to aid us because their brains are turned by dreams only worthy of a European revolutionist.

Many workingmen look with distrust upon laws which really would help them ; laws for the intelligent restriction of immigration, for instance. I have no sympathy with mere dislike of immigrants ; there are classes and even nationalities of them which stand at least on an equality with the citizens of native birth, as the last election showed. But in the interest of our workingmen we must in the end keep out laborers who are ignorant, vicious and with low standards of life and comfort, just as we have shut out the Chinese.

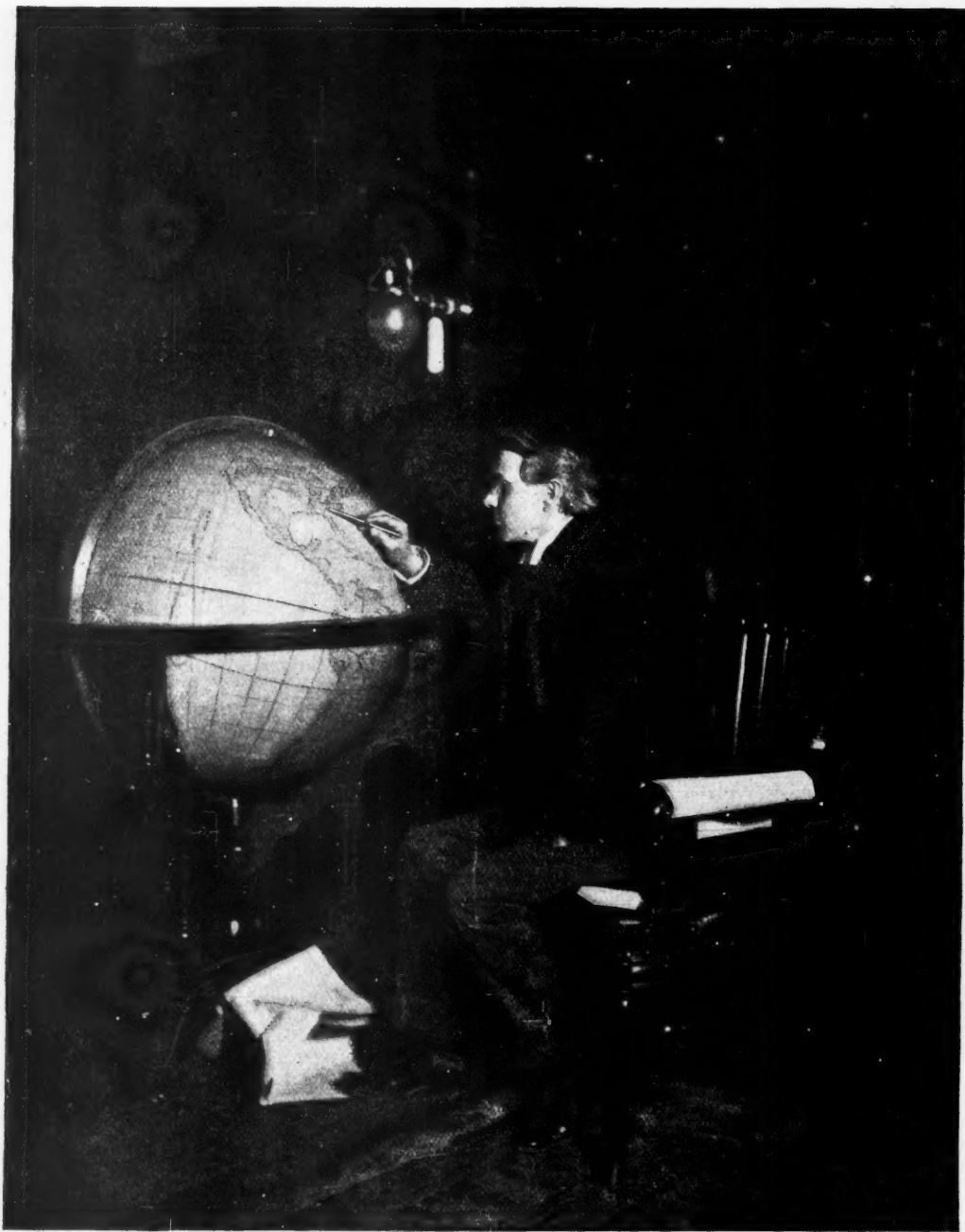
Often labor leaders and the like denounce the present conditions of society, and especially of our political life, for shortcomings which they themselves have been instrumental in causing. In our cities the misgovernment is due, not to the misdeeds of the rich, but to the low standard of honesty and morality among citizens generally ; and nothing helps the corrupt politician more than substituting either wealth or poverty for honesty as the standard by which to try a candidate. A few months ago a socialistic reformer in New York was denouncing the corruption caused by rich men because a certain judge was suspected of giving information in advance as to a decision in a case involving the interests of a great corporation. Now this judge had been elected some years previously, mainly because he was supposed to be a representative of the "poor man ;" and the socialistic reformer himself, a year ago, was opposing the election of Mr. Beaman as judge because he was one of the firm of Evarts & Choate, who were friends of various millionaires and were counsel for various corporations. But if Mr. Beaman had been elected judge no human being, rich or poor, would have dared so much as hint at his doing anything improper.

Something can be done by good laws ; more can be done by honest administration of the laws ; but most of all can be done by frowning resolutely upon the preachers of vague discontent ; and by upholding the true doctrine of self-reliance, self-help and self-mastery. This doctrine sets forth many things. Among them is the fact that though a man can occasionally be helped when he stumbles, yet that it is useless to try to carry him when he will not or cannot walk ; and worse than useless to try to bring down the work and reward of the thrifty and intelligent to the level of the capacity of the weak, the

shiftless and the idle. It further shows that the maudlin philanthropist and the maudlin sentimentalist are almost as noxious as the demagogue, and that it is even more necessary to temper mercy with justice than justice with mercy.

The worst lesson that can be taught a man is to rely upon others and to whine over his sufferings. If an American is to amount to anything he must rely upon himself, and not upon the state ; he must take pride in his own work, instead of sitting idle to envy the luck of others ; he must face life with resolute courage, win victory if he can, and accept defeat if he must, without seeking to place on his fellow-men a responsibility which is not theirs.

Let me say in conclusion that I do not write in the least from the standpoint of those whose association is purely with what are called the wealthy classes. The men with whom I have worked and associated most closely during the last couple of years here in New York, with whom I have shared what is at least an earnest desire to better social and civic conditions (neither blinking what is evil nor being misled by the apostles of a false remedy), and with whose opinions as to what is right and practical my own in the main agree, are not capitalists, save as all men who by toil earn, and with prudence save, money are capitalists. They include reporters on the daily papers, editors of magazines, as well as of newspapers, principals in the public schools, young lawyers, young architects, young doctors, young men of business, who are struggling to rise in their profession by dint of faithful work, but who give some of their time to doing what they can for the city, and a number of priests and clergymen ; but as it happens the list does not include any man of great wealth, or any of those men whose names are in the public mind identified with great business corporations. Most of them have at one time or another in their lives faced poverty and know what it is ; none of them are more than well-to-do. They include Catholics and Protestants, Jews and men who would be regarded as heterodox by professors of most recognized creeds ; some of them were born on this side, others are of foreign birth ; but they are all Americans heart and soul, who fight out for themselves the battles of their own lives, meeting sometimes defeat and sometimes victory. They neither forget that man does owe a duty to his fellows, and should strive to do what he can to increase the well-being of the community ; nor yet do they forget that in the long run the only way to help people is to make them help themselves. They are prepared to try any properly guarded legislative remedy for ills which they believe can be remedied, but they perceive clearly that it is both foolish and wicked to teach the average man who is not well off that some wrong or injustice has been done him, and that he should hope for redress elsewhere than in his own industry, honesty and intelligence.



From a copyright photograph by Leo. D. Well of Chicago.

MR. KOHLSAAT IN HIS EDITORIAL OFFICE IN CHICAGO.

MR. KOHLSAAT OF CHICAGO, AND HIS PART IN THE POLITICAL HISTORY-MAKING OF 1896.

BY WALTER WELLMAN.

THE most important event in the world during the year 1896 was the advance of the Republican party from a shifty and indefinite attitude upon the question of the national monetary standard to a bold advocacy of the gold standard, followed by the triumph of that party at the polls. Concerning the manner in which that forward step was taken, and the influences by which it was accomplished, there is a story of politics and of personal effort which remains to be told before the annals of the year can be completed. The battle for sound money in the United States was really won on the twelfth of last July. On that day the friends of William McKinley at St. Louis agreed to put the word "gold" into the national platform. The question whether it would be wiser to insert or to omit that little word had been stubbornly argued *pro* and *con*, and its decision marked a crisis in the history of the American Republic.

For months preceding the St. Louis convention the nature of the platform to be adopted by the Republican party had been warmly discussed. On account of the friendliness to silver which Mr. McKinley had displayed in Congress, and the warm support given his candidacy by a number of state delegations which were in favor of the free coinage of silver, there was a general fear that the McKinley influence might be thrown in favor of an indecisive and unsatisfactory currency plank. The friends of Speaker Reed, Governor Morton and other candidates naturally endeavored to make the most of this weak point in the McKinley line, and succeeded in arousing the interest of the country to a remarkable degree.

Though Mr. McKinley had the support of a majority of all the delegates elected to the St. Louis convention, his managers were in constant fear lest the adoption of a currency plank leaning too strongly toward silver would alienate the Eastern delegates, or that a plank leaning too strongly toward gold would lead to the withdrawal of support tendered by California and other states which were friendly to silver.

When Mr. Hanna arrived in St. Louis he carried with him a currency plank which had been drawn in Mr. McKinley's library at Canton, and which, if not actually written by Mr. McKinley himself, was known to have his approval. It was a strong sound money plank, and in the absence of agitation for an unequivocal declaration—in the absence of suspicion that the McKinley influence was to be thrown in favor of a "straddle"—would have been generally regarded as strong enough to meet the emergency. It

did not contain the word gold, and declared simply in favor of maintaining the "existing standard."

One of Major McKinley's friends, Hermann H. Kohlsaatz of the *Chicago Times-Herald*, had for some time insisted, personally and in the columns of his paper, that the Republican currency platform should be unequivocal and unmistakable; and that it should contain a plain pledge for the maintenance of the gold standard, with use of the word gold. Mr. Kohlsaatz insisted upon this with so much ardor that for a period of four or five weeks Mr. Hanna and he ceased to confer concerning the management of the campaign for Mr. McKinley's nomination. A report was in circulation about this time to the effect that Messrs. Hanna and Kohlsaatz had quarreled, but that was not true. They differed in opinion as to the wisdom of the plank proposed by Mr. Kohlsaatz, and seeing no probability of reaching an agreement tacitly kept away from one another, but there was no actual break in the friendliness of their relations.

After Mr. Hanna had left Ohio for St. Louis, carrying with him a draft of a sound money plank which was agreeable to the prospective nominee, Mr. Kohlsaatz made his appearance in Canton. He spent an entire day with Mr. McKinley, and passed most of his time arguing in favor of a "gold" plank. With that earnestness which is his predominating characteristic Mr. Kohlsaatz endeavored to convince his friend of the danger which would beset the party if there should be a single false note in the currency declaration to be made at St. Louis. He pointed to the unmistakable signs of the times, which indicated that all the antagonistic forces—silver Democrats, silver Republicans, Populists, Socialists, experimentalists of all sorts—were sure to be brought into alliance in support of free coinage. He contended that unless a similar cohesiveness of the conservative forces of the country could be effected, with the St. Louis ticket and platform as their rallying point, the battle might be lost. The only way in which all the conservative forces could be amalgamated, he argued, was by making an unequivocal gold standard declaration, which would leave no possible room for doubt or quibble.

Governor McKinley expressed himself as being willing to favor a platform as progressive and definite as the party was in condition to take its stand upon. He was opposed to sixteen-to-one free coinage of silver, and he was in favor of sound money. But he feared the use of the word gold was in advance of the times and might be disastrous. He depended less upon his own opinion in this matter

than upon the testimony offered by his numerous correspondents in the party. The Governor exhibited hundreds of letters received from prominent Republicans in all parts of the country bearing upon this very point. The great majority of these writers said the word gold should not be in the platform. They pointed out that in many of the Western states the Republican party and Republican leaders had been friendly to free coinage, or at least to bimetallism, and contended that a sudden change to the gold standard would be generally regarded as a violent and unjustifiable shift. Most of these writers were emphatic in expression of the opinion that the word gold would cost the Republican party the presidency. Among the party leaders who objected to the word gold was Senator Sherman of Ohio. Though Mr. Kohlsaat met all these arguments with earnestness he was compelled to leave Canton without securing from Governor McKinley any concession from the form of currency plank which had been earlier agreed upon between himself and Mr. Hanna.

The Friday before the meeting of the St. Louis convention Mr. Kohlsaat was in conference with the friends of Mr. McKinley at the Southern Hotel. He had come direct from his unsuccessful mission to Canton, but without any notion of abandoning his campaign in favor of an explicit gold platform. For five hours seven of the friends of McKinley were in conference over the vexing question of a currency plank. There were present Mr. Hanna, Mr. Payne of Wisconsin, Mr. Herrick of Ohio, Governor Merriam of Minnesota, Senator Proctor of Vermont, Mr. Stone of Chicago and Mr. Kohlsaat. For a time it was six men against one. Single-handed, and with an energy and persistence which would not listen to defeat, Mr. Kohlsaat hammered away. After several hours of argument Mr. Hanna turned impatiently to the Chicago editor, and said, in his characteristic way:

"Confound you, Hermann, haven't you a bit of compromise in your make-up?"

"Not on this question, which involves the future of the country," replied Mr. Kohlsaat.

Mr. Hanna then left the conference to attend to some work, and the discussion was continued. Mr. Hanna was personally favorable to the strongest possible expression in favor of the gold standard, but as the representative of Governor McKinley he was naturally anxious to avoid doing anything which could jeopardize the interests of his principal. Accordingly, he thought it his duty to stand for a conservative plan until the convention itself, or its leading men, should take the initiative for a stronger declaration.

After a time Messrs. Payne, Merriam and Stone, who had been somewhat neutral in the discussion, came over to Mr. Kohlsaat's side, and this gave a majority in favor of the word gold. Mr. Hanna afterward agreed to it, and from that moment forward the special friends of Mr. McKinley stood pledged to insert the much discussed word in the

platform. All this was done before the arrival in St. Louis of Mr. Platt and Senator Lodge, and of course before their agitation in favor of a strong gold plank was started. When the Kohlsaat plank was submitted to them on Sunday or Monday they promptly accepted it as all that could be desired.

The plank which Mr. Hanna had carried with him from Canton was used as the basis of the new plank. Certain changes were made, according to suggestions offered by one or other of the friends of McKinley, but the all important change was the insertion of the word gold as a result of the persistency, persuasiveness, moral courage, keen perception of coming events, and sublime faith in the love of the people for frankness and sincerity, which had been displayed by Mr. Kohlsaat.

The manner in which all the conservative forces of the country rallied round this unequivocal currency plank and supported the bold step forward which the Republican party, thanks to the efforts of one man, had taken at St. Louis, has already passed into history. When the analytical chronicler of these times comes to the task of recording the events of the year 1896 he will comment upon the magnificent, alert intelligence and the quickened conscience with which the American people prepared themselves to vote on the money question. This chronicler will find especial cause for amazement in the sound money majorities cast in such states as Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, Indiana and California, where free silverism had long been taught by Republican leaders who had now to educate themselves before they could go forth to educate the people. Looking a little under the surface, the historian will find that the frankness of the Republican currency plank was the great magnet which attracted the stable forces of society and welded them together as a power for the common good.

That currency plank saved the country from the evils and dangers of repudiation, a debased currency, a successful assault upon the judiciary, a change in the unwritten law and administrative spirit which might have led ultimately to the failure of popular self government in this country.

This statement is justified by the fact that if the St. Louis platform had been equivocal or shifty, if there had been in it the faintest note of indecision or compromise, if the word gold had not been employed to make its meaning plain, the second Democratic national convention of 1896 would have declared for gold in terms, and Grover Cleveland would have been its nominee for President. President Cleveland's long and inexplicable silence on the third-term question, in view of his well-known disinclination to continue longer in political life, had just this significance: He was waiting to see what the Republicans did in the way of a platform at St. Louis; if there was no other strong hand to take up the banner of the gold standard he was willing to do so, come what might. When the gold plank was adopted at St. Louis all chance of the nomina-

tion of Mr. Cleveland by the gold wing of the Democracy came to an end, and not till then.

If the St. Louis convention had failed to rise to the level of its duty and opportunity, of which there was at one time grave danger, Mr. Cleveland, as the only candidate standing upon a sterling platform, would have had the support of thousands and thousands of business men who were able to throw their influence for McKinley, as the matter happily turned out. Mr. Kohlsaatt himself and the Chicago *Times-Herald* would have supported Cleveland and not McKinley had the former been nominated upon a gold platform and the latter on a straddle plank. With Mr. Cleveland in the field the country would have had a triangular contest between McKinley, Cleveland and Bryan in which the sound money forces would have been divided and in which free silver would have won the day.

Hermann H. Kohlsaatt, owner of the Chicago *Times-Herald* and Chicago *Evening Post*, is one of the remarkable men of the day. In the past few years he has forged rapidly to the front as a leader in journalism, politics and thought. He is now without question the dominating force in Chicago journalism and the most influential leader of men and opinion in the West. He is only 43

years old, and has won his way in the world solely through his own ability and self-reliance and in the face of discouraging conditions. He was born March 22, 1853, near Albion, Edwards County, Ill., but his parents removed to Galena within a year. There the boy worked on a farm and attended the public school till he was 12 years of age, when his father moved to Chicago. His parents were poor and when his father died it became necessary for young Kohlsaatt to do something to help his mother. Accordingly he found work as a carrier of the Chicago *Tribune*, delivering papers to subscribers on the North Side every morning at daylight, then going to the public school.

One wintry morning the slight little fellow reached home very much exhausted after his struggle with a big bundle of papers amid the snowdrifts and contrary wind. "Never mind, Hermann," said

his mother encouragingly, "you will not have to carry the newspapers all your life."

"No, mother," replied the slip of a boy, "I intend to own a big newspaper of my own some day."

This ambition was real and earnest. The youngster had been in the press room of the *Tribune* and seen the damp sheets rolling from the machines. He had noted the eagerness with which all sorts of people grabbed up the papers and perused them. The object lesson had stirred him

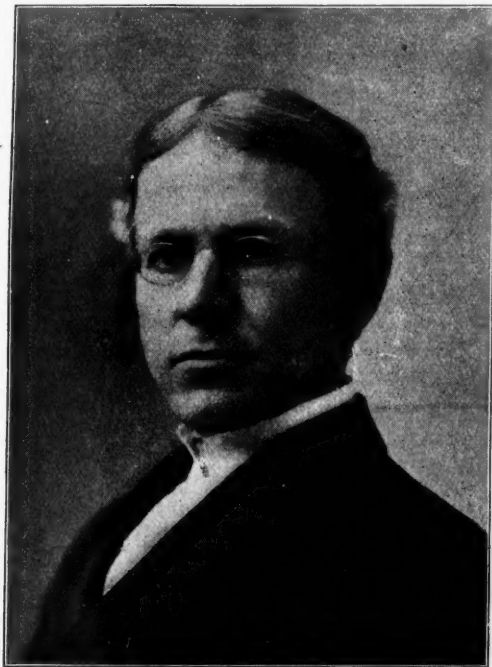
deeply. He had caught a glimpse of the power over the minds of men, over communities and nations, that lies in the press. His ambition, thus stimulated, was never abandoned. It was his dream. More and better, it was his purpose, and with his indomitable will the way to gratify it was ultimately found.

Young Kohlsaatt's first regular employment was as a cash-boy in the dry goods store of Carson, Pirie & Co. His salary was \$2 a week. He was a good cash boy, it seems, for he was rapidly promoted, as he grew older, till finally he had charge of all the cash of the firm. Through all this time he lived within his salary. "When I first earned money," Mr. Kohlsaatt once told us, "I sat down and thought it all

out. I perceived that it did not matter how much one earned, it was necessary to save something all the time or one could never be anything but an employee. Even when I earned only \$2 a week a certain part of it was put aside for future use."

Having arrived at manhood Mr. Kohlsaatt became a traveling salesman for a Chicago baking establishment. It was while "on the road" as a salesman that he entered Canton, Ohio, and there met Major McKinley, then a young Congressman, unknown to fame. A friendship sprang up between the two men that day, and it has continued ever since, with what effect upon the politics and polity of the nation we have already seen.

The young traveling salesman was not long in getting into business for himself. He started in Chicago a number of those popular restaurants commonly called "dairy lunches." They were success-



MR. KOHLSAAT.

ful and earned money rapidly. Mr. Kohlsaat made some investments, in a small way, in Chicago real estate. His judgment enabled him to turn quick profits, and his courage led him on to more important deals. In a comparatively short time he became a wealthy man. He has long been known in Chicago as one of the most sagacious realty investors in that city. An example of his pluck is found in the case of a corner lot at the corner of Adams and LaSalle streets. It was offered for sale at a price which to most men seemed exorbitant. Mr. Kohlsaat said he thought he would take it. Marshall Field, himself a real estate investor of great sagacity, told Mr. Kohlsaat to let the property alone; that he would ruin himself if he bought it. Within eighteen months thereafter Mr. Kohlsaat sold the same lot to Mr. Field at a profit of about \$100,000.

All this time Mr. Kohlsaat had in mind his early ambition to own a newspaper. An opportunity presenting itself, he purchased a half interest in the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, which was then a losing venture. Mr. Kohlsaat became its business manager. In two years, by legitimate methods, he had so much increased the circulation of the paper that profits began to take the place of a deficit for the first time in the history of the concern. About this time arose an incident which gave a clue to Mr. Kohlsaat's character, and which changed to a marked degree his future. The editorial control of the paper was in the hands of another, and when the editor persisted in supporting certain politicians for local office Mr. Kohlsaat objected. He declared he would not be owner of a newspaper which was willing to countenance anything that seemed to him against public policy. He offered to buy his partner's interest or to sell his own. An option was given by him, and at its expiration the partner begged for still another thirty days. Though not legally bound to do so, and though retention of the paper which he had made a financial success was dear to his heart, Mr. Kohlsaat generously gave the extension. At the end of the period the holder of the option came forward with the money and Mr. Kohlsaat left the *Inter-Ocean* forever.

For a year or more Mr. Kohlsaat endeavored to purchase the New York *Tribune* or the New York *Times*. For the latter paper terms of sale were once made, but at the last moment the owners concluded to retain the property. It was a misfortune to New York journalism that the sale was not effected. It would have brought to the metropolis another Western editor, but one devoted to journalism upon a high plane. Mr. Kohlsaat once offered \$2,000,000 in cash for a bare majority of the stock of the Chicago *Tribune*, and it is said that he came within an ace of getting the paper.

About two years ago James W. Scott, one of the

founders and for a long time publisher of the Chicago *Herald*, bought the old Chicago *Times* and consolidated it with the *Herald*. Shortly afterward Mr. Scott died suddenly in New York City. He and Mr. Kohlsaat had been warm friends, and when the query arose as to what should become of the property Mr. Kohlsaat amazed Chicago and the newspaper world by a daring act. He bought the *Times Herald* and *Evening Post* at a cost of a million and a half and announced himself their editor. Men predicted his failure and ruin. The *Times* and *Herald* had both been Democratic journals for many years. Mr. Kohlsaat was a Republican, and had managed a Republican paper in that very town.

But the man soon made a newspaper that was like himself. It was cleanly, high minded, alert in the public interest. Like the man, it soon acquired reputation for independence of thought, for conscience, for vigorous championship of the right. To the surprise of all observers, and of Mr. Kohlsaat himself, the loss of circulation after his purchase was a mere trifle. These losses were soon recouped, and the *Times-Herald* and the *Evening Post* have grown ever since in popularity and influence. Mr. Kohlsaat gave Chicago its first taste of a thoroughly independent newspaper that was at the same time vigorous and positive. Chicago liked it, notwithstanding its training in party journalism and in independence that was simply colorless neutrality. The *Times-Herald* is now without question the leading newspaper of the West, and in some respects it is the model newspaper of America.

Mr. Kohlsaat has no political ambition. He has been much mentioned for a place in the McKinley cabinet, but he would not accept such a post. He is thoroughly devoted to his newspapers, and their policies as well as their details are daily under his watchful eye.

Mr. Kohlsaat founded the Colored Men's Library in Chicago. He gave to the city of Galena a bronze memorial tablet of General Grant, and also a painting of the surrender at Appomattox by Thos. Nast. He is active in the public spirited work of Chicago business men which has made that city notable throughout the world. In 1880, Mr. Kohlsaat married Mabel, daughter of E. Nelson Blake, a prominent business man of Chicago and former president of the Board of Trade. The Kohlsaats live in a beautiful home on the Lake Shore Drive, in North Chicago.

This in brief is the life story of the man, still young, who through devotion to principle, perception of the right and insight into the causes which move public opinion and bring about great popular movements, last year did more than any other man to place his country upon the rock of a sound and honorable standard of value.

SOME PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS FROM STUDENTS OF FINANCE.

[In our principal American universities the problems of taxation, currency and banking are now studied with great thoroughness, and by the same modern and fruitful methods as are employed in the study of the physical sciences. Few men engaged in banking or other businesses conducted for private profit have had either time or opportunity to acquire broad knowledge of financiering in its public aspects. How to make money in the competitive field of business is one thing; how to lay the taxes, regulate the currency and organize the credit machinery of a great nation is quite a different thing. The bankers and private capitalists of the country have, assuredly, a right to be heard upon the pending questions of banking and currency reform. Some of them are not only successful in private financial undertakings, but are also authorities in the wholly different field of public finance. But, meanwhile, it should be remembered that the so-called "practical" men of private business have often shown themselves to be theorists as regards public policies, while the so-called "theorists" who have made a thorough historical, comparative and scientific study of legislation and government are the men whose views are really practical. This is why statesmen are wiser than business men in matters of public policy, while publicists and professional economists are especially entitled to an attentive audience. At a time when the business men through Boards of Trade and through delegations sent to Washington are seeking to influence legislation on the tariff question, on the general subject of national revenue, on the question of circulating notes, and on the banking system as a whole, it has seemed to us worth while to obtain the opinions of some representative economists identified with half a score of our leading American universities.—EDITOR.]

I. ABOVE ALL THINGS, REST AND A STABLE POLICY.

BY PROFESSOR ARTHUR T. HADLEY OF YALE.

THERE never was a time when we had more need of Talleyrand's caution, "Above all things, gentlemen, not too much zeal." What the country now wants more than all else is rest; and zeal in the right direction is almost as great a disturber of rest as zeal in a wrong direction.

The evils under which we suffer to-day are commercial rather than legislative in their origin. True, there is a deficit in the current revenues of the government which has been itself a potent cause of commercial distrust; but that deficit is moderate in amount and not improbably temporary in character. It may safely be attributed to the Venezuela war scare quite as much as to the Wilson compromise tariff. For this war cloud, unimportant as it ultimately proved, was enough to prolong by at least a year the commercial depression which had previously seemed to be nearing its end, and thus to diminish the public revenues at a most critical juncture. It was enough to cause Europe to pay for our goods by sending some securities or coin instead of by shipment of goods which might have paid duty. If we may judge by past experience, a renewal of commercial prosperity is not unlikely to make the revenue adequate under existing acts.

But even if the present deficit should last for two or three years, this would not of itself be a very serious matter. What made it serious in 1896 was the doubt which existed in the public mind whether the government would continue to pay its bills in

gold, and the consequent pressure for immediate settlement of some of its outstanding obligations, which would otherwise have been allowed to remain undisturbed. This doubt was removed, for the present at any rate, by the result of the presidential election; and unless some course is adopted by the authorities at Washington which will renew the same doubt the acutest stage of our trouble is over.

The rest which we so much need is threatened from three quarters—by the premature agitation of plans of currency reform, by the desire for radical changes in tariff legislation, and by the pressure for a "spirited" foreign policy. The last of these is the most dangerous and the least excusable.

The advocates of speedy measures of currency reform have the strongest *prima facie* case in their favor. They say that as long as our currency contains so much silver and ill arranged paper we are always in danger of the return of evils like those of the last three years, and that quiescence under existing circumstances is like leaving a barrel of nitroglycerine in your cellar. To which it may be answered that it is sometimes better to leave the nitro-glycerine quiet in the cellar than to try to carry it up a rickety staircase in the dark. The breakdown of a prematurely adopted plan of currency reform would be infinitely more dangerous than a continuance of present conditions.

Nearly the same thing may be said about our tariff policy. The apparent need of an increased

revenue may cause the tariff on certain articles to be placed so high as to provoke an agitation for its reduction when the present emergency is over. A tariff which is thus temporary and uncertain makes a disturbance in the business world whose evils are sure to overbalance the good arising from any momentary gain in government revenue.

Fortunately our experience with the tariff of 1890 is well enough remembered to lessen the probability of rash action in increasing duties. At the present moment the danger from ill-considered foreign policy seems much greater than that from ill-considered tariff or currency laws. There is enough popular dislike of Spain and sympathy with those who are defying her power to make the recognition of Cuban belligerency or even Cuban independence an attractive theme with those politicians who care more for feelings than for facts, more for popularity than for public policy. There is an appreciable danger that Congress may allow itself to be stampeded by such leaders and commit itself to the assumption

that the Cuban insurgents have a responsible government, a well-defined territory and a basis of systematic foreign relations, when it is not certain that they have any of these things and quite certain that they do not have them all. Should it become possible to interfere in Cuban affairs on the basis of recognized methods of international dealing, we can place the matter in such shape as to command the approval of disinterested nations. Until we can do this we had better remain quiet. Our experience with the Venezuela affair showed how much financial trouble was entailed by infelicities of utterance where we had a relatively good case. The temporary crisis which was thus engendered may be made permanent if we adopt a reckless course with regard to Cuba. The most important matter for the immediate attention of those who seek an intelligent solution of our financial difficulties is to insist that the dealings of our government with Spain should be marked by courtesy of demeanor and strict adherence to facts.

II. HOW TO ASSURE THE MAINTENANCE OF THE GOLD STANDARD.

BY PROFESSOR J. LAURENCE LAUGHLIN OF CHICAGO.

I.

IN order to meet the existing deficit in income, one must consider not merely what is economically justifiable, but also what is practicable. The gold-standard Democrats who voted for Mr. McKinley are not protectionists; and yet a strong body of Mr. McKinley's Republican supporters will naturally urge a tariff bill which will restore the duty on wool. Such a proposition is likely to alienate the Democrats who voted with the Republicans on the money question, and will also disturb the manufacturers of woolen goods. If possible, industry should be disturbed as little as practicable (for it has already endured a great strain), and the supporters of currency reform should be kept united. A measure designed wholly for revenue, such as a tax on beer, would obviate both of the objections above mentioned, while it would fulfill all the requirements of a good tax. It would easily provide all the income needed to meet existing deficits.

II.

To insure the stability of the existing gold standard the United States notes (or "greenbacks") should be canceled as they are redeemed, and the whole issue should be ultimately retired. So long as the government remains the issuer of demand obligations, immediately redeemable in the present gold standard, any failure to maintain an adequate reserve of that standard money, or even a suspicion of such a failure, will produce doubt and uncertainty as to the permanency of the standard itself. For, unless the notes are convertible on demand into gold, they will cease to be equal in value to

gold; and the moment that happens the government itself will have indicated that it has abandoned the gold standard. And when the Treasury ceases to pay in gold private institutions will also be obliged to change their standard of payments.

It is common knowledge that since the end of 1894 serious doubts have been felt as to the ability of the Treasury to redeem the United States notes in gold. The presentation of these notes for gold was the means by which the gold reserve was, in fact, depleted, and a general anxiety was created as to the permanence of the standard. If the gold had been exhausted, our standard would have been set by the value of the paper obligations; and if these obligations had become redeemable only in silver (instead of gold), that would have meant a change to the silver standard. The way in which the United States notes have threatened the stability of the standard must have been clear to every man of affairs in these last three years; and probably nothing else has so depressed trade and production as this. Certainty as to the future is the very breath of life to business. It is a suggestive fact that in these last three years the machinery just described worked in such a way that a single silver standard could have been brought about without any legislation at all favorable to silver, and without the passage of any bill enacting free coinage of silver. All that was needed to establish the single silver standard was an interruption of the means of replenishing the gold reserve adopted by the Executive, or even by creating such distrust that notes would be largely presented for gold. In brief, so long as the existing currency system remains as it

is, the maintenance of the gold standard depends on the mere will and discretion of the Executive. Of course such a situation is intolerable; and the machinery by which business uncertainty is produced should be promptly removed. This can be accomplished by the repeal of the act of May 31, 1878, which unfortunately requires that notes, after being once redeemed, "shall not be retired, canceled or destroyed, but they shall be reissued and paid out again and kept in circulation." If these notes cannot be refunded in low interest bearing bonds they should be slowly retired from surplus revenue.

The notes have not been a loan without cost. As a fact, in order to preserve the reserve (because of the reissue of notes) we have been obliged to increase the public debt by \$357,815,400, imposing a tax for annual interest to the sum of \$15,632,616; and the taxpayers are to day paying annually \$5,322,186 more than if we had refunded the notes in 3 per cent. bonds. We have redeemed \$407,000,000 of these notes, and yet they are outstanding to their full amount (less those in the Treasury). Since these notes have been an enormously expensive form of indebtedness, and, moreover, since in practice they act to disturb the stability of the standard, there is no business reason for their existence.

III.

The stability of all kinds of our currency should be secured. But the retirement of United States notes would still leave us the duty of providing for the permanent value in gold of our silver dollars and silver certificates. The Treasury notes of 1890 are now redeemable in "coin," which, so long as our standard is gold, protects their value absolutely. Hence we should go beyond the indirect legislation of 1890 and 1893, and establish by direct requirement the redemption in gold of silver dollars. Then, and then only, would our standard money be brought to equality protected from fluctuations.

IV.

On the supposition that the recent election decided against a silver standard, the foregoing measures are necessary to meet the expectations of the

country and to the removal of all doubt as to the maintenance of the existing gold standard. Then, being assured of our standard, we should next proceed to establish an elastic medium of exchange, based upon this standard. The retirement of United States notes will produce no contraction of the currency if a banking system be created able to issue notes safely when urgently needed, and which will be withdrawn as the need disappears, elastically adjusting the quantity of the medium to the work to be done. The mechanical action of government issues can never suit the needs of persons actually engaged in business, because the government cannot possibly engage in all the banking functions of deposit and discount. Only those institutions to which men are always going for loans and deposits can know what are "the needs of trade." The very fact that our government is not a bank unfits it for regulating the quantity of the media of exchange; that must be automatically arranged by the business public itself through the banks with which it is constantly dealing.

The suggestions regarding a larger percentage of note issues to bonds by national banks, and the reduction of taxation on their circulation, are in my judgment wholly inadequate. The difficulty lies deeper in the inelastic character of the national bank issues; they cannot, as now regulated, expand and contract in that manner which is essential to a sound and satisfactory currency. Therefore the whole banking system must be reshaped, especially as regards its issues. This should be done only with great care and by experts.

The essential features of a good system of bank issues can be briefly indicated:

1. A sufficient security to note holders. (This was obtained in the so-called "Baltimore plan," even at the sacrifice of depositors.

2. Elasticity. Possibility of expansion in times of great need without special legislation, but checked by a tax as in the German Reichsbank.

3. Redemption. Such provision should be made that in all parts of the country redundant notes would speedily be retired by redemption. Such an automatic system regulated by business demands and not by national legislation will remove the money question from politics.

III. A MODERATE TARIFF AND A LIBERAL BANK LAW.

BY PROFESSOR WILLIAM W. FOLWELL OF MINNESOTA.

IT is not to be expected that the Fifty-fourth Congress will undertake in its short session, already begun, any but the most necessary routine fiscal legislation. Whether the Fifty-fifth Congress, likely to be called in special session soon after the 4th of March instant, will be composed of chambers capable of harmonious action is doubtful.

There ought, however, to be shown in that Con-

gress moderation enough, patriotism enough and political "horse sense" enough to permit the adoption of certain reasonable, conservative measures. The following suggestions relate to such measures regarded as possible. It would not be worth while to enter upon any discussions of free silver, scientific money, the abolition of banks or any such question.

The revenue will naturally be the first great con-

cern of the Fifty-fifth Congress. The judgment of the chiefs of the present administration that the present tariff—other sources of income remaining unchanged—will yield a sufficient revenue is not likely to be accepted by the leaders of a victorious party pledged to a revision of the tariff to secure more efficient protection of American labor and industry. A revised tariff bill, already "in the work," will be introduced at an early moment. It will be a happy circumstance if this bill shall be conservative, moderate and fairly equal in its provisions. The American people are accustomed to the tariff. They tolerate willingly its come-easy go-easy indirect and imposed exactions, and they do not dote upon direct assessed taxes which require them to walk up and settle on a given day. They will consent to the indefinite continuance of a tariff for revenue with incidental protection of industries which are really infantile or juvenile; and for the protection of American labor, when they see it really endangered by foreign competition, they will submit to almost any scale of taxation. But the time is past for the coddling of any few selected industries, and indeed it is no longer to the interest of an industry to be unduly stimulated by tariff legislation. Steady growth under normal conditions is far to be preferred.

It will be a fortunate circumstance if the new tariff bill shall be free from the objection of favoring any monopolies, trusts or combines. The opinion is widespread among the people that trusts have heretofore been most numerous and profitable in the protected industries. For this reason a new tariff will be the more acceptable and the more stable if it shall be accompanied by efficient anti trust legislation. We have here a problem of exceeding difficulty, but one which must be entertained and not put off. Congress may as well understand that the American people will not indefinitely submit to the tyranny of trusts, and it will be the part of wisdom to provide for their extinction by peaceful means before that be too late.

The only monetary project to which the Republican majority stands pledged is that of international bimetallism. No doubt every possible effort will be made to secure an international conference. If the great powers, or most of them, agree to a scheme of coining silver upon a stipulated ratio it will take some time for the several high contracting parties to enact the necessary laws to give it effect. It is not important that any conjecture as to the outcome of the negotiations be here ventured.

Meantime certain ameliorations in our currency system are important and ought to be feasible.

The experience of our government and many others has proven that there is no economy to a nation in the issue of non-interest bearing paper. Stress of war may force a government to do it, but it never pays.

The greenback issues have been a costly affair to the United States, and their retirement ought not

long to be delayed, and a standing menace to the Treasury thereby removed. The details of such retirement need not be discussed here. Although the "Sherman notes" are serviceable for working the "endless chain" scheme for depleting the Treasury of its gold, no special action may at once be demanded in regard to them. Their amount is limited and their issue is not mandatory.

The retirement of the legal tender notes to the amount of near three hundred and fifty millions naturally raises the question of filling the void thus made in the volume of the currency. Just as naturally, under existing circumstances and traditions will come in answer the suggestion of some other form of paper currency. It is the conviction of the writer that no government that will exist may be safely entrusted with the issue of paper money according to the judgment of the casual majority in Congress. We may make the experiment of late so loudly demanded of government issues, but it will be sowing the wind to reap the whirlwind.

There remains the resource of leaving to banks the issue and handling of paper circulation under legislative control and administrative supervision.

This principle has had abundant exemplification in our country. The national banking system was founded upon the best experience of state banks, it has stood for a third of a century and it is submitted that candid observers will agree that it has worked well, especially its issue side. The computations of the Comptroller of the Currency, which may be seen in any volume of the Finance Reports, show that the profits of the banks on circulation have not been excessive. Indeed, the bare fact that the banks, in the twenty years preceding 1893, reduced their circulation by about one-half is sufficient evidence that there was greater profit in lending their funds over the counter than in buying bonds to obtain circulation. The issue and management of a paper circulation is a useful function, and should be properly compensated. If the government undertakes it the people have the expenses to pay. As a first and immediate means of maintaining a due volume of currency let the national banks be authorized to issue to the market value of the bonds deposited to secure circulation and the tax on the circulation be materially reduced.

It will then be in order to investigate the merits of various plans proposed to give to our currency a property in which it is now greatly wanting—that of elasticity. The Canadian plan has much to commend it; the Baltimore plan and the Merriam plan are worthy of consideration.

The project of a third United States Bank, of late feebly voiced, is still too crude and revolutionary to deserve present attention.

Whenever in the future the postal system shall be manned and conducted according to the principle of the civil service reform, a national postal savings bank may be made a serviceable part of our fiscal system and render a great benefit to the working people.

IV. RETIRE THE GREENBACKS WITHOUT DELAY.

BY PROFESSOR F. W. TAUSSIG OF HARVARD.

I PROPOSE to confine myself to one aspect solely of the currency question,—the position of the United States notes, or greenbacks, and the policy which it is best to adopt in regard to these. I believe that they should be got rid of, and that steps should be taken at once looking to their retirement. Any plan for getting rid of them will naturally contemplate their gradual disposal and the substitution for them of some other form of currency,—partly bank notes, partly specie. Upon the details as to the mode of retirement and the nature of the substitutes I do not propose to enter, confining myself to the fundamental question whether it is desirable to retire the greenbacks at all.

My reasons for desiring to get rid of the greenbacks are simple reasons of expediency—strong reasons of expediency, no doubt, and so strong, perhaps, as to crystallize into a principle. It is perfectly possible for a government like the United States to issue convertible paper money, to keep it at par with specie, and to secure some slight material gain for the community by the process. But the probabilities of good management are so small and the possibilities of evil are so great that the safest course is not to resort at all to this mode of furnishing paper money.

Certainly it is impossible to defend the mode in which the greenbacks are now managed. While they are convertible into specie,—that is, into gold,—Congress has in no way determined how large a stock of gold shall be kept for their redemption; nay, has in no way provided any separate stock of gold for that purpose. The so-called gold reserve exists simply because there is an excess of available cash in the Treasury over current liabilities. That excess swells and diminishes with the increase or decrease of public revenues as compared with expenditures. The reserve is thus dependent upon the accident of the financial condition of the Treasury. Much has been said of late of the need of increasing the revenue as a means of strengthening the financial position of the Treasury. Very likely an increase of revenue is needed; but the whole system by which the resources at the Treasury's command for redeeming the paper money issued by it are made to depend on the relation of the current income from taxes to the current outgo by appropriations is vicious and indefensible. Dependent as our federal revenue is mainly on receipts from customs, it is inevitably subject to wide fluctuations; and we must expect in future, as we have had in the past, some years of excessive revenue and some years of deficient revenue. This will happen under any tariff system and under any revenue system as long as the sources of revenue are uncertain and irregular. No measure of present taxation can cure these difficulties, which are inherent in the system itself.

The only defensible system under which the greenbacks could be kept in use would be that of establishing a separate department of issue in the Treasury at Washington, with cash of its own and resources of its own, and absolutely separated from the other financial operations of the government. Doubtless it would be possible to do this; to establish an Issue Department analogous to the Issue Department of the Bank of England; to put aside a large stock of gold (the larger the better) which should serve no other purpose than that of redeeming government notes when presented; and to enact that all notes redeemed should be held, and not paid out again, except in exchange for specie. With a large stock of gold, say 150 or 200 millions of dollars, and with a limitation of the greenbacks to their present volume, and with a steady and unfaltering maintenance of the system, this might work well enough. The difficulty of the case is that there would need to be a constant struggle to maintain the system. The presence of a large stock of gold held by the Treasury for the purpose of redeeming the greenbacks,—very possibly not called upon, for months or years together, to make any considerable payments,—would be a constant invitation for attack and a constant temptation for extravagance. At every session of Congress we should have demands that this stock of gold, instead of being hoarded by the government, should be spent and allowed to "fructify in the pockets of the people;" and in every appropriation bill we should be in danger of finding a provision that some of the expenditure should be met by taking something or all from the Issue Department's stock of gold.

These are some of the difficulties (obvious enough) which such a system would encounter under political conditions like ours. The safe and sound plan is to avoid them once for all by confining the monetary functions of the government to the coinage of specie and the due supervision of banking operations. The mode in which other forms of paper money can advantageously replace the government notes is a complicated question, but not a very difficult one. To get quite the ideal system of bank issues is indeed a knotty question; but to get a satisfactory one, much better than our present system of Treasury issues, is comparatively simple. A more liberal management of the national banking system, such as the Comptroller of the Currency has proposed in his recently issued report, would suffice to bring about a great improvement over the existing state of affairs, and would pave the way for a still more liberal and elastic regulation of note issue such as we may look forward to as the eventual outcome of the abolition of greenbacks.

V. THE PRINCIPLES OF BANKING REFORM.

BY PROFESSOR SIDNEY SHERWOOD OF THE JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY.

THE ultimate causes of our existing industrial depression are not in the evils of our currency, nor in the embarrassments of our Treasury, nor in political agitation. They go deeper down into industrial conditions and are world-wide in their operation. We shall not create prosperity by legislation. We do not want at the present time, therefore, too much "reform" agitation, but rather opportunity for slow, healthful recuperation.

The doctrinaires who shout, "The government ought to go out of the banking business," are just as reprehensible as those who declare that the value of money is created by law. Intelligent reform calls for dispassionate consideration.

To secure such consideration the government ought to appoint a commission of experts to investigate the condition of the banks and the currency and to recommend needed reforms. Assuming that such a commission were to consist of seven members, it should contain one representative of the Treasury, one senator, one member of the House, two professional bankers and two professional economists. No legislation should be attempted until the report of the commission, which should be delayed until the next session of Congress. Industry could meanwhile quietly revive under the assurance that no hasty reforms were to be attempted.

It might be profitable, however, in the light of facts already known, to discuss certain possible reforms. The election having settled the question of the monetary standard, for the present at least, one of the most imperative reforms is that demanded for the national banking system.

The history of banking in this country shows the necessity, for sound banking under modern conditions, of the following requisites: Consolidation, practical or legal, of banking institutions; government regulation and supervision, and uniformity of regulation. These qualifications our national banking system has, and it would be unwise to nullify their power by giving state banks greater opportunity for growth. The tax on state bank issues ought not to be repealed.

But there are serious defects in the national bank system. In the first place, it does not afford adequate banking facilities in agricultural communities. To remedy this defect the following reforms are advocated:

1. Provision for the establishment of branch banks. A small country village which could not put up the capital necessary to operate a separate bank might easily sustain a branch of a large city bank. A separate bank with smaller capital than now permitted would not be nearly so effective as a branch bank, for it would require a full equipment of officers and more capital than would be required for the

branch. The branch would have the advantage, also, of actual identity of interests with the parent bank.

2. Introduction of the Scotch "cash credit" system or some similar safe plan to render borrowing easy to persons of small credit. This would greatly increase the usefulness of the system in the more backward sections of the country.

3. Either the abolition of the bond security system of issues or the extension of the limit to, say, 125 per cent. of the par value of the bonds.

The present limitation discriminates powerfully against country banks, because in the country the deposit and check system is used relatively far less than in cities. If the banking system is to serve the country as well as the city the issue of notes must be made easier. The substitution of some plan like the Baltimore plan for the present regulation would likewise secure that much needed elasticity of issues. If, however, bond security is to be retained, the limit ought to be raised at least to 125 per cent.

In the second place, the relation of the present system to the government is not altogether satisfactory. The government should not undertake the redemption of bank notes, nor should it hold such large unused funds in its Treasury. A certain legal modification of present practice would constitute a genuine conservative reform. The clearing house associations should be incorporated by federal law. The various sub-treasuries would be mainly government agencies for dealing with the clearing house associations. To the extent to which the sub-treasuries should deposit moneys with the clearing houses the latter should, under proper regulation, be charged with the obligation of redeeming "greenbacks," the government then being relieved, if it chose, of the necessity of maintaining its gold reserve. Bank notes should no longer be redeemable by the government, but at the respective clearing houses to which the issuing banks belonged, with central redemption at New York. This would make the clearing house in reality into a great banking corporation, but it would simplify the whole machinery of banking and would enable the government to go out of the banking business without conferring uncompensated privilege upon the banks.

Popular hostility to the banks would be largely disarmed by a provision that the government should share in the profits of the banks when such profits were in excess of a certain rate. Should the government receive one-quarter of the profits over 10 per cent. per annum and one half of the excess over 12 per cent., the regulation would be fair to the people in the banking business and fair to the people who are not.

VI. WHAT THE INCOMING CONGRESS OUGHT TO ACCOMPLISH.

BY PROFESSOR J. W. JENKS OF CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

IF a person were asked to frame bills regarding the revenues or the currency that in his judgment were the best that Congress could be persuaded to pass within the next year or eighteen months, his report would be quite different from his reply to the question, What policies ought to be adopted? The latter asks for the statement of a desirable policy—a workable one, to be sure; the former keeps prominently in mind the necessity of compromise and deference to the opinions of present members of Congress. The editor of the *REVIEW OF REVIEWS* asks us what the opinions of members of Congress, in our judgment, ought to be, without reference to what they are.

The Secretary of the Treasury ought to be authorized to sell in the market short time obligations, at current rates for such securities, to meet pressing calls when a deficit appears.

THE REVENUES.

Congress should give attention as much to lessening expenditures as to increasing the revenue.

The system of Congress in dealing with the finances ought to be so changed that the United States will have a real budgetary system. Estimates of necessary and wise expenditures should first be carefully made, then measures to secure the requisite amount of revenue provided. A large surplus should be as carefully avoided as a deficit. The final form of the budgets should be settled by one committee and be brought as a balance before Congress for full discussion. For the years 1889 to 1892 the English expenditures varied only about one twentieth of 1 per cent. from the estimates.

Because the income from the tariff, owing to the varying conditions of business, is always so uncertain, changes should be made but rarely in that; but the internal revenue system should be considered the financial balance wheel by which to adjust revenues to expenditures as long as the Federal government makes no use of direct taxes.

If in the opinion of Congress, therefore, more revenue is now needed, it should be secured rather by changes in the internal revenue than in tariff rates. Tariff changes had better be recommended by a permanent commission of experts, as has been often suggested.

THE MONEY QUESTION.

The money question is the one of chief importance. As there seems to be no reasonable prospect of action in the near future in favor of international bimetalism, gold monometallists and international bimetalists ought to agree upon a plan to furnish a currency that will adapt itself to the business needs of the country for an indefinite length of time, as well as any currency based chiefly on gold can so adapt itself. Such a system ought not to be based so much upon bonds that it

must be changed when the government wishes to pay off its debts. Furthermore, the burden of keeping the currency at par with coin, or redeemable in coin, ought to rest upon the institutions best adapted to bear it, and not upon the government, which has no normal facilities for the protection of its coin reserves. The following provisions should, therefore, be made:

a. The greenbacks should be retired as rapidly as they can readily be replaced by new bank notes well secured. The means can perhaps be most readily provided by a bond issue, unless new revenue could be counted on to provide for their gradual retirement within reasonable time. So long as the greenbacks remain in circulation under the present laws they are likely at any time, if commercial need calls for gold in large quantities, to be the means either of forcing the country upon a silver basis or of causing repeated issues of bonds. In either case, in a time of commercial need, they add to the evils of the situation.

b. A new national banking system should be provided which might gradually replace our present one. The chief characteristics of the new system might well be:

BANKING REFORMS.

1. The notes, issued to an amount not above the capital stock paid in, redeemable in lawful money of the United States at the bank or any of several agencies, should be made, for their security, a first loan upon all the assets of the bank, including the double liability of the stockholders.

2. A guarantee fund equal to 5 per cent. of the average circulation should gradually be accumulated in the Treasury by annual contributions from each bank of issue of perhaps 2 per cent. on the circulation until the 5 per cent. were reached. This fund is to be administered by the Treasury for the redemption of the notes of failed banks, if in any event the assets should not suffice. If the fund thus became depleted it should be made good by new contributions from the banks.

3. During a period of transition banks might, if they wished, retain bonds to cover part or all their circulation and go gradually over to the new system at will.

4. The larger banks should be permitted to establish branch banks. Many country villages, especially in the South, could thus to the advantage of all concerned be more easily supplied with banking facilities than is now possible. The rates of interest in different sections of the country would be more nearly equalized than at present, and the branch banks would be safer than very small independent banks. Of course, local capital and men might well be employed in the branch banks.

5. Detailed provisions should be added covering

the nature of discounts, closing of insolvent banks, duties of comptrollers of the currency, inspection of banks, etc.

6. If the United States is to levy any tax on the banks, more than enough to pay the expenses of government inspection and administration, such tax should not be merely on the circulation, but on the entire business, possibly on a percentage of the profits above a fixed maximum, as in Germany. A tax on circulation tends to discourage national

banks in rural districts, where they are most needed, and to encourage them where discount business is most common.

7. The United States needs also a careful system for supplying credit on farm security, similar to the systems of Germany and France. A thoroughly sound system under national or state supervision and control would do much to quiet discontent and to remove sectional prejudices. In my judgment the move had better be made by the states.

VII. PREFERABLY, RETIRE THE SHERMAN NOTES.

BY PROFESSOR EDWARD A. ROSS OF LELAND STANFORD UNIVERSITY.

CONGRESS confronts the financial problems of revenue, debt and money. As it may properly assume a mandate for the gold standard, I shall offer suggestions on the last two problems from that point of view.

The United States has afloat \$500,000,000 of promises to pay money on demand and \$320,000,000 of silver certificates, both of which it considers itself bound to keep on a par with gold. This is done by a gold reserve of \$100,000,000. When formed in 1878 in order to keep permanently redeemable a fixed mass of \$346,000,000 of greenbacks inherited from the war, this was an ordinary banking reserve of 30 per cent., and hence safe. But by 1890 we had piled on it a second story in the form of over \$320,000,000 of silver. By 1893 we had added a third story in the form of \$150,000,000 of new Treasury notes paid out for bar silver. There now rests on the reserve the crushing weight of over \$820,000,000 of obligation, a burden which it cannot and was never intended to bear. As reliance upon this narrow 12 per cent. reserve has repeatedly led to sudden perils to the Treasury and sudden alarms to the business world, we are called upon to put an end to this disparity of obligation and available means.

We are urged to borrow money and pay off the greenbacks. If we do this we convert a demand debt costing us no interest into a bond debt costing \$11,000,000 of interest every year. Do the American people want to pay \$11,000,000 every year to please the glib doctrinaires who insist that "the government must go out of the banking business?" Besides this the funding of the greenbacks will knock a hole of \$346,000,000 in our circulation. Although there would be an instreaming of gold that would partly fill this hole, the effects would be serious. The gap left by the destruction of the greenbacks would hold the world's gold money at a standstill till 1900, for it would take all the coinage of the world's gold output for three years to fill it.

I would therefore suggest, instead, that Congress retire the Sherman notes and remove the burden of the silver certificates, thus leaving our gold reserve just where it was in 1879—viz., supporting the greenback burden. It is better to wipe out the

Sherman notes rather than the greenbacks, (a) because they are not adapted legally and quantitatively to the reserve, (b) because there is no sentiment respecting them, (c) because they contract the circulation only three-sevenths as much, and (d) because the bar silver behind them is now perfectly useless for redeeming them.

It is safe to cut loose the silver certificates from Treasury support, (a) because they are needed as "large change" just as the sixty million silver dollars are needed as medium change, (b) because they will still be upheld by their legal tender power and their receivability for an annual \$450,000,000 of government taxes, (c) because their volume is not large in proportion to the total circulation and cannot increase. Therefore if the Treasury will do what every other payer in this country can do—use its option of paying silver or gold at its convenience in meeting its expenses—the gold reserve will be relieved, while the gold par of the silver certificates will not be endangered.

The proposition to extend the note issuing powers of banks is a twin to the greenback retirement scheme, but is infinitely more impudent. Are we to pay \$11,000,000 a year in order to create a money vacuum that shall give banking corporations a chance to issue their notes at a handsome profit? Of course every banker gets a profit on his credit as well as his capital, but the time is surely gone by when an enlightened democratic government will hand over to private parties the lucrative privilege of marketing their credit in the form of notes payable to bearer on demand and designed to circulate as money.

It is not pleasant to suggest any measure of contraction, but such cannot be avoided if we cleave to the gold standard. When a man is riding two horses going at different rates of speed the time comes when he must shift to one or the other. We have been straddling so long between metals drifting further and further apart that it will take some sacrifice to place ourselves squarely on gold. It was just the knowledge of this cost yet to be incurred in realizing "sound money" that led silver men to oppose the gold standard in the late campaign.

VIII. REVENUE ADJUSTMENT AND CURRENCY REFORM.

BY PROFESSOR W. M. DANIELS OF PRINCETON UNIVERSITY.

I SHOULD say that the first duty incumbent upon Congress is to restore the equilibrium between the annual receipts and expenditures of the federal government. For the past three fiscal years, as well as for the current year thus far, the federal income has been unequal to the federal expenditures. The paramount demand which a financier should make upon any system of taxation is that it furnish revenue sufficient for the public needs. It is desirable, indeed, that a tax system be popular; it is important that it be equitable; but it is absolutely essential that it furnish adequate revenue. Adequacy in finance is like charity among the virtues. Its absence renders all collateral excellencies as nothing and its presence covers a multitude of sins. How is such equilibrium to be restored?

First, by economy in making appropriations. To this abstract principle there will, I suppose, be no demurrer. The trouble is that the typical Congressman imagines that economy consists in paring down all appropriations except that for the new public building in Buncombe, and as this conviction is strongly held by several hundred members, it results in extravagant spending. There is thus little hope of actually lessening the average annual expenditures of the government, though much of such expenditure is at present misapplied. To keep intruders out of the public crib is difficult, but to expel them when they have once battered thereat is all but impossible. Still the pressing demand upon Congress for moderation in expenditure can hardly be disregarded with safety.

Second, it is probable that additional sources of revenue must be opened to satisfy the annual appropriations. It is true that the existing tariff duties on imports would yield much more were international trade to resume its normal proportions. An exclusive dependence, however, on indirect taxation always involves the risk of surpluses in times of prosperity and of deficits in times of depression—and this, too, largely irrespective of the nature of such tariff duties, whether they be for protection or merely for revenue. How, then, shall the additional revenue be raised? That some fraction thereof must be raised by protective duties, especially on wool and woollens, would seem an almost necessary outcome of the political complexion of Congress. But that any general advance in tariff rates approaching the high protection level of the McKinley bill would be a solution seems unlikely, mainly on political grounds. The Republican popular majority in the late election was probably not in excess of 700,000. If the sound money Democratic vote be subtracted the margin in favor of protection is small, if not imaginary. The control of the Senate by the Republicans after March 4 will be difficult in the extreme. Certain well known trusts are enabled by the tariff to maintain the prices of their products; and the tide of popular disaffection,

whether reasonable or not, is rising against such aggregations of capital. Lastly, many of the industries hitherto fostered by protective duties have surmounted early difficulties, are competing in foreign markets and have little further need of protection.

These reasons seem to preclude the possibility of any further extreme application of protection, and would indicate that but a portion of the additional revenue can be thus raised. The remainder could be most readily raised by imposing revenue duties on sugar, tea and coffee or by increased internal taxes on tobacco and beer. The existing tax on distilled spirits is probably above the rate that would yield the maximum revenue. But this is certainly not the case with tobacco and beer, from which much heavier taxes could be collected without great likelihood of evasion, and where a part of the burden—at least in the case of beer—would be almost certain to be borne by the producer instead of being shifted to the consumer. In addition to other advantages attendant upon the raising of revenue from tobacco and beer is the relatively greater steadiness in the yield of such internal taxes as compared with the fluctuating yield of customs duties.

Next, as to currency reform. In general there are but two logical positions with reference to a paper currency resting upon a credit basis. The whole business of note issue and the attendant duty of note redemption might be relegated to the banks, or the whole business of note issue might be left to the federal Treasury. I am free to say that if choice could be made between the two policies I should unhesitatingly choose the former. But any one acquainted with the compromise nature of our legislation, and especially our financial legislation, must be aware how unlikely is the adoption of any such a clear cut programme. It seems highly probable that for some years to come the obligations of the federal government will constitute a large part of our circulating medium, and the national bank issues will constitute a part of the remainder. Under such circumstances I see no better practical plan of making the government currency safe than one suggested, I believe, by Senator Sherman. This plan would prohibit by law the reissue of any obligation redeemed by the Treasury except upon the deposit of the coin in which the redemption was made, and would prohibit the use of such coin except for redemption purposes. This would enable the Treasury to accumulate gold when, for example, exchange on the West caused eastern banks to deposit their coin in exchange for the notes held by the Treasury. Under this plan gold, when once in the keeping of the Treasury, could not leave the government vaults without decreasing the obligations bearing upon the government's gold stock. The plan also has the tactical advantage of seeming not to contract the volume of the currency.

The reorganization of our banking system is a still more complex problem. In general, I approve the Baltimore plan. This contemplates a system of note issues based on general assets, rather than upon government bonds. Such a system under federal

supervision should, in order to secure the note holders, make the banks liable for the ultimate redemption of their notes, and should also provide a safety fund whose amount might be based on the statistics of bank mortality, and might be collected by taxation.

IX. A COMPROMISE FINANCIAL PROGRAMME.

BY PRESIDENT WILLIAM F. SLOCUM OF COLORADO COLLEGE.

THE public certainly has come to hold the opinion that "the time has now arrived when the government must either discontinue the banking business, with its expensive and complicated system, or go into it on a broader, better defined and more comprehensive scale." It is also quite clear that a large majority of the people are unwilling that private corporations should issue money, either paper or coin, and are strongly opposed to any movement that tends in this direction. This is not an indication that the country is willing to place more power in the hands of the banks, especially by granting to them greater control over the currency. Coining money and issuing paper which represents coin must remain the sole function of the central government. At the same time this does not necessitate the government being in the banking business, and just as far as possible it should be out of it. The stability of the business of the country will be conserved much better if the government is kept free from such humiliating financial conditions as that through which it has recently passed in "the scramble for gold." For this reason, as soon as possible, the greenbacks should be retired and canceled. Not only must the government collect and disburse revenues, but it must also issue and circulate money in such a way that the United States Treasury will be kept beyond the reach and influence of the ordinary changes and casualties which occur in the business world. To accomplish this the government must pay its current expenses from revenues provided by legislation. No political programme will suffice as an excuse for putting a country like this into debt, and the people will not countenance any party that does not provide for the annual expenditures of the government without borrowing. The first business of Congress should be to see that this is accomplished. The Dingley bill is better than nothing, but it is so unscientific and unbusinesslike that some better way of meeting the deficiency should be found. We shall never

secure satisfactory revenue legislation until a permanent tariff commission is appointed which shall lift this complicated and technical problem above the prejudices of partisan politics, so that it may be considered simply in the light of good business and the needs of the country as a whole. A tariff sufficient for revenue, with limited protection, seems to be the golden mean best fitted to our needs.

There are legitimate ways of protecting our Treasury and also the country's supply of gold. For example, the protection of the sugar interests of the country will not only put a check upon the sugar trust, but will develop an industry that will help legitimately a large number of our agricultural population and at the same time ultimately save many millions of gold from leaving the country annually. Protection of this nature will develop such large sections of the country that the nation as a whole will be greatly benefited. At the same time such legislation will do much toward protecting the supply of gold by keeping at home the \$120,000,000 that now goes abroad for the purchase of crude sugar.

Another step that would help in the present difficulty would be the placing of a larger amount of coin in circulation. There is no more reason in this country than there is in England for paper money of small denominations. The withdrawal of paper money under \$10 may seem a hardship to some for a time, but a year or two of such experience would destroy all objections to the plan. The advantages of this plan are that it would bring about a larger use of silver without danger to the financial system of the country; it would help to distribute coin throughout the country so that it could not be easily driven into a few cities for export, and would so accustom the people to the sight and use of the precious metals as money that it would accomplish much toward destroying the financial heresy of fiat money that is lurking ever in the minds of our Populist friends.

X. HOW TO ALLAY POPULAR DISCONTENT.

BY PRESIDENT CHARLES KENDALL ADAMS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

THE agitation in behalf of free silver at 16 to 1 was, in my opinion, so devoid of any good reason for its support that it will never arise to trouble the nation again. But there are many reasons for thinking that this agitation was only an expression of a fundamental discontent that is of far greater importance than the financial question as it was then presented. There is throughout the country

undoubtedly a feeling, not only among the poor, but among the intelligent people of moderate means, that for some reason or another our economic system is not so adjusted as to give to those classes their share of the general prosperity of the country. While this feeling no doubt often exaggerates the facts, it can hardly be claimed that it is entirely without reason. The fact should be looked fairly

in the face that a widespread conviction prevails that the rich do not do their part in the support of the government. It is the province of wise legislation to recognize this conviction and, so far as possible, remove the grounds for its existence. If this conviction is not removed we cannot hope that agitation and turbulence will disappear with the defeat of the silver craze.

It seems to me exceedingly unfortunate that the constitution does not permit of an income tax. No doubt the matter of taxation is one of the most difficult subjects with which governments have to deal. We certainly do not succeed in securing correct returns of the amount of personal property that is liable to taxation; but personal property continues to be taxed, and it is not easy to see why an income tax should be hedged about with greater difficulties. Other governments have found no insuperable obstacles in the way of imposing such a tax and securing from it a very considerable part of the means for the current necessities of the state. But as in this country the Supreme Court has decided the tax unconstitutional, we must look to other ways to accomplish the same end. That the people of the nation will ultimately in one way or another insist upon having the rich bear a larger part of the financial burdens of the country seems to me to admit of no doubt. This fact should be constantly borne in mind by the legislators in Congress and in the several states.

One of the ways in which this can be done is by the general adoption of provisions for an inheritance tax. In some of our states this has already been done, but in others attempts to secure the passage of such an act have been unsuccessful. The general adoption of such a policy of taxation would do something at least to relieve the discontent now prevalent.

Another and a much more serious source of dissatisfaction is the chaotic condition of our methods of transportation. The simple fact that so large a part of the price of coal and grain when they reach the consumer has been made necessary by the cost of transportation is a matter of very wide-spread discontent and complaint. It is quite possible that the railroads are not earning more than they ought to earn; but it seems nevertheless to be true that combinations have been made, and still are made, for the purpose of destroying competition and keeping up the price of transportation even over roads which are able to pay dividends on a capitalization greatly in excess of the cost of construction. No doubt our railway system has been made enormously expensive by the construction of lines that render a very small return upon the capital invested; but the fact that branches remote from the centres of traffic are unable to pay dividends would seem to furnish no just reason why some of the trunk lines should keep their charges so high as to enable the corporations to pay large dividends upon a capitalization amounting to many times the cost of con-

struction. The subject, of course, is not without difficulties, but unless the signs of the times are all awry legislators will have to grapple with them and make provision for their alleviation. They should receive the serious attention, not only of Congress, but of the legislatures of all our states. Railroads are practically monopolies, and the time has come when the controlling of monopolies by the state must receive the most careful attention of our most thoughtful minds.

Another source of very serious discontent is in the prevalent habit of overcapitalizing such corporations as are in the nature of monopolies. It has been again and again shown to be easy for a gas company to establish a plant, pay very large dividends upon the capital invested and then, in order to avoid competition, to establish an electric plant, either in the name of the same corporation or by members of the corporation under another name, and so get an absolute monopoly of the business of furnishing light for public and private purposes. Sometimes two or more corporations owned and controlled by the same persons have been united under a new name and capitalization enormously increased in excess of the cost of construction. The same has been true of street railways. Figures are not easy to be obtained, but it is probably true that in all of our cities with more than 25,000 inhabitants the street railways, if they have been properly and economically constructed, pay reasonable dividends upon a capitalization much in excess of the original cost. It has to be admitted, of course, that upon these various subjects precise information is very difficult to obtain, but the very fact of this difficulty is a reason why the subject should receive the most careful consideration. If the people are wrong in their general supposition, they ought to be set right through a careful investigation and publication of the facts. It will not satisfy the people to make vague and general denials. Nothing short of sworn statements in regard to the cost of construction and maintenance, as well as receipts and dividends paid, will be satisfactory. These are insisted upon in other countries, and should be insisted upon in our own.

And that is not all. Whenever it is found that the income from any corporation whatever arises above a reasonable percentage on the cost of construction and maintenance, that excess should be taxed so as to force all corporations of the kind to bear their share of the general burden. Such a method has been generally adopted in Great Britain and elsewhere, and is found to be free from reasonable objection.

These are some of the ways in which the present discontents can be relieved. That they are difficult subjects no one will undertake to deny. To assert that they are impossible would be equivalent to admitting that the state of public opinion will drift on from bad to worse, until social upheaval is the result.

SOME REPUTATIONS IN THE CRUCIBLE OF 1896.

BY W. T. STEAD.

1896 HAS been a year testing and trying the reputations of men, and although this process may be occasionally disagreeable to individuals, it is one of the most useful forms of national and imperial stocktaking. After all, the strength of nations lies, not merely in the character of their ordinary men, but also in the greatness of their great ones. A nation which has lost the capacity of begetting great men is a nation in its decadence. But to know the greatness of the truly great it is necessary to pass them time and again through the ordeal of adverse circumstance, to smelt away their dross in the crucible of trial and temptation. It is only after a long continued series of these processes, which indeed never cease while life lasts, that mankind is able to ascertain beyond all doubt who are really worthy of supreme homage as the heroes of the race. 1896 has not been devoid of the tests supplied by trial and temptation to the great ones of the earth. Bismarck, for instance, who for many years towered like some magnificent column above the waste of European diplomacy, has afforded only too painful demonstration of the faults and failings which assail the statesman in retreat. But despite the revelations, which seem to be prompted more by impatience of the dull obscurity of Friedrichsruh than by any consuming desire to promote the interests either of his country or of European peace, he remains one of those whose greatness has been best ascertained and best proved. On the fallen pillar the lichen may grow, and here and there its marble may be flawed and stained; but it is a pillar still. Not even Prince Bismarck himself, with the Hamburg newspaper as the Mephistopheles continually at his side, can destroy or even appreciably impair the reputation of the maker of modern Germany.

Another of our greatest, perhaps one who in his own way is as great as Prince Bismarck, has this year been tested and tried, and found not wanting in the qualities which made him great. Mr. Gladstone has continued to manifest that marvelous vivacity of boyhood which he has carried into extreme old age, and he has also shown that not even the snows of eighty winters can chill the ardor of his aspirations for liberty, and the passionate vehemence of his recoil against cruelty and wrong. But 1896 has also revealed Mr. Gladstone as one who, if he has not worsened in his best qualities, has not improved in those which have always been the despair of his friends. Mr. Gladstone, who in 1876 sent around the fiery cross on behalf of Bulgaria and the Southern Slavs, whose cause Russia had made her own, was also the Mr. Gladstone who, in 1885, came perilously near going to war with Russia in one of the worst causes that any nation could

have made its own. In 1896 we see the same two currents of good and evil blended. There is the same enthusiasm against the atrocities of the Turk, but there is also the same unsympathetic incapacity to recognize the difficulties of Russia's position which in 1885 so nearly brought the two Empires into collision. Mr. Gladstone has never quite learned that without Russia England can do no good in the East, and his apparent advocacy of the adoption of an isolated policy that would have brought Britain into antagonism with Russia is a curious instance of the survival of the instinct which made him approve of the Crimean War and threaten to fight over the Afghan boundary.

Among the great established reputations to which 1896 applied the touchstone of life, that of the Pope must be numbered as among those which have survived. Leo XIII. has continued to maintain the prestige which has compelled even the non Catholic world to hail him as one of the greatest of pontiffs. This year he showed that his passion for Christian unity and his desire to include all mankind within the fold of what he regards as the Catholic faith did not lure him into taking any liberties with what he considered the well established boundaries of his Church. His decision concerning Anglican orders, although it has been somewhat fiercely resented by those who had deluded themselves into the belief that the Pope would try to convert the steel wire of the Roman fold into an elastic band, was only one more proof that the Pope is too logical, consistent and veracious to snatch at an apparent advantage by any straining of the well established law of the communion over which he presides. His intervention on behalf of the Italian prisoners in Abyssinia showed his desire to play the part of general mediator and intercessor, even on behalf of those whom he believes have usurped his patrimony and despoiled the inheritance of the Church. And his utterances on behalf of international arbitration have shown once more how keenly alive he is to the movements which tend toward the realization of the Christian ideal.

After the Pope there is probably only one man who might exercise as much influence for good or evil upon the welfare of human segments large enough to include hundreds of millions of units. The Chinese Empire presented in 1896 a spectacle of singular interest. To our Western eye that huge yellow ant heap is almost as unknown as if its denizens were a colony of termites. In the midst of that bewildering and multitudinous expanse of undistinguishable human cheese mites there stood out in 1896 one man—and one only. Li Hung Chang's journey through Europe and America has familiarized the Western world with the personality

of the only Chinese mandarin who may possibly be able to do anything in China. Yet Li Hung Chang's past career does not justify any very sanguine confidence as to his capacity to do much. When Gulliver visited the king of Lilliput, he tells us that the king exceeded his subjects in stature by about the sixteenth of an inch, a circumstance which of itself was sufficient to strike awe into the beholder. But the mass of Chinese humanity is too immense for it to be impressed by Li Hung Chang. His genius for statecraft and his talent for the governing of men may exceed that of all other Chinamen by much more than one sixteenth of an inch, but it is insufficient to give him power to mould the destinies of that ancient empire. One thing only appears certain—viz., that despite what are apparently the earthquake shocks of military and of naval defeats, or of domestic revolutions, the tough old Middle Kingdom which existed in splendor long before our ancestors had even been visited by the Romans, and which had laws, civilization and science before Moses was discovered among the bulrushes by Pharaoh's daughter, will continue to exist as an integer in the world's affairs.

Returning to the British Empire, there confronts us the figure of a man whose proportions have long loomed so large before mankind that he may be for the present spoken of almost as if he were a monarch in eclipse. Cecil Rhodes is the one great man whom the colonies have produced who has played a leading part in Imperial policy. Until the beginning of this year his career had been almost without a reverse. From the position of a consumptive undergraduate to that of the foremost man in Great Britain, he had mounted step by step almost without stumble. Difficulties he had had, but he surmounted them. Of enemies there was no lack, but he had either bought them off or defeated them in fair fight. From victory unto victory he plodded on, until there was no man in all the English speaking world in whom foreign nations learned to recognize more completely and conspicuously the Imperial spirit of our Imperial race. He was the man who in an age when the nations were smitten with a lust for territorial extension had extended his empire more widely than any king or emperor, and extended it too over richer territory, and, at the same time, with less loss of life and treasure. We are too near the African Colossus adequately to realize how his imposing figure impresses the imagination of outsiders. To Frenchmen, Germans, Americans, and also to our own colonists, Cecil Rhodes is British South Africa, and British South Africa is Cecil Rhodes.

At the beginning of this year the failure of the Johannesburg insurrection, accentuated by the unfortunate effort of Dr. Jameson to force the hatching of an addled egg, by bringing his high pressure incubator to bear from the outside, administered the first check to a career hitherto unprecedentedly prosperous. Probably the very uninterrupted con-

tinuity of previous success unfitted him for dealing promptly and successfully with the different situation which then confronted him. It is one thing to play a great and Imperial rôle, it is another thing to readjust himself promptly to circumstances when the Imperial statesman finds himself detected in a conspiracy which has failed. Many Imperial statesmen have taken part in conspiracies a thousandfold less defensible than the one on which Mr. Rhodes embarked when he endeavored to secure the federal union of South Africa by financing a reform movement and promoting an insurrection in Johannesburg. That Johannesburg ought to rebel as soon as it had a fair chance is an axiom which no Englishman or American can for a moment dispute; but what communities ought to do, and what they actually will do, are two very different things. Mr. Rhodes' reputation at the present moment suffers chiefly because on this occasion he did not know his facts. It was right and proper for him as a Johannesburg capitalist to support with his purse and with his counsels the movement for reform which would in the natural course of things culminate in revolution. The reputation of Cecil Rhodes throughout the world to-day is not in the least impaired by the fact that he entered into a conspiracy to bring the Transvaal into federal union with the other South African States. It is affected somewhat by the fact that having decided to play the revolutionary rôle, he failed to provide adequately the revolutionary means, and that when the conspiracy had failed he did not discern with sufficient promptitude the necessity for readjusting his position to the necessities of the constitution. When a Privy Councillor and the occupant of a high office is revealed as having promoted a revolutionary conspiracy which has failed, the laws of the game necessitate an immediate abandonment of his constitutional position. This Mr. Rhodes recognized in surrendering the Cape Premiership; but although he admitted the same thing in relation to the Managing Directorship and Privy Councillorship, he left the application of the principle to his friends. A frank acknowledgment in public of the extent to which the Johannesburg movement was his own handiwork, although it would have had immediate risks, might have obviated most of the disadvantages which have accrued from the gradual unfolding of the ramifications of the conspiracy.

Since his return to Africa Mr. Rhodes has done much to vindicate his prestige. Hastening at once to the heart of the empire which he had founded, he found himself almost immediately confronted by a formidable native rising. The Matabele had only been partially disarmed, and the majority of the nation had never actually confronted their conquerors in open battle. It was inevitable, therefore, that when an opportunity arose they would try to throw off the yoke of the white man. This they did after Dr. Jameson and his police were shipped off to England. In the long and trying

campaign which ensued Mr. Rhodes bore the hardships of the war with equanimity and good humor. Those who saw most of him have come home full of admiration over the imperturbable good temper and the cheery composure with which he made the best of things. There never was any danger which he did not confront, there never was any misfortune which he did not endeavor to mitigate. As a result, although his resignation was accepted and he was only a simple citizen in the midst of other citizens, his personal ascendancy gained ground daily, until when the war came to a close the natives refused to recognize any one but Mr. Rhodes himself as the Chief of the Whites. His action in venturing unarmed into the camp of enemies who might easily have made him a captive, or used him as a hostage, was but the most conspicuous of many acts of bravery and of wisdom which have convinced his fellow countrymen that he of all others is the man for South Africa. When Mr. Rhodes returns to London, as he is expected to do next month, in order to give evidence before the Select Committee, he will come as the representative of all British South Africa, which, having seen him under fire and in adversity, is more enthusiastically devoted to him to day than it was in the zenith of his prosperity.

It has hardly fared so well with another conspicuous figure in the British arena. 1896, which brought to Mr. Rhodes in January humiliation and defeat, but which before it closed has almost re-established him in popularity and power, has reversed the order of its gifts to the British statesman who is most closely associated with Mr. Rhodes. January saw Mr. Chamberlain at the very summit of popularity and prestige. Never before had "Pushful Joe" shown such resource, alertness, vigor and audacity as he displayed in dealing with Dr. Jameson and the German conspiracy which Mr. Jameson's raid unmasked. It is true he displayed the faults of his qualities. Some of his references to Germany were hardly those of a prudent and tactful statesman; but on the whole, the cheers which greeted Mr. Chamberlain wherever he showed himself in public testified to a popular appreciation of his qualities which for some time past has been perceptibly on the wane. His method of dealing with the Boers can hardly be characterized as happy. He began with winking at, if not actually approving of, the conspiracy carried on for the purpose of securing the success of an insurrectionary movement in Johannesburg. The moment that the movement miscarried, he won quite an unexpected amount of *kudos* by jumping upon Dr. Jameson. Then after a time he endeavored to secure from the Boers concessions which would give us tolerable security for a settled state of things in the Transvaal. His dispatches show that when he telegraphed to the High Commissioner to use vigorous language in support of the Uitlanders' demands

he appeared to be heading straight for war. The High Commissioner, however, was not in a warlike mood, and instead of applying any pressure whatever he returned to Cape Town and reported nothing could be done. Thereupon began the final stage of Mr. Chamberlain's evolution, which, although it may have been inevitable, can hardly be regarded as heroic or even satisfactory. Two Englishmen who refused to sign the petition to President Kruger offering to sacrifice their civil rights are still in prison at Pretoria, and none of the others were allowed to escape until they had been severely mulcted of a heavy money fine.

But all that Mr. Chamberlain has lost in popularity and power may be recovered if before the Select Committee he is able to prove that he has acted with the straightforwardness of a British statesman. That he had full cognizance of much of the conspiracy which he afterward condemned is probably true; nor will any one blame him for sympathizing heartily with any effort to assist a population which is struggling, and rightly struggling, to be free from the oppressive and corrupt government which denied it representation and saddled it with fifteen-sixteenths of the whole taxation of the state. But the public will be slow to forget, and will never forgive, any attempt to deceive it by a resort to subterfuges, the object of which would be to deny the facts and to throw the whole of the responsibility upon the shoulders of others. If Mr. Chamberlain had guilty foreknowledge of the preparations to aid and abet the insurrection at Johannesburg, if he had given Mr. Rhodes reason to believe he heartily approved of and sympathized with the attempts being made to bring the Transvaal into line, all would be forgiven him if it were frankly owned and manfully defended. Of course, it would entail, as in the case of Mr. Rhodes, the loss for a time of his ministerial portfolio. That, however, is a bagatelle compared with the doom that would overwhelm him if, should he have had such knowledge, he endeavored to conceal the fact by any shirking before the committee, either on his own part or on that of those who might be wanted for the purpose. But in the case of Mr. Chamberlain and in that of Mr. Rhodes, 1896 leaves the final verdict to 1897. If they stand together in truth, they may stand altogether. If, however, either of them should allow his steps to stray in such devious ways as the tempting suggestion that the revolutionary conspiracy of 1895 was no more than a continuation of the policy of Lord Loch, then they will not stand but fall. One or the other or both, whichever flinches from the ordeal. So far, then, as the survey of the great personages of the world is concerned, the passing year cannot be said to have made any great reputations. It has impaired one or two, others have remained stationary, while others again are still undergoing a period of probation which is not yet ended.

MODEL LODGING HOUSES FOR NEW YORK.

EARLY in the history of municipal reform in Glasgow, the attention of the city authorities was called to the large class of male lodgers resorting to cheap and filthy lodging houses, much to their own discomfort and degradation, a menace to the health and the morals of the city; especially when they invaded, as they did in large numbers, the already insufficient quarters of the tenement poor. Stringent legislation closed many of the lodging house pest holes and forbade lodgers in tenements. This class of men, therefore, had to be provided for, and as private enterprise did not undertake the task, the Corporation, in 1870, opened two lodging houses for men, which proved so successful in every way, financially and morally, that the city now conducts a number of these, as well as one or two for women and a family lodging house, the latter being especially designed for widowers with children, or widows with children, with facilities for the care of the children during the absence of the bread winning head of the family. It is interesting to note that the most successful, financially, of these lodging houses is that for women alone.

The example of Glasgow was quickly followed by Manchester, Leeds, Birmingham and other cities and finally by London, where now is to be found the finest lodging house for men in existence, namely, Rowton House. Lord Rowton, who was formerly private secretary to Lord Beaconsfield, became interested several years ago in the vast transient inadequately paid male population of the city of London. He saw that, living as they did in filthy, vermin-infested lodging houses, the majority of which were saloons of the lowest class, it was inevitable that they should sink lower and lower; and he believed as well that if clean, wholesome surroundings were furnished with comfortable reading, writing, games and music rooms, with ample bathing and laundry facilities, etc., men would have a better opportunity to secure work, self-respect would be created, the moral standard could not fail to be elevated, men would be restored to a sense of decency and manhood and build up gradually in all that was good, instead of being daily driven further and further into the mire. Therefore, purely as a matter of philanthropy, he built Rowton House No. 1 out of his private purse. Everything possible was done to make the place a home for the lodgers who patronized it. Ladies and gentlemen, friends of the proprietor, organized musical, literary and dramatic entertainments at the hotel for the benefit of the

men. The result, morally and socially, has been all that was anticipated for it, which simply reinforces the experience of Glasgow and other cities, both in Great Britain and on the Continent.

But a somewhat unexpected result followed. At the end of the first year, after keeping the buildings in the best of repair and setting aside a substantial percentage for a sinking fund, it was found that 6 per cent. remained as a dividend upon the investment. Year after year Lord Rowton received the same return upon his capital, and, being more and more confirmed in his belief that the model lodging house was permanently benefiting the men who lived there, he determined to extend his operations. He therefore turned the business into a stock company, and opened, a few months ago, Rowton House No. 2, the finest hotel of its kind in the world, where for six pence (less than twelve cents) a night men may enjoy all its comforts.

The fact should not be overlooked that the result of these lodging houses for men in the various British cities has been far reaching in many directions. In addition to the direct benefit to the lodgers, they have compelled other lodging houses to materially raise their standard, and, in connection with legislation forbidding tenement holders to take in lodgers, they have

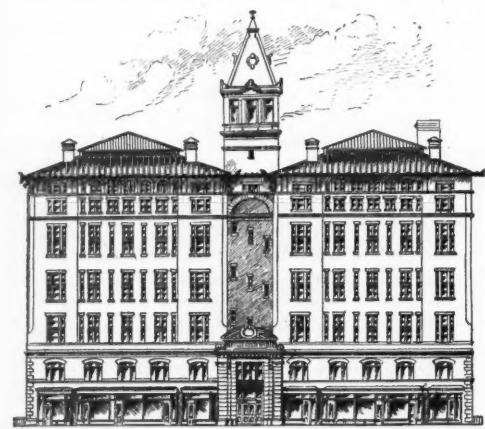
drawn out of tenements that dreadful physical and moral poison, the male lodger.

Mr. D. O. Mills of New York, at the age of three score and ten, but more hale and hearty than most men of sixty, looking about for some practical avenue of doing good, happened to be associated with Lord Rowton on the Board of Directors of a London railway. He heard of Rowton Houses and investigated them thoroughly. He studied the whole question of lodging houses for men, and something more than a year ago, after a careful investigation of the conditions in New York, he determined to give his own city the best system of lodging houses for men in the world. It is something that New York certainly needs. A recent investigation by the Health Department had shown that there are in the city of New York 112 licensed lodging houses for men, with permits for 15,233 lodgers. The Gilder tenement report showed, too, that New York tenements were filled with male lodgers, threatening the health of the families and frightfully corrupting the morals of the girls. Of these 112 lodging houses, 55 were without baths of any kind, and in 57 houses were 95 baths, only 56 of which had hot water attachments. These baths,



D. O. MILLS.

too, as a rule, were stuck away in some dark, foul smelling corner of the place, and frequently not supplied with soap or towels, making them merely a parody on the name. In fact, one might be par-



FRONT ELEVATION OF D. O. MILLS' MODEL LODGING HOUSE FOR MEN ON THE SITE OF FAMOUS OLD DEPAU ROW, BLEECKER STREET.

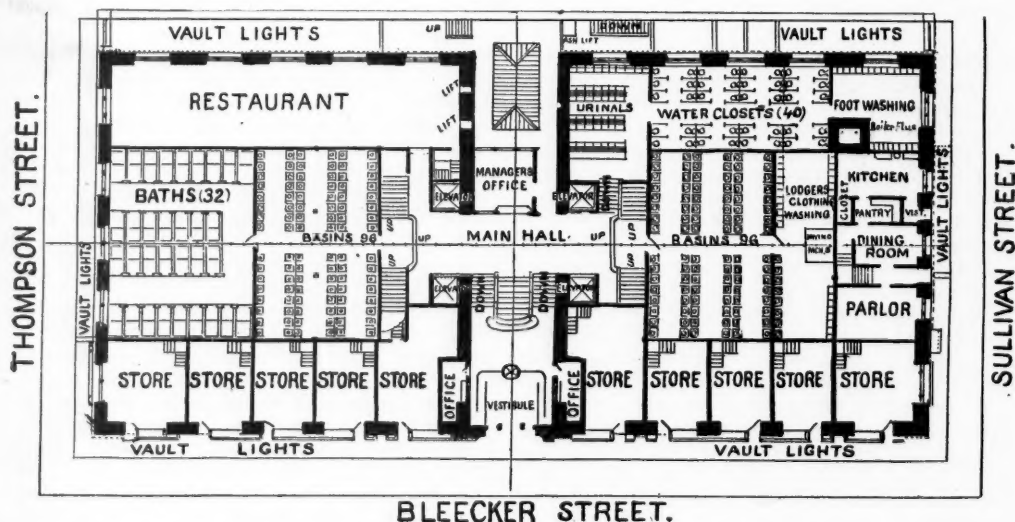
doned the suspicion that they existed as a device to discourage bathing.

It often happens that the class of men who patronize lodging houses possess only the clothing they are wearing. A cleanly appearance is almost a prerequisite to obtaining employment. In the model

lodging houses of Great Britain ample laundry facilities are provided, where men may wash their clothing at night and have it dry in the morning. The only laundry facilities furnished in New York lodging houses are the common slop sinks.

In pursuance of his plan, Mr. Mills is now building (Mr. Ernest Flagg, architect) on the site of the famous old Depau Row on Bleecker street, between Thompson and Sullivan streets,—once the very centre of fashionable New York, but latterly a tene ment barracks of the vilest kind,—a hotel that will accommodate 1,500 men. This is to be far in advance, in size and perfection of arrangement, of anything of the sort existing in Europe. On the other side of the city, at the corner of Rivington and Chrystie streets, Mr. Mills is building Mills House No. 2, just half the size of the Bleecker street building. These two houses will represent, probably, an investment of considerably more than a million. The buildings are to be ten stories high and architecturally handsome. The Bleecker street house is, in fact, two buildings in one, each 100 feet square, with an interior court 45 feet square—the buildings being joined at the centre by a tower containing the staircases, elevators, etc.

In the ordinary type of New York lodging house men sleep in great dormitories where there can be neither privacy nor decency. In Mr. Mills' hotels each man will be provided with a private room, having a window opening either on the street or on the great interior court. Each room will be comfortably and cleanly furnished. On the first floor will be a magnificent system of baths, laundries where lodgers may wash their own clothing, foot baths, wash rooms, etc.; also drying rooms where



PLAN OF MEZZANINE FLOOR, D. O. MILLS' MODEL LODGING HOUSE.

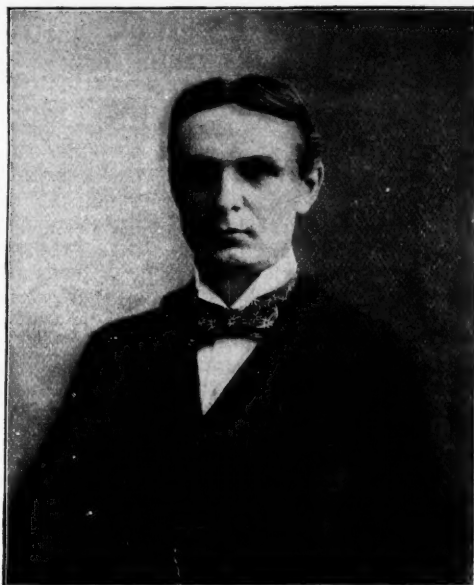
men coming in with wet clothing may have it dried for wear in the morning. There will be great kitchens and ample restaurant facilities.

Especial attention will be paid to the social requirements of the men. Commodious and well equipped reading, writing, games and music rooms will be provided. In fact, everything possible will be done to make a real home for men, keeping them out of saloons and other evil resorts. There is no doubt that much of the prosperity of the saloons is due to the fact that they are by far more attractive and comfortable than the homes of the poor. It is not at all improbable that the entire cost of healthy, comfortable homes and lodging houses for the entire working population of New York could be paid for from the resulting saving in the liquor bills and reduced hospital, asylum, charity and prison expenses.

It is expected that twenty cents a night will be charged for rooms, with baths, laundries, etc., free of charge to guests, and it is believed by the most experienced that on this basis the enterprise will prove a decided financial success.

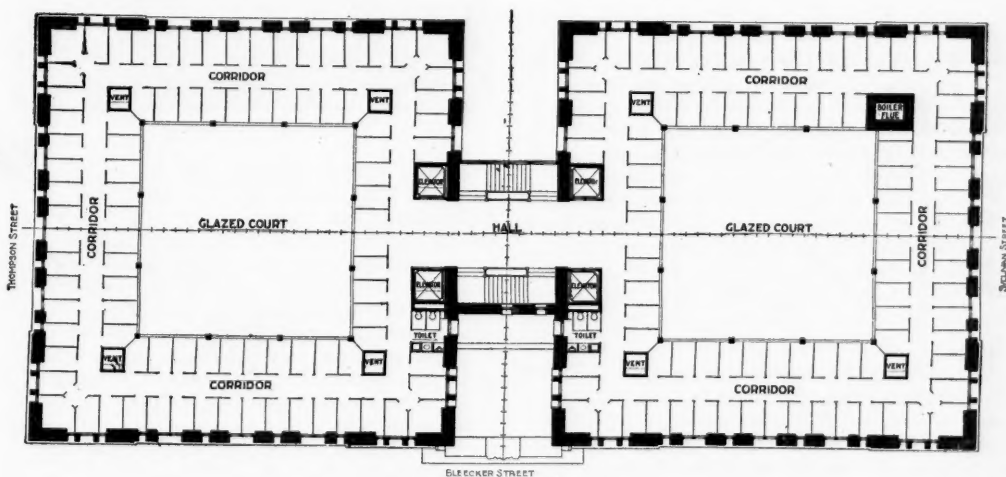
It is worthy of especial note that Mr. Mills, who has an able and sympathetic coadjutor in his son, Mr. Ogden Mills, is determined that these houses shall be confined to the worthy class of men who need such a home—sober, industrious men of the most limited means. These hotels will not be congenial places for the "tramp" and "bum."

It is understood to be Mr. Mills' intention to develop his system till New York is fully supplied with model lodging houses. It should be re-



MR. ERNEST FLAGG, ARCHITECT.

marked that Mr. Mills is also interested in the great work of model tenement building which was described in our last number, and that he is one of the directors of the City and Suburban Homes Company, which has so promising an outlook in every direction.



SECOND-FLOOR PLAN SHOWING ARRANGEMENT OF BED ROOMS.

A TYPICAL ENGLISHMAN: DR. W. P. BROOKES OF WENLOCK IN SHROPSHIRE.

BY THE BARON PIERRE DE COUBERTIN.

I THINK I can say that Dr. Brookes was my oldest friend, because he had just completed his eighty-second year when I made his acquaintance and visited him in his little kingdom of Wenlock. His name had come first to my ears at the time of the Paris Centennial Exhibition of 1889. Arrangements were being made to hold international Congresses on this occasion, and the organization of a Congress on Physical Education was committed to my care. Considering as I do that since ancient Greece has passed away the Anglo-Saxon race is the only one that fully appreciates the moral influence of physical culture and gives to this branch of educational science the attention it deserves, I endeavored to secure the co-operation of those who in England and America are the recognized leaders of the movement in favor of athletic exercises and outdoor sports. In answer to a call for help published in several important English papers, a pamphlet came from Dr. Brookes—a pamphlet which I should have deemed the work of a very young man, owing to the enthusiastic and boyish brightness of the style and conclusions, had not the writer taken care to insist on the fact that he had been at work for fifty years to bring about the enactment of a law providing for compulsory physical training in the primary schools of Great Britain, that so far he had not succeeded, but that he felt sure he would succeed some day, and was willing to wait patiently for the result of his efforts. It is not uncommon to see a man devote thus the whole of his life to one idea, and show as much energy as perseverance in trying to impress his views on the public mind; but it is exceedingly rare to find that repeated failure has not embittered his mind nor weakened his confidence in the goodness of his cause. There came with the pamphlet a number of paper cuttings, photographs and printed matter from which I inferred that Wenlock must be a queer and charming little place, and Dr. Brookes a very popular man in Wenlock, and so it was.

A SHROPSHIRE BOROUGH.

The railway from Wellington to Craven Arms runs through a valley as green and sunny as a Shropshire valley can be. Here and there the train has to make its way into a narrow pass with overhanging rocks and bunches of heath that remind you of the Scotland highlands; then the valley widens again and the hills on both sides are crowned with woods, while at the bottom a nice stream of water shines in the meadows. On nearing Wenlock the



DR. W. P. BROOKES.

scenery grows less imposing, but more merry, and when the old borough comes to sight you almost feel as if you had been there before and had made friends with the people. You walk pleasantly down the main street, casting a familiar eye on the gray stone houses and the church tower with the ivy creeping up its walls and the picturesque town hall with its Norman windows and wood carvings. On the left stands the beautiful and mighty Wenlock abbey, founded eight hundred years ago; the chapel and cloisters are roofless; the ruined vaults, the overthrown pillars and broken statues lie on the ground, while the prior's house has been restored by Mr. Charles Gaskell, M.P., into a comfortable summer home. There is something peaceful and soothing about Wenlock that one notices at once; everybody seems satisfied with his own lot; everything looks clean and neat. This is Dr. Brookes' work and Dr. Brookes' spirit. I suppose the Wen-

lock people don't know all that they owe to him. They feel thankful for his services as a surgeon and a magistrate, but they can't realize how deeply influenced they were by his quiet and equitable philosophy, his refined manners, his everlasting good humor, and, above all, his favorite theories on the importance of bodily training.

CIVICUM VIRES, CIVITATIS VIS.

Living as we do at the close of the nineteenth century, it becomes easy for us to note the general and uninterrupted progress of the athletic revival which will, no doubt, be considered as characteristic of the present century. This great movement doesn't seem, as yet, to have found its historians, but they are sure to come, because its history is most interesting and instructive. We already know how the revival originated in Germany, after Jena, when the patriotic German *maitre d'ecole*, taking hold anew of the Roman idea that the power of the city is made up of the individual energies of its citizens, began to reassociate the teaching of science with the teaching of gymnastics. About the same time Ling, the illustrious inventor of the "Swedish System," was giving his attention to the wonderful influence of physical exercise on many diseases of the body. Thus at the beginning the movement had a strictly military and medical character. In Germany the aim was toward preparing good soldiers for the "great revenge;" in Sweden it was toward strengthening and bettering public health. One can say that in both countries the issue has been great. The German army became one of the most powerful and best-trained that the world has known, and won more victories than was necessary to restore the Prussian prestige, and in the Stockholm "Institutes" the professors have gone so far as to endeavor to cure even heart diseases, and they have succeeded. In England things went quite another way. Englishmen had, of old, been fondly devoted to manly games and outdoor sports. They displayed still some eagerness and skill for hunting and shooting, but the eighteenth century civilization had reacted upon them as upon the rest of Europe, lowering their morality and turning their activity to less wholesome pastimes. Drinking and playing cards were quite common among the Oxford and Cambridge students; what they used to call "wines" were evening parties of a rather disgraceful kind. In the public schools the brutality that can be expected from boys to whose buoyancy and heat no sufficient outlet is given had grown up into the shameful system called "fagging," a system that meant little less than the privilege of the bigger boys to make slaves of the smaller ones. For a gentleman to attend cock fights or the prize ring was considered a sufficient proof of sportsmanship, although the only sport indulged in on these occasions was betting. As to the word athletic, it was seldom made use of, and when used was applied to rope dancers or circus weight lifters. It had lost its

meaning, because what it meant existed no longer. Then came Kingsley, who through physical exertion sought moral improvement, and Thomas Arnold, who made athleticism his chief educational lever. Neither of them cared for improving the army or curing diseases; but they both firmly believed that the nation would benefit by the individual progress of each of her sons. Shouts of laughter greeted Kingsley and his followers; for a time "muscular Christianity" was ridiculed on every occasion. As to Arnold, his first steps as headmaster of Rugby were unjustly and bitterly censured, even by those who were the least aware of what he intended to do.

The first two athletic clubs were founded at Exeter College, Oxford, in 1850, and at St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1855.* In 1864 took place the first of those inter-university meetings that rouse nowadays so much interest all over the country and bring together crowds of people. Strange to say, the account of this 1864 meeting takes up two or three lines of the *Times*. Since then the United States and France have been conquered, both after they had undergone the terrible shock of great wars that brought them on the very verge of ruin. Latin nations are following rapidly; in Italy, especially in the north, fencing, rowing and yachting are becoming every day more popular; Spain has bicycle and rowing clubs, while in Belgium and Hungary athleticism is spreading with unexpected swiftness; the Bohemian "Sokols" and the Swiss "federal gymnasts and shooters" are known the world over.

International meetings have thus been made possible, and several have already taken place here and there; London has welcomed German and French foot-ball teams; Paris, Italian fencers, English rowing men and American athletes; Athens, finally, has opened its restored stadium to the representatives of all foreign nations. But such meetings are of an essentially modern character; the games are modern; modern are the rules, the dress and the prizes. In Wenlock only something of the past has survived; it is safe to say that the Wenlock people alone have preserved and followed the true Olympian traditions.

AN OLYMPIAN FESTIVAL.

Dr. Brookes' natural bent as well as the experience he had acquired in the successful pursuit of the medical profession led him to establish in Wenlock as early as 1849 Olympian festivals that were to be held every year, and at which running, tilting at the ring on horseback, jumping, cricketing and other sports and exercises would have their place, the classic parallel being completed by the award of prizes for literary compositions and artistic works. This was done amid the difficulties and discouragements incident to such an undertaking in the midst of a comparatively sparse population in a locality isolated from the influences likely to save such an

* See Turner, *The Progress of Athleticism*.



THE CROWNING OF THE CHAMPION TILTER AT WENLOCK.

attempt from ridicule, if not stronger opposition. But Dr. Brookes persevered, brought patience, personal tact and untiring energy to bear upon his apparently hopeless task, and had the gratification of seeing the festival become year by year more successful.

No modern athletes ever walked down to the ground where the games and sports were to take place amid such displaying of etiquette and stateliness as did the Wenlock youth going to their "Olympian field" at the opening of the annual festival. The morning rendezvous was at one of the two inns, the *Raven* or the *Gaskell Arms*. There the procession was formed. The herald came first on horseback, wearing a richly embroidered shoulder belt and a red velvet cap with white feathers, and carrying the banner of the association. Behind him were the committee and officers and the Wenlock band playing a march. Then the school children singing hymns and casting flowers from their baskets, and last, the yeomen and the tilters riding their horses and bearing on their uniforms the association badge. Through the streets gayly decorated with flags and flower wreaths the procession would make its way toward the Olympian

field, where another kind of ceremonies was entered upon. The field is beautifully situated on a spot that dominates the borough and valley; it contains two grass tracks, one for foot racing and one for equestrian sports, lawn tennis and cricket grounds, large and comfortable stands, an open-air swimming tank and a dancing lawn. But what makes it charming and unlike any other athletic field is the row of rare and beautiful trees that surrounds it. These have been solemnly dedicated to distinguished guests or to persons of high rank on some noteworthy occasion. The dedication of a tree was the ordinary prologue of the celebration: short speeches were delivered, a hymn was sung, and champagne was poured on the tree out of a large silver drinking cup that used to go round afterward from lip to lip among the officers of the day. Then the cortege was resumed and marched toward the grand stand in front of which the sports were to take place.

They had no special character except the *tent pegging*—an exercise very popular in India—at which the Shropshire yeomen show some ability, and the *tilting at the ring*, for which all the plucky young farmers of the neighborhood are always ready to enter their names. Dr. Brookes, while on the one

hand he did not lack in admiration of the Athenians, on the other had against them one grievance. The sense of "galanterie" had remained unknown to them; no woman had ever been allowed into the Greek stadium. This injury to the beauty and charm of the fair sex the old gentleman resented deeply. Not feeling satisfied with giving the ladies the best seats at the Wenlock festival, he had forced upon his countrymen the queer custom of having the champion tilter crowned with laurels by a lady. After the title of champion for the coming year had been solemnly proclaimed by the herald, the winner was ordered to kneel down before the lady who had accepted the duty of crowning him and to kiss her hand. The scene was, indeed, strange, because of its derivation from three very different forms of civilization; the dress and the speeches were modern; the use of laurels and the quotations from Greek authors inscribed on the flags and banderoles were antique; the latter part of the ceremony was an homage paid to mediæval ideas and theories.

CORRESPONDING WITH THE QUEEN OF GREECE.

Dr. Brookes had hoped to see the "Olympian festivals" succeed not only in Shropshire, but in the rest of England. Several were held under the same regulations in Birmingham, Shrewsbury and Wellington. But no regular movement was started. As early as 1860, when no such organization was in existence elsewhere, the Wenlock meetings were already attracting attention. The ode which carried off the prize in that year had been written by Mr. Douglas, editor of the *North Wales Chronicle*, and was set to music by Mr. W. C. Hay of Shrewsbury. The cantata was in the following year performed by the students of the Royal Academy of Music with great success before a crowded audience at the Hanover Square rooms, London. A curious circumstance is connected with this celebration. An account of it found its way into the London papers, and there met the eye of the Greek minister at the English court. He communicated with the managers of the festival, inquiring whether any memento of an occasion so interesting to a descendant of the ancient Greeks could be furnished to him for transmission to his sovereign. The committee forwarded in response a specimen of the silver decoration awarded to victors in the Wenlock games also a silver waist belt clasp, "worn," says Dr. Brookes, in his memorial to Queen Amalia, "by the female relatives of the members of the society." An official intimation was afterward received that the Queen of Greece had graciously accepted the gift. Seventeen years later another memorial was addressed to King George, who had succeeded to the Hellenic throne. His Majesty presented to the Wenlock Association, as a prize for the Pentathlon, a cup of the value of £10, and was of course honored by the dedication of a tree.

Dr. Brookes even endeavored to promote a festival in Athens; many young Englishmen, he thought,

would gladly avail themselves of such an opportunity of visiting the classic land. But the proposal was declined by the Greek government. A festival of this kind could hardly be planned as long as the Paris Congress had not met to reorganize and revive the Olympian games on a permanent and broader scale. Dr. Brookes lived long enough to see this work done, and stood on that occasion among our most hearty supporters.

LOCAL PATRIOTISM.

It was Cæsar's opinion that the first rank in a small village was to be preferred to the second one in a big city. But since Cæsar's time new ideas and new feelings have prevailed, and the general tendency of the age lies toward city life and city prominence. Very few are the men who remain in their native place and content themselves with improving things around them and doing good to their neighbor. If it had always been so, England would not be England—that is, the British Empire would have less solid foundations and no centre. Local patriotism has been its corner-stone. What, then, is local patriotism?

A man is bound to love and serve his country; it is not considered a duty for him to love and serve the smaller community where he was born or educated. The former feeling is pressed upon him; the latter grows up freely. Patriotism is a moral tie; local patriotism a more material one. The one is hereditary and general; the other is exceptional and depends on circumstances. You can love your country without even knowing it; you don't love a town or a village unless you have spent within its walls or fences the greater or most important part of your life. This is sufficient to explain why local patriotism decreases in proportion as patriotism grows strong. The modern nation has eclipsed and overpowered the antique city. The Anglo-Saxon race alone has succeeded in keeping up the two feelings, and in strengthening the one through the other. Local patriotism is not uncommon in Continental Europe, but there it remains platonic or becomes selfish. It manifests itself by words, not by acts; *verba, non acta*; and if money is given or bequeathed for the purpose of erecting a public building or founding a museum or an hospital or a library, the motive will seldom prove a purely civic one. Vanity or a sense of broader philanthropy will urge the benefactor, not a simple, modest and noble desire to beautify a spot dearer to him than any other in the world, or to improve the conditions of a community of which he still feels himself a member.

This is the way Dr. W. P. Brookes did love Wenlock and the Wenlock people. He did not care for immortality and was a practical philanthropist. He believed in every man taking care of those near to him and leaving others to do the same. If progress can be reached by a shorter road, there exists no safer one.

VOICE-PHOTOGRAPHY AND RATIONAL VOICE-PRODUCTION.

BY LAURA CARROLL DENNIS.

MUCH interest has recently been attracted in the musical world by the investigations of Dr. Floyd S. Muckey and Dr. William Hallock in the field of vocal science. This work has been in progress for several seasons, but it is only since it has begun to bear fruit in practical results that the attention of the public has been called to it. Last winter scores of musicians attended the informal Thursday afternoon talks given by Drs. Muckey and Hallock at Columbia University, and various articles on their work have appeared in the musical journals, as well as a few in the New York daily papers. These, with a number of lectures delivered in and out of New York, have, to a certain extent, acquainted the musical profession and the public with their investigations.

The subject is naturally one whose interest is special rather than general, and would, perhaps, be confined to singers, singing-teachers, lecturers, and others who use the voice professionally or as amateurs were it not for the introduction into the work of several novel elements, that of "voice-photography" being to the general public the most attractive.

The value of this work to singing-teachers and their pupils can hardly be overestimated. On perhaps no subject have there been so much discussion and such radical disagreement as on that of "voice-production," and out of the confused mass of tradition and theory it has been difficult to draw much material that would stand the light of day.

We have had endless discussions of the relative merits of the different schools, Italian, German, and French; dissertations on the "Lamperti method," the "Garcia method," the methods of Marchesi, of Shakespeare, of Sbriglia, of Behnke, and other famous teachers too numerous to mention, these being not merely schools of musical style, which are both inevitable and desirable, but of tone-production. Yet there can be but one right and natural vocal mechanism, and it would seem possible to so firmly and scientifically establish this as to preclude at least fundamental disagreement. Variations in the superstructure are necessary, as vocal style must be altered to meet the requirements of different schools of composition. Very different qualities are needed for the rendition of a Donizetti aria, of a *chanson* of Massenet and of a great dramatic scene like "Isolde's Liebestod." Good tone, produced correctly and with a minimum of effort, is, however, the first requisite for all, and with this foundation it is possible for the singer, whose other gifts

are adequate, to adapt himself to the requirements of all schools.

For many years we have prostrated ourselves before a sort of fetic, known as the "old Italian method," a holy of holies, accessible only to the chief high priests and the chosen few. Numerous vocal teachers claim to be the repositories of this glorious tradition, but their versions thereof vary so widely that one is puzzled to determine the authenticity of any. I myself have at different times learned three distinct "old Italian methods," contradicting each other in vital principles, and all containing both good and bad features. When we read that the tenor Rubini, one of the greatest of the old Italian singers, in the days when they held undisputed sway in the musical world, broke his collarbone one night at the opera, in the effort to sing a powerful high tone, we must incline to skepticism as to the perfection of the method, even in its palmy days. And now, when we have apparently lost its inmost secret, is it not time to shelve the "old Italian method" and find out for ourselves how nature really meant for us to use our voices? We are constructed, anatomically, much as were the singers of other days, and I fancy that we have not retrograded intellectually since then, nor is our knowledge of physical laws less complete.

Imbued with such ideas, and convinced that, whatever might have been the knowledge of voice-production in the past, the vast majority of teachers of to day were working on false principles, with fatal results to the voices intrusted to them, Dr. Muckey determined to undertake a thorough and scientific study of the voice in all its relations and, if possible, to wrest the secret from nature. He was by no means the first who had addressed himself to this task, as, especially since Garcia invented the laryngoscope, making it possible to observe the action of the vocal cords, there have been theorists innumerable. In two points, however, Dr. Muckey, who is a throat specialist of wide experience, has shown himself wiser than any of these, hence the greater value of his investigations.

In the first place, they have simply studied the vocal mechanism as they found it in the throats they observed, and have based their theories thereon, taking it for granted that it was the mechanism intended by nature. As a matter of fact, nothing is more rare than to hear a voice used naturally. Children force their voices as soon as they begin to sing together, and show also at a very early age the pernicious effects of bad example. This, it may be

remarked in passing, is a powerful argument against choral singing in the public schools. Knowing the simplicity and perfection of nature's methods in general, Dr. Muckey found it difficult to persuade himself that the complicated mechanism employed by most singers, involving "registers" and "breaks" and a tremendous strain on both the vocal cords and the muscles of the throat, could have been designed by nature. He therefore trained his own throat to a remarkable degree of tolerance, so that the presence of the laryngoscope caused him no inconvenience or discomfort, and after long months of observation and experiment discovered an entirely different action of the vocal organs, an action which made it possible to produce tone throughout the entire compass of the voice with but one mechanism, reducing the muscular effort and greatly enhancing the beauty of tone. This may seem an extravagant claim, but its truth has been established step by step, and to any one who possesses the knowledge of acoustics and anatomy necessary to appreciate the force of the arguments advanced, almost every point can be definitely proved.

Dr. Muckey's second strong point was his recognition of the fact that to insure the value of such investigations and the finality of their conclusions his equipment must comprise not only an accurate knowledge of the anatomy of the throat, and a singer's practical knowledge of existing methods, both of which he possessed, but also a specialist's understanding of the laws governing musical sound and resonance, the acoustic side of the problem being not the least important. His knowledge of acoustics he did not consider sufficient for such an undertaking, and he therefore appealed to Dr. William Hallock, Professor of Physics at Columbia University, and an acknowledged authority on this subject, to co-operate with him, and as theories developed in his mind as a result of his studies, they were submitted to the most rigid scientific tests, and only adopted when, from every point of view, they were found to be perfectly tenable. Thus the mistakes of former theorists were avoided; and since these new theories have already stood the severest test, that of practical application, they may be accounted the most important ever formulated on this subject.

The voice-photographing apparatus was devised by Dr. Hallock to assist them in the acquisition of certain data of much importance in their studies. His object was to ascertain accurately what was the acoustic composition of tone generally acknowledged to be good, and likewise that of inferior tone, that by comparing them the dominant characteristics of each might be determined. The scope of this article permits but a brief description of the apparatus and the principles upon which it is based.

A string vibrating to produce tone vibrates as a whole, producing the fundamental or pitch tone, and may also vibrate at the same time in segments, dividing into halves, thirds, fourths, fifths, sixths,

etc., producing partial tones or overtones, which are heard at the same time with the fundamental, though except to a very highly trained ear they are not distinguishable as separate tones. These overtones give to the tone its richness and fullness, and it is by variations in their use that we articulate vowels. The tone of a string, then, instead of being simple, is a composite tone or *klang*. The voice follows the same laws, being practically a stringed instrument and having the same series of overtones, while in a reed, to which it has often erroneously been likened, the first overtone is more than two and a half octaves above the fundamental and higher than the fifth overtone actually found in the voice.

By the use of the hollow brass spheres known as Koenig resonators, each of which is tuned to the pitch of one of the overtones in a given *klang*, it is possible to pick out all of these single tones. The air vibrating within the resonator reinforces the particular tone that has the same pitch, and if held close to the ear will make that tone more prominent to the listener than any other in the *klang*. The apparatus is a modification of that used by Helmholtz and Koenig for tone analysis, but the plan of photographing the flames is original with Dr. Hallock.

Hundreds of voices have been thus photographed and placed on record, from those of the greatest singers now before the public to those of the poorest amateur, and a careful inspection shows that in the great voices the fundamental is invariably strong and well defined, the dominant tone of the *klang*, with the overtones growing gradually fainter as they ascend; while in the inferior voices the fundamental is weak and uncertain, being in many cases overbalanced by one or another of the overtones. The thing to be accomplished, then, was the development of the fundamental, and for this nothing has been found so helpful as the use of free nasal resonance. This brings us to a brief consideration, from several points of view, of the method advocated by Drs. Muckey and Hallock. First, we will consider resonance or tone-reinforcement.

The carrying power or intensity of a tone depends upon the amplitude of vibration in the string and upon the amount of reinforcement which the initial tone receives by means of resonance of one kind or another. The wider the swing of the cord the greater will be the strain upon it, hence in a delicate mechanism like that of the voice it is important to avoid the necessity for this strain by the best possible use of the means at our disposal for giving resonance to a tone already produced. Overturning with ease the many prevalent fallacies concerning tone reinforcement, Dr. Hallock has proved to us conclusively that nature has provided us with but one means of resonance, that of vibrating air in the partially inclosed cavities above the larynx—namely, the mouth, the lower and upper pharynx and the various cavities of the nose. A prime

essential of a resonance cavity is that the air within have free communication with the outer atmosphere, else its vibrations cannot reach the ear. The chest, therefore, being a closed cavity, cannot possibly reinforce tone, nor, for the same reason, can the antra and the frontal and sphenoidal sinuses be utilized for this purpose. Again, the hard palate, the spine, and the bones of the face and head, which are popularly supposed to act as "sounding-boards," contain 48.6 per cent. water, and can no more produce resonance than could a water-logged sounding-board in a piano, absolute dryness being the *sine qua non* of a sounding-board. In addition, the bones are all covered with a moist membrane which would deaden their vibrations like wet cotton.

Granting, then, that we have no means of reinforcing tone except by the vibration of air in these cavities above the larynx, is it not of the utmost importance that we have free use of all of them? Yet almost all singers draw the soft palate up and back against the rear wall of the pharynx, thus effectually cutting off the large vault of the pharynx and depriving themselves of more than half the resonance at their command. To gain power then they must greatly increase the force of the initial tone by increasing the amplitude of vibration of the cords, putting an injurious and unnecessary strain upon them. In another way, the raising of the palate and the tension of the throat muscles which causes this action produce a still greater strain.

The pitch of a string may be raised in three ways: First, by increasing its tension; second, by shortening the string; third, by lessening its weight or thickness. In the voice all three of these factors may and should combine to raise the pitch, the entire beautiful mechanism for this work being contained within the larynx or "voice-box." The action discovered by Dr. Muckey is a rotary motion of the arytenoid cartilages, to which the cords are attached posteriorly, and by means of which the shortening of the cords is effected. Their weight is at the same time lessened by a dampening action of numerous tiny fibres which penetrate the substance of the cord transversely, both these actions being controlled by the vocal muscle which lies parallel to the cords. With the use of these two factors in raising the pitch, sufficient tension is then produced by the contraction of the crico-thyroid, another involuntary and intrinsic muscle of the larynx. If, however, the soft palate rises in tone-production, the tension thus produced interferes with the action of the vocal muscle, the cartilages do not rotate to shorten the cord, nor is its weight lessened, so that the pitch must be raised entirely by increased tension of the cord. For this the crico-thyroid muscle is insufficient, and a tremendous strain is put on to

the various muscles of the throat, the introduction of new sets of muscles as the voice ascends bringing about breaks and registers, the bugbear of teacher and pupil. With the correct and natural use of the voice, the throat being passive and the palate at rest, one mechanism suffices for the entire scale, these inequalities are avoided and with comparatively little labor the voice becomes even throughout. The throat muscles are then left free to perform their proper function, that of varying the form and size of the resonance cavities for purposes of articulation and tone-coloring. Correct breathing now becomes a matter of utmost importance, as the control of the voice, so far as dynamics and the sustaining of tone are concerned, is thrown entirely upon the breath.

As to the desirability of a method which so wonderfully reduces the muscular effort of voice-production there can hardly be any question, provided that the result in tone is satisfactory, and this, I believe, will soon be amply demonstrated by the singers who are learning to use the method. The ease with which this mechanism is acquired by pupils whose voices are fresh and untrained is a good proof of its naturalness, and the simplicity and definiteness of its aim make the work equally attractive to teacher and pupil. Compared to other vocal methods in use, it is like daylight to a tallow dip.

The aim of all teachers worthy of the name has been to induce pupils to keep the throat loose and avoid muscular effort, but definite and positive directions for attaining that desideratum they had none. The importance of nasal resonance, too, is acknowledged by many of our foremost instructors and singers, but they have failed to realize that nasal resonance with the soft palate drawn up and back against the pharynx is a physical impossibility.

This work is only less important to the speaker, the reader, and the lecturer than to the singer. Clergyman's sore throat and many other diseases of the throat are but the result of forcing the voice, and a proper use of the resonance cavities in speaking, as in singing, will greatly increase the carrying-power of the voice, at the same time reducing the vocal effort and improving the quality of the voice, a point of effectiveness which most clergymen and orators would do well to consider.

In conclusion, I will say that Drs. Muckey and Hallock still continue their Thursday afternoon talks in the Physical Laboratory at Columbia University, and court discussion of their work, their only object being to establish the truth and to prevent, if possible, the present wholesale destruction of good vocal material.

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE ABOUT CUBA?

AN article which has derived added importance since its publication from the prominence given to its subject in President Cleveland's annual message was contributed to the *North American Review* for December by Mr. Mayo W. Hazeltine. In reply to the question, "What shall be done about Cuba?" Mr. Hazeltine declares for the prompt recognition of belligerency, if not for annexation.

Mr. Hazeltine's justification of the Cuban revolution is perhaps hardly necessary, but it is probably as complete as any statement of the case that has yet appeared in print. He first shows the baseless nature of the claim that native Cubans are represented in the Spanish Parliament and hence are partly responsible for existing abuses.

"A considerable number of members are ostensibly allotted to the island, but these members are chosen under an electoral law deliberately framed to accomplish two objects; first, to reduce the number of voters, and, second, to give always a majority to the European Spaniards sojourning in the island, although the latter represent only 9.3 per centum of the total population of Cuba. To these ends the law made the right of voting dependent on the payment of a very high poll tax, which proved the more burdensome as the ten years' war had ruined the greater number of the Cuban proprietors. In these ways the electoral law succeeded in restricting the right of suffrage to only 53,000 inhabitants in an island which has a population of 1,600,000—that is to say, to the derisory proportion of 3 per cent. To show how the law works, we may cite the municipal district of Guines, the population of which is made up of 12,500 native Cubans and only 500 Spaniards and Canary Islanders; nevertheless, on its electoral list one finds the names of 32 native Cubans and 400 Spaniards. We can now understand why the number of native Cuban representatives in the Cortes, a body comprising 430 members, has never exceeded six, and has seldom exceeded three. The great majority of the so-called Cuban deputation has always consisted of Spanish Peninsulars; consequently, the ministers have always been able to command a pretended majority of Cuban votes, and thus to give a spurious appearance of acceptability to their legislative acts. Farcical, therefore, is Cuba's participation in the work of the national legislation."

CUBANS EXCLUDED EVEN FROM LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

Mr. Hazeltine adds that either through contrivance of the law or irregularities in its application the Cubans have been deprived of due representation in the local governments.

"Thus, in 1891, the Spaniards predominated in 31

out of 37 *ayuntamientos*, or town councils, in the province of Havana. In Guines, where, as we have said, there are 12,500 Cubans in its 13,000 inhabitants, not a single Cuban was to be found among its town councillors. At the same epoch there were only three Cuban deputies in the Provincial Deputation of Havana, two in that of Matanzas and three in that of Santa Clara."

Of twenty governors of the province of Matanzas only two, it is asserted, have been Cubans. "One of these was a professional bureaucrat, and the other was an army officer who had fought against his country." During the same time Havana has had only one native Cuban governor, and he had spent almost all his life in Spain. In the other provinces there has never been a native governor.

SPAIN'S FISCAL MANAGEMENT.

The figures given for the Cuban budgets seem almost fabulous. In 1879 and 1880 they were as high as \$46,000,000; but the island was unable to meet such enormous exactions, and the deficit reached \$20,000,000. In 1868 Cuba's debt was \$25,000,000. When the present war broke out, February 24, 1895, it amounted to \$190,000,000. On July 31, 1895, it was computed to have reached \$295,000,000. The interest on this debt imposed a tax of \$9.79 per capita—50 per cent. higher than the per capita tax of France. Not a cent of this great sum has been spent in Cuba. The debt includes a debt of Spain to the United States; "it includes the expense of Spain's occupation of San Domingo in 1861; the cost of Spain's invasion of Mexico; the cost of her hostile expedition against Peru; money advanced to the Spanish Treasury during the recent Carlist wars; and, finally, all that Spain has spent to uphold its domination in Cuba, and to cover the lavish expenditures since 1868."

COMMERCIAL RESTRICTIONS.

So far from promoting, or even permitting, the development of Cuban wealth by Cuban industry, Spain has done everything possible to hamper such development.

"In view of the fact that Cuba produces almost exclusively for export, and imports almost everything she consumes, it is plain that all she asks of the mother country is that her output shall not be hampered with onerous regulations, nor her commercial relations obstructed, it being for the obvious interest of the island to buy cheap where it suits her, and to sell her products at a profit. Spain has done the very opposite of what she should have done. She has treated tobacco as an enemy; she has loaded sugar with incessant imposts; she has shackled with abusive excise duties the cattle raising industry; she has thrown almost insuperable

obstacles in the way of the mining industry. Nor is this all; she has stranded the colony in the network of a tariff which subjects Cuba to a ruinous monopoly on the part of the producers and merchants of certain regions of Spain. The duties which many foreign articles have to bear, when imported into Cuba, exceed by 2,000—and even 2,300—per cent. those borne by the corresponding Spanish products. For example, a hundred kilograms of knitted goods pay, if from Spain, \$10.95; if from a foreign country, \$195. A thousand kilograms of bags for sugar, when they are Spanish, pay \$4.69; if they come from any other country they pay \$82.50. A hundred kilograms of cassimere, if it is a Spanish product, pay \$15.47; if foreign, \$300."

In the budget of 1894-95, amounting to \$26,411,000, only \$756,925 went to interior improvements. All the rest was used to pay interest on the debt or the salaries of public officials (many of which are excessive). Even the administration of justice in Cuba has been smirched. "The very idea of a lawsuit frightens every honest Cuban. Nobody believes in the integrity or the independence of the judges: they are considered, and consider themselves, mere political tools."

ARE THE REVOLUTIONISTS BELLIGERENTS?

Mr. Hazeltine contends that the Cubans in the present revolution not only have a just cause, but that they have met with sufficient success to entitle them to recognition as belligerents by the United States.

"It is true that they possess no navy and no seaport, but in this respect they are not much worse off than were the thirteen American colonies when their independence was recognized by France. They are quite as well off as were their Spanish-American kinsmen when the independence of the Peruvian and Colombian Republics was recognized by the United States, for at that time the mother country retained control of all the principal seaports on the Spanish Main and on the seacoast of Peru. They are better off than were the Greeks when England, France and Russia interposed to assure their deliverance from the Ottoman yoke. From another point of view the claim of the Cubans to be recognized as belligerents is even more irresistible. How can we refuse to say that a state of war exists in Cuba when Spain herself avows the fact by assembling under her colors on the island upward of 200,000 soldiers? How can any one describe as a local and transient disturbance an upheaval, which for nearly two years Spain has striven in vain to suppress, although she has taxed to the utmost her resources in men and money? Spain is forced at this moment to maintain in Cuba an army twice as large as the Ottoman Sultan and his vassal, Mehemet Ali, could muster in 1828 for the subjugation of Greece, and four times as large as the Anglo-German force which Great Britain was able to launch against her revolted American colonies during our revolutionary

war. If it is not war which exists in Cuba, why in the name of common sense has Spain sent thither nearly the whole of her available navy and a land force that will presently number almost a quarter of a million of troops? Indubitably war it is, and, as we have shown it to be a righteous one, the Cubans are entitled to a recognition of its existence at the hands of foreign powers, and especially of the American republics."

MR. GODKIN ON MILITARISM.

MR. E. L. GODKIN has a brief essay in the *January Century* which he calls "The Absurdity of War." The derivation of the institution of war is a very plain case.

"War is the last remnant of man's mode of deciding disputes in the animal or savage state. As soon as he started on the road to civilization he set up judges or courts to settle controversies. Before that, when two men differed about anything they tore or mutilated each other's bodies, and it was tacitly agreed that the man who was most mutilated, if not killed, should give way. But he abode by the decisions of courts very reluctantly. The hardest battle of the reformers of the race was to get him to submit to the judges. He always preferred in his heart some kind of mutilation of his adversary's body, and in order to give a certain dignity to this mode of settling quarrels he got up the theory that God presided over it and always gave the victory to the man who was in the right. In England this notion lasted in the 'trial by battle,' or 'wager of battle,' almost down to our own time. It was held that the Deity was on the side of the man who gave most cuts and stabs."

Mr. Godkin refers to the curious fact that whereas we have come to see the inhumanity and shame of establishing honor among individuals by shooting and stabbing, we have in the case of nations and large bodies of people not only maintained the old savage custom, but have invested it with a new sanctity. Moreover, the settlement of quarrels between nations has some features of atrocity that the old system of duelling never had. Great bodies of men are employed to kill and maim one another for reasons of which they know nothing, and they may go on fighting for years without having the slightest power to come to terms. Mr. Godkin thinks it an exact analogy when he says "the Iroquois led two or three hundred men to the field because they hated the Mohicans or because the Mohicans had something they wanted; the modern Germans led a million men to the field because they hated the French or because the French had something they wanted; the French do the same thing to the Germans." In addition, civilization has raised this business of killing enemies to an honorable profession, even above other professions. "The animal method has the ascendancy. The soldier

who settles quarrels by stabbing, cutting and rending stands higher in popular estimation than the judge or the advocate who sits to decide quarrels peaceably by reason or the human method."

But Mr. Godkin thinks war is worse than a crime; it is a blunder.

"But the most serious charge which can be made against war is that either it does not decide things or it is waged over things which might be decided without it, although it is enormously costly. Take as examples the wars of this century between civilized nations. I will admit that those between civilized and barbarous nations have been just and necessary. The wars of Napoleon lasted twenty years; cost, it is estimated, the lives of three millions of men; suspended the march of civilization all over Europe, and caused enormous destruction of property. Very few of those engaged in them had any idea of what they were about. They ended in leaving France exactly as they found her, much impoverished in money and population, and with the same, or nearly the same, frontiers as when they began. The next war was the attempt of France to keep a certain family on the throne of Spain. It failed: the family lost the throne. The next was the Belgian revolution. It settled what ought to have been settled without it. The next was the Crimean war. Within twenty years everything it accomplished had disappeared, and the general opinion of Europe was that it should never have been undertaken. It cost two hundred thousand lives and about one billion dollars. The next was the war for the liberation of Italy. It succeeded, but ought not to have been necessary. The next was the war of the rebellion, costing about five billion dollars and two hundred thousand lives and enormous destruction of property. It was of no use to those who began it. The next were the Prusso-Austrian and the Franco-German wars. Both accomplished their purpose, but were enormously destructive."

WHAT ARBITRATION WOULD HAVE DONE.

"Now, what is noticeable in all these is that they were about matters capable of the submission of proofs and arguments by counsel and judicial decisions, and that in every case, excepting the seizure of Alsace and Lorraine, wise and impartial judges would have decided the matter exactly either as the war decided it, or as the war was meant to decide it but did not. Nearly everything in the dispute was plain, except which of the disputants had most power of destruction; in other words, the war was totally unnecessary. On human plans of expediency and persuasion France would never have been invaded after the Revolution; Napoleon would never have fought; Holland would have let Belgium go; France would never have invaded Spain; England would never have fought Russia; Austria would have surrendered Italy, and would have concluded an arrangement with Prussia; the South would have

yielded to the North for compensated emancipation, and the French would never have called the German king to account about the throne of Spain. What I mean is, that in every one of these cases an impartial tribunal would have decided the matter either in the way the war decided it or in the way hindsight decided it. About five million men who were killed or maimed would have continued to labor and enrich their countries, and the nations of Europe would have been saved a debt which I do not put into figures because they would be so large that they would convey nothing to the reader's mind. In every case the difficulty was one which could have been settled by the human art of persuasion—by people simply saying before the war what they said after it, or, in other words, by acting like men, not like animals. If cats fought in armies the only question they would settle which could not be settled in any other way would be, which set could do most biting and scratching. Any other question between them—such as which was entitled to most food, which made most noise at night, which was the best climber of backyard fences, which had the best fur—could be settled judicially by testimony and argument."

A BYSTANDER AT THE ARMENIAN MASSACRES.

IN the January *Scribner's* there is an article by an eye-witness of the Armenian massacres describing the slaughter of the Armenians in Constantinople. The article is signed Yvan Troschine, which we understand is a *nom-de-plume*. A most circumstantial and detailed account is given of the condition of Constantinople just before and during the massacre, and in view of the heated discussions which have been going on among us as to the relative merits of the Turkish and the Armenian contentions it may be worth while to give some paragraphs from an authoritative account of the butchery. This was the view presented to the bystander who gives the account for us on the morning of August 26, when the Ottoman Bank was attacked:

"Just then a procession of four or five scavenger carts met us. The first one passed without notice. Over the second a piece of matting was thrown, and from under the matting protruded the hands and feet of dead men. The third had no covering over its ghastly load of four or five bodies thrown in, doubled and twisted as they chanced to fall. The uppermost body was a horrible spectacle, with only a broken mixture of skin, hair and blood in the place where the skull had been. In those carts were more than a score of bodies of Armenians of the poorer class, who had been killed, not with weapons, but by beating with clubs. The Turkish bludgeonmen had been at work on the streets, and the municipality had placed its carts at their disposal to remove the evidences of their crime. The victims had been battered to pieces merely because they belonged to

a hated race. The contempt for their fate shown by the government officials in thus indecently piling their corpses like offal in the scavenger carts, and in parading the evidence of its heartlessness before the eyes of club-bearers who were waiting opportunity for similar achievements, swept away every trace of sympathy for the Turks wronged by the anarchical proceedings of the Armenians at the bank.

ACTIONS OF THE POLICE.

"From the bridge another horrible sight could be seen. Men were at work gathering dead bodies of Armenians out of the water. Almost immediately upon the outbreak at the bank the Kourdish porters employed at the Custom House on the Stamboul side of the harbor, more than a mile from the scene of the disturbance, had killed all whom they could catch of their Armenian associates, and had thrown them into the sea. The police were now having the bodies dragged from the water in order to be taken away by the carts; and some of the wretches were still alive. But now there was a sudden rush of many feet on the square at the head of the bridge over which we had just come. There was a sort of hoarse murmur, 'Curses on the Giaour!' there was a sudden brandishing of clubs in the air, and a poor fellow in the midst of a maddened crowd went down not to rise again. Mounted police were sitting on their horses not far away, and after the clubs dealt their blows they swept in, scattering the crowd. The question of the policy which the government had chosen hung upon the action of the police, now that the deed was done. If they should arrest the murderers it would show that the government intended to protect the innocent. But when they saw that the man was dead the police could see no duty left to them but to call the scavenger cart. The bludgeon-bearers, and we too, then knew the meaning of the inaction of the police. Turkey had learned nothing from the indignation of the world at the massacres of the last year."

The Turkish papers on the 27th affirmed that there would be no more trouble, and that everything was quiet. This writer says a mere glance at the situation after arriving in the city that morning showed how much the official notice in the papers left to be desired from the point of accuracy. The reports of eye-witnesses of the deeds of the night were terrible. At Samatia and in Balad and the region of the Adrianople Gate in Stamboul, attacks on Armenians in their houses were somewhat intelligible because of the revolutionist outbreaks in the immediate vicinity. But at Hasskeuy, on the opposite side of the Golden Horn, where there had been no Armenian outbreak, the whole Armenian quarter, containing some six thousand inhabitants, had been attacked during the night, and several hundred persons had been killed. The mob had crossed in boats from Stamboul, and had assembled from the brickyards beyond Hasskeuy after killing the Armenian workmen employed in the yards. Jews of the district

had acted as guides to the Turks, showing which were the Armenian houses. The mob forced the doors, killing all the men whom they could find, but, happily, not touching the women. The frightened people fled in the darkness, some to the open country behind Hasskeuy, some to throw themselves into wells and cisterns, where they remained standing in and out of the water for forty-eight hours, and some succeeded in reaching the great stone church, where fourteen hundred found refuge. A foreigner who lives in that region says that the shrieks from Hasskeuy through all the long night were such that he will never recover from the impression of anguish within reach which he was impotent to relieve. The pillage of the houses went on through the night, and in fact continued through all the day of Thursday. After the Turks had carried off all the more portable valuables from the houses, they actually had leisure allowed them to sell to the Jews the right to carry off the heavier furniture. During the night the furniture of a well conditioned Armenian house in Hasskeuy could be bought for \$10, at buyer's risk. In some cases, after the Turks had left, the Armenian owner would reappear from his hiding place and try to drive off the Jews who were carrying away his furniture. Then these thrifty merchants would appeal to the mob for help against the 'rebel,' the bludgeon-men would come back to make good their sale to their clients, would kill the Armenian, and go on with their work in other houses. After the Jews had cleared the houses a horde of Gypsies came into the place to gather up the sweepings, and to lament that the capacity of the Jews had left them so little worth carrying off. Every one seemed free to the use of Armenian houses except the rightful owners. It is only fair to add that the Turks declare that the Hasskeuy massacre was 'caused' by the act of one Armenian in firing a pistol Wednesday evening, and thereby killing one of His Imperial Majesty's soldiers of the marine service. The Armenian was condemned to death for this crime. But at the trial it came out most clearly from the testimony for the prosecution that when the revolver was fired a mob had already surrounded the house in order to pillage it, and that the soldier was killed in the darkness simply because he formed a part of the mob. There was no Armenian outbreak to provoke this terrible slaughter."

AN INSTANCE OF TURKISH MERCY.

This writer says that in many cases the Turks showed considerable humanity toward Christians who were in danger of being killed. While on the north shore of the Golden Horn the Armenian workmen at the brick works were nearly all killed, on the south side they were carefully protected by the soldiers guarding the Imperial Fez Factory. In one case an Armenian clerk in a European store in Galata was returning to the store ignorant of what had taken place, an hour or two after the attack on the bank commenced. The mob was in full control

of the streets of the region which he was approaching, and he would infallibly have been killed had he gone on. But a Turkish gentleman, who had often bought goods of him, met him, took him to his own house and kept him three days, until it was again safe for him to be seen on the streets.

"Two spectacles upon this Friday and the succeeding Saturday greatly moved the hearts of Europeans in Constantinople. One was the families of pillaged Armenians coming for shelter from Hasskeny and Samatia, where the looting had included the utmost shred of their household possessions. They came in numbers to the Galata Bridge, on their way to take refuge with relatives in other parts of the city. Pitiful, broken-hearted groups they were—weeping widows huddling their orphaned children together, old men, feeble with the weight of years, yet trying to hold themselves erect as becomes a man suddenly placed in the office of protector to a younger brood, and here and there a young man who had escaped the mob by some miracle of agility. All were in their night clothes, the women and girls covered with some faded shawl or some pitiful fragment of quilt, as with downcast eyes and flushed cheeks they hastened to the steamers, where they might hide themselves from the curious gaze of the public."

AN AWFUL SCENE.

"The other moving spectacle of these days was the spectacle of the rows of dead cast headlong into the Armenian cemeteries from the scavenger carts of the municipality and left for the Armenians to bury in long trenches filled with uncoffined and mangled victims. The corpses lay upon the ground in the worn garments of poverty; they were to be counted by the hundred, and every one was bruised and hacked and mutilated. No one who went to one of these cemeteries on those days came away without the feeling that men who will linger to beat and batter and mangle in this manner those whom they have killed have reached a depth of degradation such as the inhabitants of Christian lands have never suspected.

"There will never be any trustworthy report of the number of Armenians killed during the thirty-six hours of the massacre of Constantinople. Some of the officials seem to have two sets of records—both equally wrong. One report was prepared for the Sultan's eyes. In the hope of commendation for zeal in repressing rebellion, actual and possible, it places the total of Armenian dead at more than eight thousand. The other report was made out for consumption in Europe, in the hope of convincing the world that nothing has occurred worthy of condemnation. It declares the number of Armenians dead to be eleven hundred. The actual fact, probably, is that between four thousand and six thousand persons were killed from sheer hate of race, besides any few scores of actual revolutionists who may have fallen through their own folly. Of Turks,

military and civilian, their own authorities say that less than one hundred and fifty were killed. Nevertheless the official documents declare that the whole of these disorders were the work of Armenians."

RUSSIA AND THE EASTERN QUESTION.

M^R. HENRY NORMAN, writing as recently as November 20, 1896, in *Cosmopolis*, dismisses the idea of any immediate Russian settlement of the Turkish troubles.

"There will be no European Commission of Control for Turkey, no Russian Minister of War, no Sir Edgar Vincent as Finance Minister, no opening of the Bosphorous and Dardanelles to other fleets in return for the admission of the Russian fleet to the Mediterranean (this is the very last thing in the whole world that Russia would agree to: a foreign warship will never go into the Black Sea except by force), and, I fear, no coercion of the Sultan except in the mildest form. The English people must realize that, whatever their desires or however unselfish and humanitarian their proposals, forces too great to overcome block the way. I discussed the reasons at length two months ago. The gist of them is that Russia is not ready, and that no combination of powers strong enough to compel her to act against her will and against what she considers her interests can possibly be formed. Anybody who thinks the contrary is either ill informed or dazzled by the heat of his own sympathies. At this moment M. Cambon is taking the lead, and M. Hanotaux is endeavoring that France shall *se faire valoir* in a manner which seems not quite to coincide with the Russian view of the Dual Alliance. This, however, will fall to the common level again, and, for my part, I am wholly unable even to hope that the return of M. de Nelidoff to Constantinople will have any other effect than that the Sultan will be bolstered up on his throne and financial assistance afforded him, along with a species of temporary guarantee of the integrity of his dominions, in return for a distinct understanding that massacres shall cease and a few obvious and imperative reforms be carried out. Of course, if he is really taking leave of his senses, he may be deposed with the good will of the Sheikh ul Islam; but this is improbable. The end of the Eastern question will come later, but not while the Emperor of Austria lives and the Siberian railway is unfinished."

Is the Berlin Treaty Effective?

The New York *Independent* of December 3 contains a remarkable discussion of the European balance of power, in which writers of various points of view and exact information participate. Thus England's policy is presented by Henry Norman, that of France by M. Clemenceau, and Germany's foreign relations by C. A. Bratrer, the foreign editor of the

New York *Staats-Zeitung*, while Russia's position is stated by Professor Munroe Smith, and Turkey's by President Washburn of Robert College.

The Hon. Oscar L. Straus, in an historical outline introductory to this symposium, reviews the Berlin treaty, particularly the sixty-first article, which provides :

The Sublime Porte undertakes to carry out without further delay the improvements and reforms demanded by local requirements in the provinces inhabited by Armenians, and to guarantee their security against the Circassians and Kurds. It will periodically make known the steps taken to this effect to the powers, who will superintend their application.

"The treaty of Berlin," says Mr. Straus, "and especially the article quoted, gives the right and supplies the means to the powers to restore order in Turkey and to guarantee security for life, liberty and property. The signatory powers have the right, under this treaty, to take action ; and all that is required is to agree among themselves to enforce the stipulations of the treaty of Berlin. Bismarck's revelations, humiliating alike to him by reason of the spitefulness of his motive and discreditable for his country because of her duplicity, disclose underground alliances, which doubtless have checked the peaceful yet effective action on the part of the nations composing the European balance of power under and by virtue of the treaty of Berlin."

THE LATEST BISMARCK REVELATIONS.

The Relations Between Russia and Germany.

DR. DILLON writes a very successful article upon the German Policy in the *Fortnightly Review*. He says a great deal that is well worth while noting as to the way in which the Germans have worked for the success which they had achieved in many departments of life, and he defends the policy of Prince Bismarck against the strictures that have been brought against it. He ridicules the idea that there was any grave breach of good faith in the concluding of such a treaty with Russia which enabled Germany to isolate France and practically add Russia to the Triple Alliance for the maintenance of European peace.

WHAT GERMANY HAS LOST.

Dr. Dillon thus summarizes the results of the adoption of the opposite policy of Count Caprivi :

"The 'wire' between Berlin and St. Petersburg is broken, and irreparably broken, for the sake of the Triple Alliance and England ; yet the Triple Alliance is certainly not stronger, and is probably weaker than ever before ; Germany's relations with Great Britain have come to depend upon passing accidents or popular whims rather than on State considerations ; France, whose isolation spelt peace, is become the leading power in Europe, and has

changed Germany's staunchest friend into a presumptive enemy ; Germany's colonial dreams are further from realization than ever before, and she has forfeited the commanding position in Europe which Bismarck had conferred upon her by the waving of his magician's wand."

Dr. Dillon says it cannot be seriously maintained that the obligations entered into absolutely with Russia were incompatible with those that bound Germany to her other allies. He concludes his article by saying that the sooner England goes to school with Germany, instead of preaching morality to her, the better for England.

RUSSIA AS MRS. TANQUERAY.

Another writer, signing himself "W.," writes in the same magazine on "Prince Bismarck's Secret Treaty." He takes a very adverse view, and says that whether it was or was not in consonance with the more honorable conditions of diplomacy, there can be no doubt of the demoralizing influence it exercised upon the course of political evidence during the period it remained in force. He says :

"Indeed, the political history of Europe from 1884 to 1890 is punctuated with mysteries, to which the Secret Treaty will be found an infallible clew. In a similar way the denunciation of the treaty by Count Caprivi, in 1890, explains another whole series of events. Now that we know that a return to a loyal foreign policy was one of the cardinal points in the famous *Neue Kurs*, the origin of the French visit to Cronstadt, with its fruition in the Toulon fêtes, and in the triumphal progress of the Czar from Cherbourg to Chalons, is clear before us. We can understand the Anglo German Agreement relating to Africa and Heligoland, in June, 1890, the cold formality of the Kaiser's visit to Russia two months later, the festive entertainment of a British squadron at Fiume in the following year, and the cordiality of the state visit of the German Emperor to London in July, 1891."

On the whole, "W." seems to think that the results have justified Prince Bismarck's calculated indiscretion. The following observation concerning the effect of this revelation on the Franco Russian understanding is somewhat amusing :

"The Republic has found a partner, and has made merry over the termination of a long single blessedness. But now, unfortunately, these wretched revelations have come, and *La Belle Russie* turns out to be no better than she should be, a lady with a past, a sort of second Mrs. Tanqueray on a very large scale. The facts are damning. In March, 1890, she was begging in vain that her irregular *ménage* with the German Kaiser might not be terminated after six years of secret cohabitation. In July, 1891, she was showering caresses on her French bridegroom at Cronstadt, and two months later she was borrowing 300,000,000 roubles of him under the plea of natural affinities which were alleged and believed to reach back for ages. The story is too terrible. I do

not, however, blame Russia, and I will not be guilty of the impertinence of condoling with France; but the story has a warning and a moral."

ANGLO-AMERICAN ARBITRATION.

The Settlement of the Venezuela Dispute.

MR S. SIDNEY LOW contributes to the *Nineteenth Century* for December an article, in which he states the English point of view of the significance of the Anglo-American treaty providing for the arbitration of the Venezuela question. This treaty he regards as the most "pregnant even of all this *annus mirabilis* 1896. It is true its importance and interest are much more for the people of the United States than for Englishmen, though the latter, too, are very closely concerned in it. It is an admission of the political hegemony of the United States in the two Americas. The precedent has been established which it is the chief object of the Olney doctrine to set up. A novel attempt has been made to define the attitude of the United States toward the other governments of the two Americas. A fresh article has been added to the code which regulates the relations of the civilized powers to one another. How far the new system extends, and what its precise meaning and validity may be, are questions which the recent transactions have left in much uncertainty."

But whatever answer there may be to those questions, there is no doubt about one thing—namely, that "the United States has saddled itself with a vast addition to its burdens and its duties. It has asserted—successfully asserted—for itself a claim to be the general protector and arbiter of the American continent. The responsibility thus assumed is a heavy one. Nothing like it has existed in the world since the downfall of the Roman Empire. The United States is practically bound to intervene as protector, champion and judge in equity whenever territorial changes on the American continent are contemplated or the rights of an American State are menaced—to intervene by diplomacy if that will suffice, by fleets and armies if it will not."

Mr. Low points out how easily a difficulty might arise which would compel the United States to face the alternative of tearing up the Olney doctrine or going to war. South America is most sparsely peopled, and both Germany and Italy are pouring thousands of emigrants into the country.

"Let us suppose—not an extravagant supposition—that some time in the early part of the next century a couple of millions of Germans find themselves living in Southern Brazil, and that they also find the government of a gang of half-caste attorneys and political adventurers at Rio Janeiro no longer tolerable. The Uitlanders revolt and are beaten; they appeal to their own government for protection and annexation."

What would Germany do? It is hardly in human nature to think that the German government would

not try to take a hand in such a very promising dispute. If Germany did, what would the United States do? It would either have to fight or back down.

"Whichever alternative is taken, the result would involve an addition to the external responsibilities, and an increase of the warlike resources, of the United States. This last result seems to be inevitable. No nation can expect to take over the political control of an entire continent, to make itself answerable for permanently maintaining the existing geographical divisions of a group of states so large and (in some cases) so distant as those of the two Americas, and to secure the integrity against colonization, annexation, or other forcible intrusion, of territories at once so tempting, so weak and in such a condition of economic and industrial infancy, without being in a position to give effect to its wishes. If the scramble for South America once begins, neither the latent resources nor the moral influence of the United States will avail to protect its clients without the display of effective material strength.

"The old Monroe doctrine was one of self-centred isolation. A country which aimed as far as possible at having no political relations with foreign states could almost dispense with the luxury of fleets and armies. But the new Monroe doctrine (which in some respects is rather the antithesis than the legitimate development of its predecessor) cannot assuredly be maintained unless the citizens of the Republic are prepared to endure burdens and incur obligations from which hitherto they have been enviably free."

Mr. Henry Norman on the Result.

Mr. Henry Norman, whose brilliant work as correspondent of the London *Daily Chronicle* one year ago attracted so much attention in the United States, writes in the December *Cosmopolis* concerning the terms of the Venezuelan settlement. His point of view is that of the intelligent Englishman who for many months had foreseen the outcome and had done what he could to prepare his countrymen for it. He says:

"Lord Salisbury has swallowed the pill at last. That it was such a large and bitter one is entirely the fault of himself and his Foreign Office advisers. Events have thus absolutely justified all those who for eleven months have insisted, first, that the British case was negligently and ignorantly prepared; second, that the whole matter was one demanding settlement by arbitration alone, and third, that in the end to arbitration it must come. On November 26, 1895, Lord Salisbury wrote: 'The claim of a third nation, which is unaffected by the controversy, to impose this particular procedure (arbitration) on either of the two others cannot be reasonably justified, and has no foundation in the law of nations.' On November 12, 1896, Sir Julian Pauncefote signed on Lord Salisbury's behalf the arbitration treaty with Venezuela 'as agreed upon between the

United States and Great Britain.' On the former date he wrote: 'As regards the rest [of the Venezuelan claim], that which lies within the so called Schomburgk line, the Government of Great Britain do not consider that the rights of Great Britain are open to question;' and that 'Her Majesty's Government cannot, in justice to the inhabitants, offer to surrender to foreign rule' British settlements within that line. And again: Her Majesty's Government 'cannot consent to entertain, or to submit to the arbitration of another power or of foreign jurists, however eminent, claims based on the extravagant pretensions of Spanish officials in the last century, and involving the transfer of large numbers of British subjects who have for many years enjoyed the settled rule of a British colony.' On the latter date the Schomburgk line as such was finally abandoned; the British settlements in question are offered for surrender in case the arbitral tribunal pronounces against them, and the more or less imaginary 'large numbers of British subjects who have for many years enjoyed,' etc., are to be transferred in the last resort at the bidding of a foreign jurist—the King of Sweden—if the 'many years' in question amounted to forty-nine and eleven months, but not to fifty. There is really nothing else to say, except a word of profound thankfulness that even at such a cost the sacred principle of arbitration between the English-speaking peoples has at last been accepted. The result would have been reached sooner but for the fact that both Lord Salisbury and Mr. Olney unfortunately misinterpreted the tone and phraseology of each other's dispatches—a misunderstanding which it was my privilege, in a humble and private capacity, to do something to remove. No diplomatic struggle has ever been waged more skillfully from beginning to end than Mr. Olney has waged this one. And there are two men to whom England is under deep obligations for the result. The first is Sir Julian Pauncefote, whose task was one of extreme difficulty and delicacy, and whose diplomacy, attitude and actions, if a full account of them could be given, would be universally recognized as beyond praise. The second is Sir William Harcourt, whose private pressure upon the Government last July was the motive force which finally determined them in the right road.

"From an international point of view the most important aspect of the Venezuelan settlement is its formal recognition of the Monroe doctrine. This doctrine in its widest application has always been firmly held by the American people as among the most sacred articles of their political faith. Hitherto, however, European statesmen have ignored it. This will no longer be possible for England; but our action has only caused the Continental powers to add another to the already long list of grievances against us. 'It may have suited England,' they say in effect, 'to recognize this theory, but we will have none of it.'"

CANADA AND VENEZUELA.

THE Venezuelan settlement forms the subject of an hysterical article by George Tate Blackstock, Q.C., in the *Canadian Magazine*. The terms of this settlement, we are told, are intensely humiliating to British Canadians. It does not appear that Canadians are disposed to regard Venezuela's oft-repeated requests for arbitration as unreasonable, but that such arbitration should result from the interference of the United States seems, from the Canadian point of view, a matter of the keenest regret. It is bad enough that England should arbitrate at all with a "weak, poverty-stricken, ill-conditioned Spanish American Republic," but "to turn a deaf ear for a quarter of a century to the entreaties of Venezuela, because she was too weak to forcibly oppose us, and then, in deference to the threats of the United States, to turn right-about-face and grant practically all that Venezuela had ever asked, was to proclaim England to the world as a swaggering bully."

HAS UNCLE SAM SCORED A POINT?

Mr. Blackstock is fully persuaded that whatever the United States has gained from the episode (and he seems to think this considerable) has been so much direct loss to Great Britain.

"I do not dwell upon these aspects of the matter which concern almost exclusively Venezuela and British Guiana. It is when one passes from these to larger considerations that one sees at once that the United States emerges from the controversy with everything gained, while England is certainly ignominiously defeated and humiliated. If we leave out of sight the general treaty arrangement, which is not at all necessarily involved in the settlement of the Venezuela business, and which time will prove is of no advantage to England, the United States has every reason to indulge in the wildest outbursts of enthusiasm. Not only is the Monroe doctrine firmly established and inscribed in the international code, but in a form so amplified and extended as to make the influence of the United States absolutely paramount upon this continent, and to make her the arbiter of the fortunes and destinies of every South American state. The far-reaching consequences of this state of affairs will very soon make themselves apparent. Trade follows the flag, and if you deliberately modify, if not annihilate, your own influence and prestige in South America, and at the same time solemnly acknowledge that the United States is to be the paramount authority and absolute master of the situation, you will very soon find that the nations of the southern half of this hemisphere will find it to their advantage to buy their wares of, and do their business with, that country which can make or mar their fortunes. The position of the United States in the matter of controlling South American trade, which has long been the eager pursuit of her statesmen, is almost impregnable. We have delivered the prey

to our enemy, and that without rhyme or reason, much less any equivalent."

ARE WE ENEMIES?

"The truth is that if Lord Salisbury had set out with the avowed object of elevating the fortunes and status of the United States, and depressing our own, he could scarcely have succeeded better. No one will accuse the noble marquis of any indifference to the interests or honor of his country in its foreign relations. The whole difficulty arises from that fatal inability of Englishmen to form a true estimate of American character and aims. They will persist in believing that the United States fully reciprocates their idyllic and altruistic aspirations for the harmony and union of the two peoples, and that she desires the prosperity and happiness of the British Empire as heartily as Englishmen wish these for her. No more profound error can be indulged. It cannot be too often repeated, line upon line, precept upon precept, until it passes into the currency of a maxim, that England has no such deadly, jealous and persistent foe as the United States. It ought not to be so; it may not always be so; but it absolutely is so."

And this vehement Canadian avers that Lord Salisbury would never have fallen into such a pit if he had been blessed with the counsel of a Canadian statesman "of average patriotism and information."

WAKE UP, JOHN BULL!

Examples and Warnings from Abroad.

THERE seems to be good reason for believing that the British Cabinet has taken to heart the warning so clearly expressed by public opinion during the recess in favor of pressing forward a Secondary Education bill next session. Whatever exaggerations there may be in Mr. Williams' book, "Made in Germany," there is no denying that Germany is forging ahead. The *Daily News*, Mr. Ritchie and Sir Thomas Farrer have endeavored to belittle the significance of the facts and figures brought together by Mr. Williams, but one and all have to admit that there is great need for action. Lord Rosebery and Mr. Balfour have both borne strong testimony to the need for improving the method of training the people. According to the Duke of Devonshire, the Secondary Education bill is to be one of the Ministerial proposals next year.

WHY GERMANY IS GAINING GROUND.

Dr. Dillon, writing in the *Fortnightly Review* on "German Policy," incidentally calls attention to the fact that Germany is undoubtedly beating England, not because German goods are cheap, but because German education is better than England's. In Great Britain the great idea is to pay for passing examinations, whereas, says Dr. Dillon:

"In Germany love of knowledge for its own sake, apart from its practical and profitable utiliza-

tion, is studiously instilled and successfully communicated to the rising generation, and the result is writ large, among other things, in the vast strides made by German commerce throughout the world. Their country bristles with technical schools, with commercial training colleges, and with special educational institutions for every kind of theoretical learning and practical skill, from the method of dairy farming to the theory of transcendental aesthetics. Their best statesmen are practical psychologists; their average ambassadors not only know the language, history and literature of the countries to which they are accredited, but likewise the commercial advantages which may be obtained for German merchants there. System, order, thoroughness, characterize everything they set their hands to, with the sole exception of colonial enterprise, which needs that clearness of eye and steadiness of hand that only actual experience can confer."

And the result, says Dr. Dillon, is that it is the bitter truth, however much it may be gainsaid by optimistic ministers, that commercial defeat is the result of commercial inferiority.

The Secret of German Success.

Mr. B. H. Thwaite, writing in the *Nineteenth Century* for December on the "Commercial War Between Germany and England," gives many instances and illustrations of the way in which German science and German thoroughness have succeeded in beating the English out of the market. He says:

"The main secret of Germany's great industrial progress may be summed up in the words, polytechnic education and philosophic training.

"The refined precision and the advanced scientific attainments of the controllers of German metallurgical processes have enabled the day-by-day production of finished metal in sheets the thinness, pliability and evenness of structure of which are admittedly impossible of attainment in Staffordshire. Our easy *laissez faire* policy, and reliance on an assumed superiority—because our fathers succeeded we ought to succeed—will not do."

But Mr. Thwaite is no alarmist, and he concludes his article with words of encouragement.

MR. DILLON, MR. REDMOND, MR. PARNELL.

Disclosures By Mr. W. O'Brien.

"WAS Mr. Parnell badly treated?" is the title of the paper which Mr. W. O'Brien contributes to the *Contemporary*, and which sheds a strange light upon the present quarrel between Redmondite and Dillonite. The writer begins by declaring that "Mr. Healey's poisoned words" in Committee Room 15, and his subsequent writings, are almost the only grounds for Parnellite resentment and estrangement, and now that Mr. Healey's domination is at an end, one would suppose there might be an end to the schism among the Nationalists. The purpose of the article is first to make

clear, from letters and telegrams in the Boulogne negotiations, that Mr. Parnell was not badly treated, but was treated, and confessed that he was treated, with friendly and respectful consideration. But in doing this the much more remarkable and practically important fact is that "Mr. John Redmond, who is now the only considerable enemy of reunion, was, while Mr. Parnell was still alive, one of our most earnest auxiliaries in bringing about Mr. Parnell's retirement and substituting for him the very man who is at this moment chairman of the Irish party, Mr. John Dillon."

As Mr. O'Brien says, "The fact will astonish many people." But he goes on to prove it; and calmly predicts that "the moment earnest Parnellites master the facts, Mr. Redmond's power as a mischief maker will not be worth much further notice."

MR. REDMOND AS DILLONITE.

In the course of the negotiations following on the Kilkenny election, Mr. Redmond himself being witness, Mr. Parnell proposed to retire if Mr. O'Brien would accept the chairmanship of the united party. Mr. O'Brien urged that Mr. John Dillon should be the leader; and now, in answer to the charge of "murdering Parnell," Mr. O'Brien offers "proofs of the active exertions of Mr. Redmond and his friends in inducing Mr. Parnell to retire in Mr. Dillon's favor." The documents he cites are apparently conclusive enough. The "most fatal" difficulty was the personal bitterness against Mr. Parnell in "a section of our own camp"—"a small but active and violent minority of our colleagues"—which paralyzed the peace negotiations.

"CECIL RHODES HAS STIFFENED" PARNELL.

But there were other difficulties. In a letter dated Dublin, February 10, 1891, Mr. Tim Harrington wrote to Mr. O'Brien warmly wishing his efforts success as the only means of saving Mr. Parnell and Ireland. Here is a curious glimpse the letter gives us:

"However, we had no difficulty in inducing Parnell to put the thing before you directly. His confidence in you is as strong as ever, but I think John said something to him about the funds in Paris which has aroused in his mind the suspicion that, if he retires now, the difficulties to confront him, if ever he attempts to return, will be rendered all the more formidable only by his retirement. It is very probable his interview with Cecil Rhodes has stiffened him, and no doubt the pressure from some troublesome lads here in Ireland calling upon him on no account to give way has had some effect."

MR. REDMOND'S ANXIETY FOR UNION.

From a letter of Mr. J. E. Redmond, dated Dublin, February 5, when, it will be remembered, the project in question was Mr. Parnell's retirement in favor of Mr. John Dillon, the following sentence may be given as typical of the correspondence which is quoted:

"I have just returned from London, where I fully discussed the situation with P. . . . As I understand that the only point of dispute is as to the land question, I do hope that you will use all your influence to have this difficulty removed, and I say this as one who is *quite as anxious* for the settlement as you are yourself. . . . Of course I can quite understand a feeling of impatience on the part of G. and his friends, and God knows *you* have special reason for impatience, but so much is at stake and we have approached so near an agreement that it would be horrible if a break came now. All the influence that Harrington, Clancy and I possess is being used in season and out of it in the right direction, and we are all quite impressed with the belief in P.'s *bona fides*, and that the demand he is making comes from his natural desire to use the opportunity to get as good a bargain as possible—but there are other influences amongst his friends besides ours, as you must know, and I most earnestly beg of you to leave no stone unturned to bring about the small further concession which is alone needful now to put us all in accord. . . . Before the final word is said P. will have a meeting of his supporters. I need, I think, scarcely tell you that you may count on my continued assistance—whatever it is worth."

On February 9, when the negotiations were practically over, Mr. Redmond wrote to Mr. O'Brien:

"I am afraid John's interview with P. at Calais had a *very bad effect* and accounts for much of recent events. Ever since P. has been saying if *you* were to be the leader, as he originally strongly urged, the difficulties would be very small. I wish to God this could be so. I well know *John* (Dillon) would not be the one to object."

MR. SMALLEY ON ENGLISH SOCIETY.

IN the January *Harper's* Mr. George W. Smalley attempts to explain to Americans the meaning of society in England, the social distinctions which mark off the body which may come more especially under that name, and what these distinctions are based on.

WEALTH IS NO OPEN SESAME.

There are few truisms which are more thoroughly trusted than that which states that "money will do anything," and it would be difficult to find an American who would consider that, with an unlimited amount of money, he could not attain any of the social circles in London that he might desire. Mr. Smalley, however, denies this popular supposition that the mere possession of riches is any passport. He says:

"Walking one day, early in my London experiences, with Mr. Kinglake, through a well-known quarter of the far West End of London, I asked him who lived in a certain house. 'I do not know,' he answered, adding, in his reflective way: 'Nothing in London is more remarkable than such a district.

as this. For the last half hour we have been wandering among houses the possession of which implies wealth. You could not live in such a house for less than \$5,000 or \$10,000 a year—often more—and not a single person you ever saw or heard of lives in any one of them. They have a society of their own, but it is not society. They are important persons in the city or in whatever department of business or industry they belong to. And the chances are that London sees their names for the first time when they die and their wills are published in an illustrated weekly paper, with the amounts of their fortunes."

NOT EVEN RANK OPENS THE DOOR.

"The same may be said, and will seem, perhaps, still more surprising, of literature, art, science. No one of these by itself and of itself is a guarantee of social admissibility. Nor is rank. I have found it more difficult to persuade people of this last than of any other negative proposition about English society. A notion has prevailed in America that the peerage is of itself the Golden Book in which are writ the names of the elect. Wealth and rank—those are the two true tests or true certificates of position. But they are not. There are scores and scores of peers and many hundreds of the possessors of lesser titles who are unknown in London society. If you read—and a good many people do read—the lists published of guests at smart parties and weddings, their names never appear. The people themselves never appear. They have their own place, and perhaps a high place, in the scheme of things, but it is not this place. Sometimes they do not care for society; sometimes society does not care for them. It is no reproach to either, and it may be well to say, once for all, that in anything I have to allege on these often delicate matters I mean no reproach or criticism upon anything or anybody. I have no other aim than to describe things as they are."

WHAT SOCIETY DOES WANT.

Mr. Smalley informs us that what society does yearn after is not mere wealth nor mere artistic or scientific distinction, nor mere rank, but for a return for the attention which it may bestow upon an individual. This return may not take the form of reciprocity in hospitality at all. Indeed there are vast numbers of people who are invited to dine with great regularity without ever inviting any one to dine with them. But when some one out of society is "taken up" for one of these reasons of wealth, distinction or rank, primarily he or she must give a return in brilliant conversation or in fine manners, or in beauty, or in a perfect adaptability to the manners of the *beau monde*.

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE AND BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

"If it be possible to generalize on such a matter, what is now called society in London is made up of sets or separate coteries, each a society in itself, and all together combining into one very loosely organ-

ized whole. At the head of all these, from a purely fashionable point of view, is the Marlborough House set, meaning the Prince and Princess of Wales and their friends and associates. It is not necessary to speak of the Queen, because the Queen withdrew from society on the death of the Prince Consort, and has never returned to it. Nor need the court, properly so called, be considered. Drawing rooms and levees are held regularly, and it is still considered that a presentation at court is a certificate of social admissibility. The number of presentations is, however, very large, and is regulated upon principles very different from those which society adopts as tests or standards of admission to any of its many cliques. To be excluded from court would be, as a rule, a disqualification for the best or smartest society. Even to this rule there are brilliant exceptions. The Queen holds views on certain points of morals and conduct much stricter than those which prevail in Mayfair and Belgravia. It may seem a social paradox, but it is the fact, and a fact familiar to everybody in London, that exclusion from court does not necessarily mean exclusion from the Marlborough House set. The Prince of Wales is, in the good sense, a law unto himself, and the laws which he enacts for his own court are much less Draconian than those which regulate entrances into Buckingham Palace, or even to the levees which the Prince holds at St. James's Palace by the Queen's command, and subject to the regulations framed by her own officials—presentations at levees held by the Prince being considered and announced as equivalent to presentations to her Majesty

MR. MACDOWELL: A GREAT AMERICAN COMPOSER.

IN the January *Century* there is an appreciative sketch of the young American composer, E. A. MacDowell, written by the well-known musical critic, Mr. Henry T. Finck. Mr. Finck thinks that there was a considerable shifting of the musical centre of our country when Mr. MacDowell was only a few months ago brought from Boston to New York to accept the professorship of music in Columbia University. Mr. MacDowell is only thirty five years old, and has made the most notable triumphs as a composer, pianist and professor of music that have ever come to any American hitherto. Mr. Finck considers the most distinguishing characteristics of this young composer's work to be the originality and imaginativeness of his work. "Considering that he obtained his musical education chiefly in France and Germany, his compositions are as a rule remarkably free from definite foreign influences, except such traits as apply to music the world over; some of them will doubtless mark the beginning of a real American school of music which, like American literature, will combine the best foreign traits with features indigenous to our soil. Cosmopolitan.

ism is the essence of American life, and cosmopolitanism was the keynote of Mr. MacDowell's musical training."

MacDowell was not a musical prodigy as a child. His genius was slow in developing. He went to the Conservatoire at Paris at the age of 15 and studied with the best professors of music. He went to Germany, too, and studied there. He was the favorite pupil of the great composer, Raff.

Mr. Finck boldly says that as a pianist he would rather hear MacDowell than any professional now in Europe excepting Paderewski. Though MacDowell is a *virtuoso* of the highest rank, he always plays like a composer, putting music and emotion above effect and mere brilliancy of execution.

"He has the rare gift of bringing tears to the listeners' eyes with a single modulation or a few notes of melody—a gift that is associated, in the minds of educated hearers, with genius only. He has his moods, and is very sensitive to the quality of his audience, playing better in proportion to the sympathy manifested by the hearers. Were he to devote himself to the piano exclusively Paderewski might have to look to his laurels, but his extreme nervousness makes him prefer composing and teaching."

MACDOWELL AS A COMPOSER.

"Composers who are at the same time pianists labor under the disadvantage that their creative work is apt to be ignored by those who are most eager to applaud their playing. Paderewski and MacDowell are more lucky in this respect than Liszt and Rubinstein were at their age; the world has evidently learned wisdom, having found out that a pianist is never quite so entrancing as when he plays his own pieces. Mr. MacDowell's first triumph in New York was won in the double capacity of composer and pianist. He had been invited to play his second concerto with the Philharmonic Society on December 17, 1894. The result was a double success such as no American musician had ever achieved before an American audience. The Philharmonic audience, the most critical in the country, can be painfully cold; but the young composer-pianist received an ovation such as is usually accorded only to Paderewski or to a popular prima donna at the opera. The three most noticeable things about the concerto itself were that in its style and treatment of the piano it was as thoroughly *idiomatic* as if it had been written by Chopin, Liszt or Paderewski; that its orchestration rivaled in richness and brilliancy that of the greatest living foreign masters in that field—Dvorák and Johann Strauss, and, most important of all, that it is brimful of *ideas* such as can come only from a brain born to create new ideas. I have already referred to the rarity of 'reminiscences' in his compositions. MacDowell is not an erudite musician; he purposely avoids studying the scores of the great masters. He prefers to spend his time in thinking, and that is one reason why he is not a mere imitator of Chopin, Schumann, Wagner or Liszt, like most

young composers of the present day. Mr. MacDowell's concertos and orchestral pieces (among which are the symphonic poems 'Hamlet and Ophelia,' dedicated to Sir Henry Irving; 'Lancelot and Elaine,' 'Lamia,' 'The Saracens and Lovely Alda,' 'In October' and two suites) have, indeed, been played frequently in most of the foreign musical centres and acknowledged as the best music that has come from across the ocean, while the committee that offered him the professorship at Columbia University justly stated that they considered him the greatest musical genius America has produced. Anton Seidl has declared him a greater composer than Brahms, and I myself am convinced that, with the exception of Paderewski, none of the young composers now in Europe holds out such brilliant promises of the future as MacDowell, who seems destined to place America musically on a level with Europe.

"On January 23, 1896, the Boston Symphony Orchestra paid him the probably unprecedented honor (in the case of an American composer) of placing two of his longest works on the same programme. They were the first of his concertos, written when he was only nineteen, and his Indian suite, completed at thirty-four, the latest of his works. The difference between these pieces was not as great as might have been expected. Indeed, this juvenile concerto seemed to me so finished in style and so ripe in harmonic treatment and modulation that I suspected it must have been retouched. I found, however, that with the exception of a few lines near the beginning of the first movement the score was exactly as it had been printed originally."

THE MODERN DEPARTMENT STORE.

THE January *Scribner's* opens with the first of a series of articles on "The Conduct of Great Businesses," this one being a description of the activities and importance of a metropolitan department store. Mr. Samuel H. Adams has found out an immense deal of information, some of it very picturesque, in his researches among these huge bazaars. He says that not only have department stores taken the place of large numbers of jobbers and retail dealers, but in the further concentration of industrial interests they have in some cases begun to manufacture for themselves.

"Still, the department store idea is by no means a new one, nor has it reached in this country its highest development. The great establishment in Paris, still pre eminent of its kind, started in the smallest way in 1852, to-day transacts a total business of \$30,000,000, or more than twice that of any American retail establishment. The greatest advance has been made since it has become strictly co-operative. Not a franc's worth of its stock is held outside of the people in the store, and the leadership of the business is invested in three persons selected from the

heads of departments by the vote of the employees (i.e., shareholders) through an election held every three years. The cash paid to stockholders in their annual dividends amounts to about 5 per cent. of the total sales, setting aside suitable sums for contingencies. As the capital stock is but \$4,000,000, an annual dividend of a million and a half represents the great yearly profit of 40 per cent. on the capital."

THE MAGNITUDE OF THEIR OPERATIONS.

"With us the department stores have advanced fortunately in both the quality of the goods sold and the amount of the sales. The business of several amounts annually to from \$7,500,000 to \$15,000,000, and this, roughly speaking, is as much money as many a prosperous railway one thousand miles long handles in a twelvemonth. One great store in the West carries a rent account of almost, if not quite, \$400,000 a year; the mail order business of another amounts to \$900,000 a year; a number of houses send to the homes of their customers more than twenty thousand packages in a single day, while perhaps as many more are carried away in the hands of the shoppers. In the busiest days quite one hundred thousand persons have visited each of the very largest stores of New York, Philadelphia, Chicago and Brooklyn; one firm spends more than \$300,000 a year advertising, and single departments in several stores sell more than \$2,000,000 worth of goods annually."

THE DEPARTMENTAL SYSTEM.

The different departments of a great retail bazaar, which sells everything from orchestrons to tooth brushes, instruction on the bicycle and the latest patent liniments, which takes photographs, supports hothouses and maintains restaurants under the same roof, are very distinctively marked out, and there is considerable rivalry between them. The head of a firm which owns a great department store must be an excellent judge of men in order to select competent managers for the individual departments. It is impossible that any one head could have an intimate knowledge of all the technicalities of such a vast business. The buyer of an individual department is a very important man. Sometimes he has a large salary and a percentage of the profits of his department. For instance, some of them have \$10,000 a year and an interest which brings a total income up to \$30,000 a year. Under the manager of the department is the superintendent, who may get so much as \$5,000 a year, and who is often a woman. The work inside the department in selling and taking care of goods is conducted by a small army under the superintendent. The floor walker gets from \$15 to \$40 a week, and the clerks get from \$3 to \$15 a week, according to the grade of the store. Some of the stores employ twenty-five hundred sales people in the holiday season. Mr. Adams tells us that the mechanical carriers which shoot our cash to the desk of the cashier will soon do away with the cash boys and girls, as the automatic arrangement is much cheaper and quicker.

SOME FIGURES IN THE BUSINESS.

"No other business that is conducted under one roof equals the department store in magnitude of detail. Take for instance the case of one of the giants of the species. It employs from thirty-five hundred to five thousand persons, according to the season. In a year it does nearly \$10,000,000 of business. Its largest individual sale last year was an orchestron for \$4,500 and its smallest a patent clothes-pin for 1 cent. During the holiday rush there were several days when its gross receipts ran over \$100,000. It has more than seventy departments. To heat it one hundred miles of steam pipe are required, and the electric light plant would adequately equip a small city. It represents a rental of nearly \$800,000 a year, and at a conservative estimate the daily expenses of the store are \$5,000. When it is considered that this enormous sum is made up from the profits of sales for the most part in small parcels, one gets an inkling of the infinite care in details and the perfection of system which go to make such enterprises as largely profitable as they are. A man who has himself conducted one of these businesses recently made this statement:

"The profits of the department store are represented by the cash discounts on its bills."

"That is, the big store, by virtue of its quick returns, is able to pay cash for purchases instead of buying on long time; and as it is well known that 5 per cent. is a high average discount we have an index as to the yearly profits if this statement, which has been several times verified, is exact."

One of the most valuable parts of Mr. Adams' article is his account of the reforms which have been made in the management of department stores.

"From time to time the practices and methods of one or another of the great stores have been made the subject of legislative inquiry, but invariably with unimportant results. And now a powerful organization has been formed in New York by some thirty or forty of the big stores for mutual support and protection. Representing, as it does, more than fifty millions of capital, it is a formidable combination; and, while its object is not definitely so stated, there is no doubt but that it will oppose with all its strength any legislation looking toward an interference with the business.

"Public opinion has been brought to bear upon the management of the department store. The Consumers' League of New York has been organized, with the object of compelling the stores to treat their employees equitably. It fights for light, airy rooms, seats for the salespeople, reform in the system of fines, vacations with pay and recompense for overtime. Such stores as live up to the principles set down by the Leaguers are put on the 'White List.' The members of the League do their shopping in the listed stores. This League has set forth what it calls a 'Standard of a Fair House,' as follows:

"A fair house is one in which equal pay is given for work of equal value irrespective of sex. In the departments where women only are employed in which the minimum wages are \$6 per week for experienced adult workers, and fall in few instances below \$8.

"In which wages are paid by the week.

"In which fines, if imposed, are paid into a fund for the benefit of the employees.

"In which the minimum wages of cash girls are \$2 per week, with the same conditions regarding weekly payments and fines."

HOURS.

"A fair house is one in which the hours from 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. (with three-quarters of an hour for lunch) constitute the working day, and a general half holiday is given on one day of each week during at least two summer months.

"In which a vacation of not less than one week with pay during the summer season is given.

"In which all overtime is compensated for."

PHYSICAL CONDITIONS.

"A fair house is one in which work, lunch and retiring rooms are apart from each other, and conform in all respects to the present sanitary laws.

"In which the present law regarding the providing of seats for saleswomen is observed and the use of seats permitted."

OTHER CONDITIONS.

"A fair house is one in which humane and considerate behavior is the rule.

"In which fidelity and length of service meet with the consideration which is their due.

"In which no children under fourteen years of age are employed."

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

A VERY full account of the various postal savings bank systems of the world is presented by Mr. E. T. Heyn in the *Annals* of the American Academy of Political and Social Science.

Mr. Heyn argues that the establishment of a system of banking in connection with our American postal service, by affording a place of safe deposit for small earnings, would stimulate the twelve million wage-workers of the land to habits of thrift.

"Second, since there are seventy millions of people in this country, and since each one on the average has ten dollars hoarded, there is the immense sum of seven hundred million dollars which is absolutely retired from circulation. The country is crippled thereby, through a scarcity of money, which might be restored to active circulation by means of a postal savings department.

"Third, there would probably be at least one thousand millions of dollars deposited by the people inside of two years, which, if used to retire govern-

ment bonds, would cause the debt of the country to be held by its own citizens and relieve the country from the financial control of foreign money lenders.

"Fourth, the moral tone of the citizens of the country would be elevated and their independence increased by the fact of having money on deposit, and the credit and stability of the government would be firmly defended by all having deposits with the banks from the additional incentive of self interest."

Mr. Heyn cites the experience of England, Canada, the British colonies, Austria, Hungary, France, Sweden, the Netherlands, Prussia, Italy and other countries which are maintaining postal savings banks successfully. Besides the United States, Germany and Switzerland are alone among the leading countries in refusing to introduce such banks.

Among the advantages which Mr. Heyn thinks would follow the establishment of postal savings banks by the United States, he dwells upon the resulting convenience in small towns and villages where private savings banks do not exist, and also on the necessity for greater security to depositors than is generally afforded by private banks.

CAN SCIENCE DISPEL FOGS?

IN the January *Harper's* Professor Alexander McAdie has an exceedingly interesting brief paper on "Fog Possibilities," in which he broaches the question whether we can learn by scientific means to dispel fog. He tells us that fogs may form in three different ways—first, when the air has been cooled by rapid radiation, second, where the cooling results from a mixture of different air currents, and third, where a cooling has been caused by an uplifting of the air. The sea fogs come from an emphatic difference between the temperatures of the water and air. Coast fogs are formed when inflowing moist air from the sea passes over a chilled land or are formed at sea during the prevalence of some great area of high pressure. Mr. McAdie tells us that "in California, last year, a large amount of fruit was saved by following certain 'fog building' methods. Mr. W. H. Hammon of the United States Weather Bureau pointed out to the fruit growers the five essential ways of preventing frost: First, by diminishing the radiation; second, by increasing the moisture in the air and raising the dew point; third, by adding heat to the air; fourth, by removing the cold air—actually drawing it off, and fifth, by mixing the air and removing the cold air from the ground. Smudge fires are based upon the first method, and are fairly effective; but the great improvement consists in the introduction of large amounts of moisture in the vaporous state. When this vapor condenses, or, in other words, when the fog forms an enormous amount of heat is given off, generally at the very height at which it is most needed. Fog and frost both occur when the skies are clear and little or no air is stirring.

"A strong wind so thoroughly mixes the air that there is little chance for cold dry air to settle in the hollows and low places. Fog, then, as the natural preventive of frost, may be a blessing to the orchardist; but there are others, particularly travelers, to whom the fog can be but a source of annoyance and danger. For example, on December 17 and 18, 1895, an area of high pressure lay off the Middle Atlantic coast. At New York such a dense fog prevailed over the rivers and bay that the Sound steamers did not attempt to pass through Hell Gate and the ocean steamships were all detained below Quarantine. Of course there were numerous accidents.

"Can we at such times, by any means known to science, dispel the fog? We may say at the outset that it is a simpler problem than the artificial production of rain. John Aitken of Edinburgh, about five years ago, devised a very sensitive dust counter, and with it has measured the dust particles in the air at a number of places. These measurements and the experiments of Carl Barus have shown how close is the relationship between fog, cloud or haze and the number of dust particles in the air. Whether the vapor shall condense as fine Scotch mist or coarse black London fog is largely determined by the dust. If we can remove the dust from the air we have removed the nuclei of condensation. Dr. Lodge has pointed out five different methods of accomplishing this—viz., filtration, settling, recondensing, calcining and electrification. There may be other ways, but of those mentioned the last is the one which seems to contain the greatest possibilities when applied to the problem of fog dissipation. There can be no doubt that air is speedily cleansed of solid matter in suspension by continued electrification. One of Dr. Lodge's experiments may be quoted here:

"A bell jar of illuminated magnesium smoke is connected with the pole of a Vose machine. A potential able to give quarter-inch or even tenth-inch sparks is ample. The smoke particles very quickly aggregate into long filaments, which drop by their own weight when the electrification is removed. A higher potential tears them asunder and drives them against the sides of the jar. . . . If the jar be filled with steam, electrification rapidly aggregates the particles of globules into Scotch mist and fine rain."

"Lodge further shows how a small cellar may be cleared of thick turpentine smoke by a point discharge; also that there are many other applications of the principle, such as purifying the air of smoking rooms, theatre galleries, disinfecting hospital wards, etc. To dissipate the fog we would either, by a gentle electrification, increase the size of the dust nuclei until they settled, or, under strong electrical discharges, scatter and precipitate them. Ten years have barely passed since Lodge made the suggestion of thus dissipating fog. Great changes have been made in electrical apparatus since then, and insulating materials then hardly known are now in common

use. Potentials of fifty thousand volts are less rare to-day than potentials of five thousand volts were five years ago. Within a reasonable distance fog can probably be dissipated and the air clarified. Of course the supply of fog may be such that there would be little appreciable diminution, but as a rule fog has well marked limits and is localized. Fog dispellers might be placed upon war ships, ferry boats and at all terminal depots and crowded thoroughfares. We cart away from our busiest streets the snow or solidified vapor of the air. Is it not better economy to attempt the conquest of the water vapor in another form?"

THE MODERN SCIENTIFIC SPIRIT.

PROFESSOR WOODROW WILSON'S famous address on "Princeton in the Nation's Service" at the recent sesquicentennial celebration is printed in the December *Forum*. Perhaps the one portion of the address which has attracted more attention than any other, in college and university circles, is Professor Wilson's expression of his views on the influence of modern science.

"Science," says Professor Wilson, "has bred in us a spirit of experiment and a contempt for the past. It has made us credulous of quick improvement, hopeful of discovering panaceas, confident of success in every new thing.

"I wish to be as explicit as carefully chosen words will enable me to be upon a matter so critical, so radical as this. I have no indictment against what science has done: I have only a warning to utter against the atmosphere which has stolen from laboratories into lecture rooms and into the general air of the world at large. Science—our science—is new. It is a child of the nineteenth century. It has transformed the world and owes little debt of obligation to any past age. It has driven mystery out of the universe; it has made malleable stuff of the hard world, and laid it out in its elements upon the table of every class-room. Its own masters have known its limitations: they have stopped short at the confines of the physical universe; they have declined to reckon with spirit or with the stuffs of the mind, have eschewed sense and confined themselves to sensation. But their work has been so stupendous that all other men of all other studies have been set staring at their methods, imitating their ways of thought, ogling their results. We look in our study of the classics nowadays more at the phenomena of language than at the movement of spirit; we suppose the world which is invisible to be unreal; we doubt the efficacy of feeling and exaggerate the efficacy of knowledge; we speak of society as an organism and believe that we can contrive for it a new environment which will change the very nature of its constituent parts; worst of all, we believe in the present and in the future more than in the past, and deem the newest theory of

society the likeliest. This is the disservice scientific study has done us : it has given us agnosticism in the realm of philosophy, scientific anarchism in the field of politics. It has made the legislator confident that he can create, and the philosopher sure that God cannot. Past experience is discredited and the laws of matter are supposed to apply to spirit and the make-up of society.

WHAT SCIENCE HAS DONE FOR US.

"Let me say once more, this is not the fault of the scientist ; he has done his work with an intelligence and success which cannot be too much admired. It is the work of the noxious, intoxicating gas which has somehow got into the lungs of the rest of us from out the crevices of his workshop—a gas, it would seem, which forms only in the outer air, and where men do not know the right use of their lungs. I should tremble to see social reform led by men who had breathed it ; I should fear nothing better than utter destruction from a revolution conceived and led in the scientific spirit. Science has not changed the laws of social growth or betterment. Science has not changed the nature of society, has not made history a whit easier to understand, human nature a whit easier to reform. It has won for us a great liberty in the physical world, a liberty from superstitious fear and from disease, a freedom to use nature as a familiar servant ; but it has not freed us from ourselves. It has not purged us of passion or disposed us to virtue. It has not made us less covetous or less ambitious or less self-indulgent. On the contrary, it may be suspected of having enhanced our passions, by making wealth so quick to come, so fickle to stay. It has wrought such instant, incredible improvement in all the physical setting of our life, that we have grown the more impatient of the unreformed condition of the part it has not touched or bettered, and we want to get at our spirits and reconstruct them in like radical fashion by like processes of experiment. We have broken with the past and have come into a new world.

A PLEA FOR THE "HUMANITIES."

"Can any one wonder, then, that I ask for the old drill, the old memory of times gone by, the old schooling in precedent and tradition, the old keeping of faith with the past, as a preparation for leadership in days of social change ? We have not given science too big a place in our education ; but we have made a perilous mistake in giving it too great a preponderance in method in every other branch of study. We must make the humanities human again ; must recall what manner of men we are ; must turn back once more to the region of practicable ideals.

"Of course, when all is said, it is not learning but the spirit of service that will give a college place in the public annals of the nation. It is indispensable. It seems to me, if it is to do its right service, that

the air of affairs should be admitted to all its classrooms. I do not mean the air of party politics, but the air of the world's transactions, the consciousness of the solidarity of the race, the sense of the duty of man toward man, of the presence of men in every problem, of the significance of truth for guidance as well as for knowledge, of the potency of ideas, of the promise and the hope that shine in the face of all knowledge. There is laid upon us the compulsion of the national life. We dare not keep aloof and closet ourselves while a nation comes to its maturity. The days of glad expansion are gone, our life grows tense and difficult ; our resource for the future lies in careful thought, providence, and a wise economy ; and the school must be of the nation."

FRIEDRICH NIETZSCHE :

"The Mohammed of Darwinism."

THE first place in the *Quarterly* is given to a serious and even respectful review of the life and opinions of Friedrich Nietzsche. That of itself is a very significant fact. "His books are sumptuously edited, carefully translated, and studied from New York to St. Petersburg."

REBELLIOUS BUT PIOUS ORIGINS.

According to the story, which may or may not be substantiated, Nietzsche sprang from a Polish Protestant and rebel. The anarchist's grandfather was pastor in Thuringia, Doctor of Divinity and superintendent. His father, Ludwig, was also a Lutheran clergyman, and an intimate friend of Frederick William IV., of Prussia. Of this worthy sire the famous Nietzsche was born at Röcken, near Lützen, October 15, 1844, on the birthday of the king, after whom he was named. The father died when the boy was only five years old. He received his schooling at Naumburg.

"At first he made no friends, and was too earnest for his years. The boys called him 'little clergyman ;' they took home stories of his extraordinary acquaintance with the Bible, and how he recited hymns that made them cry. Later on, his comrades made a hero of Friedrich ; his sister worshiped him, and her recollections of his skill in amusements at home, his fantasies and fairy tales, his enthusiasm for the Russians during the Crimean War, his Homeric studies, which infected all around, and his anxiety to understand as well as practice the religious principles taught him, furnish us with a child's biography, not very deep or philosophical, but pleasing and true."

THE EFFECT ON HIM OF BIBLICAL CRITICISM.

Fritz, enamored of music and verse-making, used to compose "stanzas, some of which betray remarkable perfection of form and a truth of emotion that is exceedingly rare in boys of twelve or thirteen." In 1858 he was given a scholarship in the Land

School at Pfota. There he spent six years, shining in classics, "an imbecile in mathematics," impassioned with music. Reserve, reverie, depression, grew upon him. At twenty, in 1864, Nietzsche went to Bonn University, ending his school tasks with a panegyric upon the tyrant Theognis, having already chosen "the unpopular anti-Liberal and Napoleonic" side. He soon withdrew from the wild student-life into solitude, began to prepare for a clergyman's lot, investigated the Christian origins, and, under the shock of Biblical criticism, ended by ceasing to be a Christian.

A GERMAN CARLYLE.

After two years at Bonn he studied a year at Leipzig, where he discovered the works of Schopenhauer, who thenceforth became his master in thought, as Emerson, singularly enough, was chosen for his master in style. An accident as cavalry conscript next year freed him from military service, though he afterward served in the Franco-German War, and in 1868 he was appointed Professor of Classics at Basel. His first work was published in 1872—"The Birth of Tragedy from the Spirit of Music." In this he copied the Romantic School—Heine, Wagner and Schopenhauer. Dionysius was to him the spirit of ecstasy—"the will to live"—and Apollo the lord of measure, which together made Greece the creative spring of highest life. His earlier essays in substance and in form remind the reviewer of Carlyle. He was still "a hopeful soul." He then saw in Wagner, whom he afterward renounced, a return of Dionysius—of the spirit of exuberant life triumphant over philosophic abstractions.

THE OPEN-AIR ALPINE DREAMER.

After his "Joyful Science," recounting his pilgrimage of soul between 1876 and 1881, "Nietzsche's style had gained; but his thoughts became incoherent. He never afterward wrote a connected book or attempted in his compositions a logical order. From boyhood delighting in the sun, he would now live, so far as possible, *sub divo*, under the open sky, and by preference in the lofty Swiss vales of the Engadine. At Sils Maria, from which many of his pages are dated, he pitched his nomad's tent during the years when, released from professorial duties, he could indulge without check the illusions that beset him."

In 1881 "the first flash" of the idea of "Eternal Recurrence" came to him, and led to the commencement of "Thus Spake Zarathustra" two years later. He wrote on until 1888. Next year his reason gave way, and he is now buried without hope of recovery in a madhouse at Naumburg.

"THE WILL TO POWER."—THE "OVERMAN."

Of his gospel the reviewer gives a substantial if somewhat decently veiled account. Kant's criticism of the pure reason Nietzsche extends to the practical reason. Schopenhauer's "Will to live" he develops into "Will to power." "Mankind has

one supreme task—not a moral duty, but a physiological necessity—to produce the 'overman.'"

Sympathy is "the slave morality, the system of the herd, on which democracy is founded." "The will to power, the sacrifice of the multitude to some few sovereign spirits," that is Nietzsche's principle.

THE JEWISH PROPHETS AND THEIR "SERVILE TRIBES."

His tract, "Beyond Good and Evil," is to the reviewer "Darwin made consistent with himself, or physiology the test of morals." Huxley's contrast of ethics and cosmic struggle is, says Nietzsche, Christian doctrine, not science. "Sympathy is surrender, Christianity decadence." To Nietzsche the dominant note of evolution is "conquest;" and "in the long run the individual conquers for himself."

"This enthusiast for systems discredited in our day would bring back an aristocracy of blood to withstand universal suffrage. True, he holds a patent for genius, whencesoever sprung; but genius will make its own way, provided that the multitude of hoofed animals be not allowed to trample it down. The 'herd' is the danger. 'Equal before God,' the old Christian watchword, has now become 'Equal before the mob.' They, shrinking and covering in their misery while the conqueror smote or plundered them, first found out the word 'pity;' they made it a god and expanded it into a religion. The prophets of Israel, for example—have not they lifted up their voices against pride, power, luxury, art and war, 'calumniating all these things as 'the world,' and calling them evil?' That servile tribe, the Jews, with their millenniums of peace and the lion lying down with the lamb, it was they, surely, that taught men to look on pain, inflicted or endured, as the chief curse of humanity. Their moral law may be summed up in the one commandment, 'Be kind.' The high races of the world painted on their escutcheon a very unlike commandment—'Be noble.'"

Nietzsche glorifies Comte. His Zarathustra may be termed "the Bible of Positivism." This Zarathustra is "the Mohammed of Darwinism," prophet of the overman to come when religion shall have passed away with every bondage, such as contract, law, marriage, honesty, which checks delight, and "Free Death" as well as Free Love shall reign.

REV. F. W. NEWLAND, writing from ten years' experience in East London, emphasizes the value of small settlements. The tendency is to grow in size until "Toynbee Hall, for example, has become a mammoth institution." But the fundamental conception is that of men and women living quiet brotherly lives among their fellows—not that of a polytechnic. In his opinion, "the final and most fruitful form of settlement work will be found in small communities of workers, closely associated with the life of the churches in the districts occupied, and in continual touch with suburban congregations."

IS MANKIND PROGRESSING?

THIS large question is investigated by Elisée Reclus in the long and thoughtful paper which opens this month's *Contemporary*. The writer begins by defining what he means by progress:

"Whether progress brings happiness or not; it ought above all to be understood as a complete development of the individual, comprehending the improvement of the physical being in strength, beauty, grace, longevity, material enrichment and increase of knowledge—in fine, the perfecting of character, the becoming more noble, more generous and more devoted. So considered, the progress of the individual is identified with that of society, united more and more intimately in a powerful solidarity."

THE BLISS OF THE SAVAGE.

He next considers the condition of primitive or savage peoples, and compares it with that of civilized nations. He points out that the former is simple and consequently readily coherent and conformable to its ideal; while the latter is, though immense in range and infinitely superior in the forces at work, yet incoherent and inconsistent. Thus the simple Negritos are superior to us in goodness, just ice, reverence, truth, and are absolutely devoted to the common interest. The Ateuicians are much more highly civilized, with knowledge of art and science, yet show similar innocence, remaining in a state of peace and perfect social equilibrium.

"It is, then, established by the observation of facts and the study of history that many tribes, so far as the material satisfactions of life go, arrive at a state of perfect solidarity, both by the common enjoyment of the products of the earth and by an equitable distribution of resources in case of dearth. . . . Community of work and of life carries with it a sense of distributive justice, perfect mutual respect, a wonderful delicacy of feeling, a refined politeness in words and in acts, a practice of hospitality which goes as far as the complete abnegation of self and the abandonment of personal property. . . . The man in a state more nearly approaching nature than the civilized man also possesses another immense advantage. He is more intimately acquainted with the animals and the plants, with the powerful scent of the earth, and the gentle or terrible phenomena of the elements. . . . He feels in perfect unity with all that which surrounds him, and of which, in his way, he comprehends the life as if all things moved with a rhythm which he himself obeyed."

THE WOES OF THE CIVILIZED.

The advance toward civilization involves the destruction of the isolation which makes this social and natural unity easily possible and the integration of smaller into larger groups. But "no union, pacific or forced, of two ethnical groups, can be

accomplished without progress being accompanied by at least a partial regress." The centre of gravity is displaced; a new organism replaces the old; industries and habits are altered, and the evolution of structure must recommence. Hence the worse incidents appear in our own civilization than are found in the savage state.

FOUR IMMENSE GAINS.

These, then, are the losses of the human movement hitherto. What are the gains? M. Reclus answers: Firstly, humanity has arrived at self-consciousness. The habitable and navigable surface of the earth is completely explored. Travel, colonization and trade have "made man the citizen of the planet." The whole world watches the human drama as its centre shifts year by year or period by period. Secondly, as geography conquers space, history has conquered time. The race is unifying itself in point of duration as of extension. Thirdly, we have the prodigious development of modern industry due to science and invention; and, fourthly, there is the intellectual advance seen in our analysis and synthesis of nature and mind; "psychology has become an exact science."

APPROACHING THE CAPITAL PROBLEM.

M. Reclus now moves to his main question.

"Thus admirably furnished with tools by its progress in the knowledge of space and of time, of the intimate nature of things and of man himself, is mankind at the present time prepared to approach the capital problem of its existence, the realization of a collective ideal? Certainly. The work, if not of assimilation, at least of appropriation of the earth, is nearly terminated, to the profit of the nations called civilized, who have become by this very fact the nurses and educators of the world; there are no longer any barbarians to conquer, and consequently the directing classes will soon be without the resource of employing abroad their surplus national energy."

THE TWO FIRST DUTIES.

The internal problems will come to the front. The first is that of bread for all; the second is education for all, or bread for the mind. These once solved, not in the present beggarly manner, "the sense of justice being satisfied by the participation of all in the material and intellectual possessions of humanity, there would come to every man a singular lightening of conscience," the sense of cruel inequality being a poison in the cup of all human joy.

THE REDEMPTION OF THE BODY.

"If ever—and it appears to lie in the path of evolution—if ever the great organism of mankind learns to do what social organisms of not very large dimensions did and are doing—that is to say, if it complies with these two duties, not to let any one die of hunger or stagnate in ignorance—it will then be possible to attempt the realization of another ideal,

which also is already pursued by an ever-increasing number of individuals—the ideal of reconquering from the past all that we have lost, and becoming again equal in force, in agility, in skill, in health and in beauty with the finest, strongest and most skillful men who have ever lived before us.”

M. Reclus observes that “those of our young people who are brought under very good hygienic conditions and undergo physical training grow in form and strength equaling the most handsome savages,” while far surpassing them in intelligence; and concludes that man need not become “only an enormous brain swathed in wraps to keep him from taking cold.”

A NEW “RETURN TO NATURE.”

The modern man may also reconquer the real intimate comprehension of nature which the savage enjoys; he can re-enter the primitive cradle, relishing more keenly the return to the kindly maternal earth because of the light shed over it by science.

“Complete union of Man with Nature can only be effected by the destruction of the frontiers between castes as well as between peoples. Forsaking old conventions, it is necessary that every individual should be able, in all brotherliness, to address himself to any one of his equals and to talk freely of all that interests him.

“Has humanity made real progress in this way? It would be absurd to deny it. That which one calls ‘the democratic tide’ is nothing else but this growing sentiment of equality between the representatives of the different castes, until recently hostile one to the other. Under a thousand apparent changes in the surface, the work is being accomplished in the depths of the nations.”

So M. Reclus answers his question with a comprehensive affirmative, “Humanity has really progressed from crisis to crisis and from relapse to relapse, since the beginning of those millions of years which constitute the short conscious period of our life.”

A TALK WITH DR. NANSEN.

ALL Europe, and particularly England, has for weeks been ringing with the praises of Nansen. In the *Strand Magazine* for January J. Arthur Bain records a recent conversation with the interpid Norseman.

“THIRTEEN” A LUCKY NUMBER?

It will be remembered that there were thirteen men in Nansen’s crew. This is what the explorer says with reference to the popular superstition concerning that number:

“It certainly was a *lucky* number for us. None of my men were ill at any stage of the voyage, none of them gave me a moment’s anxiety; besides, I arrived home on August 13, 1896, and it was upon the 13th (August, ’96) that my ship escaped from

the clutches of the ice. So, you see, thirteen has no perils for me.”

The thirteenth man, it seems, joined the crew at the very last moment, and has always shown a strong aversion to having his photograph taken. While consenting to be one of a group made up of the whole crew for the purpose of a photograph, this thirteenth man did his best to prevent the photographer from securing his features.

NANSEN’S BOOK.

“In response to further questions Dr. Nansen said he was busily occupied in writing an account of the voyage, which would be issued in parts in Norway. The earlier numbers would be published before Christmas, but it would not be completed before the spring (’97), and an English translation could hardly be ready before 1897 had advanced some distance. The scientific results are to be published separately in Norwegian and English by the Norwegian government, but as they are to be thoroughly edited by specialists, it may be two or even three years before they are issued from the press. I hinted to the doctor that his popular account of the journey was awaited with great interest in England, and would doubtless prove a financial success, to which he replied, with a smile: ‘I hope so; yes, I hope so.’”

PLANS FOR THE FUTURE.

“‘What will become of the *Fram*?’ I asked the doctor.

“‘She will probably be kept at Horten. I may require her again soon, and cannot possibly have a better ship for Arctic or Antarctic work.’”

“‘Will you again attempt to reach the North Pole?’ I queried.

“‘I cannot possibly say yet,’ he replied; ‘I think so. But perhaps I shall endeavor to discover the South Pole first, then make a renewed attack on the North Pole on my return from Antarctic regions. I must, however, finish my work in connection with the records of my recent expedition before making definite plans for another voyage.’”

SCIENTIFIC RESULTS.

“‘In what did your scientific work consist?’ I asked.

“‘That requires a little consideration,’ said the doctor; then, after a pause: ‘It consisted of exact observations, and my expedition will be chiefly a gain to meteorology and oceanography. We had to take magnetic and meteorological observations on sea and land, when we found any land. We had to observe the temperature of the ocean at all depths and seasons of the year, to sound, trawl and dredge, and to study the character and distribution of marine organism. Yes, I hope our expedition will enrich the records of astronomy, geology, botany and kindred subjects. During the whole drift I spent most of my time in taking a series of exact observations in the above subjects, but I was ably

seconded in the work by Lieutenant Scott Hansen and Dr. Blessing, and when I left the *Fram* the former took charge of the scientific work. The depth of the sea along the track of the ship ranged between 2,000 and 2,500 fathoms. The lowest temperature observed on the *Fram* was 62 degrees below zero (Fahr.), testifying to the theory that the coldest spots on earth are south of the Polar circle.

"Dr. Nansen added that his favorite subject was biology, which he studied earnestly during the first series of Arctic voyages, for he loved science first and exploration second. He did not, however, have much chance of biological research during the recent voyage."

Mr. Bain very properly calls attention to the fact that Dr. Nansen did not set out to discover the Pole, but rather to explore the Polar basin, as he shows by ample quotations from Nansen's addresses in 1892 and 1893.

"Bearing this in mind, it is impossible to pronounce the expedition a failure, even if there were no other discovery than that of the deep sea in the Polar regions."

THE ELECTRIC EYE.

Going One Better Than Röntgen.

MRS. M. GRIFFITH heads her lively paper in *Pearson's*, "An Electric Eye; the Marvellous Discovery of an Eastern Professor Which Distances the Röntgen Rays as They Distance Photography." The Eastern professor is Jagadis' Chunder Bose, M.A. (Cantab) and D.Sc. (London), professor at the Calcutta Presidency College, from whom these words are quoted:

"We hear little and see still less. Our range of perception of sound extends through only eleven octaves; there are many notes which we cannot hear. Our range of vision is still more limited; a single octave of ethereal note is all that is visible to us. The lights we see are few, but the invisible lights are many."

He has discovered that these invisible lights penetrate earth, wood, pitch, brick, granite, and still retain their active properties. These electric waves have different angles of refraction for different bodies, and by discerning their refractive angle we have a test of the genuineness of the substance through which they pass.

"The great difficulty in these investigations was the detection of the invisible light. It was necessary to perfect an artificial 'electric eye' that could see the invisible. The electrical eye is worked on somewhat similar principles to the real eye; there is a sensitive layer on which the invisible light falling gives rise to an electric impulse, which is carried by conducting wire and produces a twitching motion to a part corresponding to the brain. This movement is made manifest by the magnified motion of a spot of light reflected from the moving

part. It is wonderful to watch the movement of this spot of light in response to the invisible light acting in the artificial eye."

This invention has, besides its critical value, a practical value of a wide range.

"Again, for signaling purposes at sea, these ether waves have a tremendous future before them. At present there is no light which is powerful enough to penetrate a thick fog on a stormy sea to any distance, but rig up an electric generator on the lighthouse which can flash the ether waves through the fog as easily as the sun's rays can pierce a clear atmosphere, and we see the possibilities of electric waves.

"Every ship must be provided with an electric eye, and as it comes within the sphere of influence of the ether waves from the electric lighthouse the 'eye' will 'see' the invisible light and the captain of the ship will realize his dangerous position."

Such a discovery seems to come fitly enough from the East and from the land of the Mahatmas.

POST-ELECTION REFLECTIONS.

THE December reviews, both English and American, give considerable space to analytic *résumés* of the recent election, as well as to forecasts of probable results.

The *National Review*, whose editor, Mr. L. J. Maxse, crossed the Atlantic in order to see what an American presidential election was like, and who followed the fortunes of Mr. Bryan in the latter weeks of the campaign very closely, gives more attention to the prospects of the silver party than seems worth while to the other British reviews (The *National Review*, it will be remembered, is enthusiastically devoted to the cause of bimetalism.)

Mr. Maxse, writing from Denver ten days after the election, deplores the hysterical arraignment of Bryan Democrats as "anarchists."

"Owing to four years of terrible depression there are many tens of thousands of men out of work in Chicago, and the suffering is fearful. The city contains a great foreign population, with many unpleasant elements, and Mr. Bryan's visit could not have passed off without riot, as it did, had he made revolutionary or incendiary speeches. No fair minded man could read his speeches and call him a Jacobin, and he is one the greatest enemies of anarchy in the United States, and any anarchic manifestation would have been the greatest enemy of his propaganda. His strength is due to his sincere and disinterested belief in his platform, the principle plank of which expresses the general American opinion that the gold standard is a cruel, unjust and ruinous burden on the nation, and declares further that the only prospect of obtaining bimetalism is for the United States to lead the way. Mr. Bryan may overrate the ability of his country to maintain a ratio, but Europe might be

forced into co-operation were free coinage instituted in the United States. It is a difficult question, affording room for honest difference of opinion. How either party to the controversy can be fairly compared to French Revolutionaries one is at a loss to understand."

Nevertheless, Mr. Maxse admits that the appeal of the Republicans to the American love of order, and their success in representing their opponents as the enemies of this sentiment, made thousands of McKinley votes. The victory was also very largely due, Mr. Maxse says, to another excellent American sentiment, namely, a love of honesty. "A party boldly claiming an ethical position, and coining a covering catchword, wins half the battle with the American public."

The Case of Governor Altgeld.

The *National Review* also presents an elaborate character sketch and defense of Governor Altgeld of Illinois, who has been held up to the British public, as well as to the American, as the arch enemy of civic peace and righteousness in the recent campaign. The sketch was written by the able and versatile editor of the *Chicago Dial*, Mr. Francis F. Browne, the sanity of whose judgments is usually unquestioned, and this is what gives the article its importance.

FOR FREE SILVER AND NO COMPROMISE.

As a matter of fact Governor Altgeld drew fire not because he was so bad, but because he was so powerful. Mr. Browne says:

"From the very opening of the convention its leader and dominating spirit was John P. Altgeld, Governor of Illinois. He was the brain and will of the convention as Bryan was—very literally—its voice. Bryan's nomination was in the nature of an accident; Altgeld's leadership was inevitable from his position and his personal qualities—from his abilities, his courage, and his practical political sagacity. Even before the convention assembled he had done more than any other man to forecast its character, to create the situation and shape the issues which were there developed. In a speech of great power, delivered on one of the opening days of the convention, before the adoption of a platform or balloting for a candidate for the presidency, he had defined the issue and sounded the keynote of the coming struggle. The issue was 'Free Silver' and the keynote was 'No compromise.'"

ALTGELD'S CAREER.

"As a Chicago lawyer Altgeld became known for the articles he contributed to leading reviews and magazines, and also attained some reputation as a speaker.

"Shortly after this he was elected a judge of one of our county courts, and served upon the bench with credit, as I understood from members of the bar. During this period he wrote and spoke much on topics of general public interest, and also began taking a practical part in politics. In 1892 he was

nominated by the Democratic Party as Governor of Illinois, and was elected by a substantial majority. His official and public acts since that time are matters of record and of history. I have understood that in the fifteen or twenty years preceding his election as judge he had accumulated a fortune of half a million or a million dollars. He had come to Chicago a poor boy, I think from some town or village in Ohio (he was born in Germany), and after a hard struggle with poverty he was admitted to the bar, where he worked his way to a lucrative law practice. The most of his fortune, however, was made by lucky investments in real estate. His operations, it was said, were marked by a far seeing sagacity, an unsparing analysis of all the factors of a situation and a boldness that seemed bordering on recklessness in carrying his plans into execution. He bought outlying tracts of land and subdivided them for the market; he mortgaged his land and erected business blocks and rows of houses, which he sold at a profit. He appeared to take heavy chances, but the results usually sustained his judgment. These personal details would scarcely well call for mention here were they not significant in illustrating the practical side of Governor Altgeld's character, and in showing something of the activities and vicissitudes of his career. He is yet, I believe, but about fifty years of age. In appearance he is rather above medium height, of well developed figure, and hair and beard untouched with gray. His manners are dignified, and his face is at once strong and refined—in fact, he is one whose presence would attract attention in any company of distinguished men. Something in his expression, and in his careless manner of allowing his hair to fall over his forehead, marks him peculiarly as the caricaturists' prey."

HIS RECORD AS GOVERNOR.

Of Governor Altgeld's rôle as Governor of Illinois Mr. Browne speaks well. He says:

"The two most noteworthy events in Governor Altgeld's official career, and those with which his name is conspicuously connected, are the 'pardon of the anarchists' and the acts in connection with the labor riots in Chicago in 1894. The former made him probably the most hated man in America; the latter raised an issue that stirred the whole country, that was carried into the national platform of a great party, and has been made a prominent feature of a great national campaign. Mr. Altgeld had been Governor for something over a year, and, as far as I recall, had won good opinions from the people by his faithful administration of their affairs. He had shown zeal and energy and high executive ability; progressive and scientific methods had been introduced into the management of public institutions, the educational interests of the State had received careful attention; measures for humane and philanthropic work—as the factory laws for the protection of children—had found in him an earnest and efficient supporter."

A STRONG MAN.

Mr. Browne enters into detail to explain how it was his pardon of the anarchists created so much feeling in Chicago, and also sets forth clearly and lucidly what Governor Altgeld did during the Pullman strike. He says :

"The current misconception of him and of his acts would be grotesque were it less pernicious. Trained in the knowledge and practice of the law, with a strict regard for the observance of legal forms and requirements, he has yet been successfully represented as the friend of lawlessness. An individualist in standpoint and opinion—one who, his mind once fixed, would hold his course indifferent to the current of the hour—he is yet depicted as a demagogue, notwithstanding that his most important acts have been done in the very teeth of public sentiment. With that readiness to impute low aims and motives which is a curse of party politics, it was said that he 'truckled to the lower classes,' that his object was to 'catch the labor vote;' yet when occasion arose, as it did in connection with the labor contracts of the State Penitentiary, he antagonized the labor unions as unhesitatingly as he had antagonized the newspapers and so-called 'better elements' of society. It is easy to see that such a man must have a rocky path; and he has had it, and has held his course in it. The man who can do this unmoved and undeterred by the disapproval and denunciation of his fellows must be either very strong or very dull; and the bitterest enemies of Governor Altgeld have never called him dull."

Senator Chandler on Bimetallism.

Senator Chandler of New Hampshire cautions European bimetalists against accepting the Bryan programme as an effort to secure bimetallism. The election of McKinley, he says, does not mean the permanent accession of the United States to the gold standard.

"The Bryan proposition was soon seen by the American voters to be simply that the United States should risk silver monometallism, should give up all present attempts to keep gold and silver at a parity, should send gold to a premium, and thereby make it merchandise merely, and should base all American prices upon silver only. It can hardly be considered, upon reflection, by any true bimetalist that such action on our part would have helped the cause of bimetallism in any country in the world."

Senator Chandler refuses to believe that the late decision of the United States against the immediate free coinage can affect the contest for bimetallism, of which he is an ardent advocate.

"That the United States is opposed to the single gold standard, and is in favor of retracing in due course and with careful regard to the national honor the steps taken in the demonetization of silver, until both gold and silver shall be admitted to free coinage at the ratio of 15½ to 1 and made

the standard money of the world and the measurement of the values of the world, is a proposition which would receive the suffrages of four fifths of our voters, if this proposition alone could be fairly presented to them, even without further debate. They have sufficiently informed themselves to believe that the quantity of real money, and not the money which must be redeemed in some other money, determines the prices of the world's commodities, that the demonetization of half the world's real money is slowly reducing prices and crushing debtors, and that the use of only gold as money of final redemption is placing the great instrument of exchange in commerce upon such a narrow basis that the present depression in production and trade will continue, with occasional and temporary reactions, for an indefinite period, and with manifold evils to the human race the world over."

Shall We Have Freer Trade?

Mr. F. H. Hardy writes on the "Lessons from the American Election" in the *Fortnightly Review* for December. The following are his conclusions :

"Three lessons of deep import and wide interest may be drawn from the recent contest.

"First, the 'masses' in both Europe and America are less poisoned with class hatred than the anarchist or socialist would have us believe.

"Second, a great nation over sea has awakened to the fact that national independence must not blind them to the interdependence of nineteenth century commercial life; that they must realize that hurt to one member of the family of nations brings in time injury to all.

"Third, that a vote is not prized by the class of citizen best fitted to exercise the franchise, and, as a necessary consequence, good citizens must be driven to the polls by a political 'machine,' controlled by 'professional' politicians.

"As touching exclusively the life of the Republic I think the election has done great good. It has started the sluggard into a new conception of his duties as a citizen. There is another fruit of this campaign which works for better commercial relations between the two English speaking nations. And it is simply this. We have found England right, ourselves wrong, on a great economic question. We now see that England's repeated warnings as to the result of currency tinkering had sound basis in truth. A very natural sequence of this common view on currency matters will be a new disposition to give careful, open minded study to English views on free trade. The average American has no false shame to prevent a complete volte face, if once convinced he has misread the signs of the times; consequently this new light on English ideas and policy is certain to play in the near future a very important part in shaping public sentiment. The McKinley-Bryan campaign opened under the influence of a most bitter anti-English feeling, to which thousands surrendered

their judgment. That campaign has closed, I firmly believe, with the American people entertaining a higher regard for English opinion than was ever entertained before; consequently there now exists a firmer basis for international friendship."

Mr. Hardy somewhat paradoxically maintains that the election of the man whose name is a synonym for a high tariff marks a long step forward in the direction of a freer trade with the outside world. Americans, he thinks, have at last learned the fallacy of the idea that it is to a man's interest that his customers should not be prosperous.

The Issue for 1900.

Mr. G. W. Steevens, writing in *Blackwood* on "The Presidential Election as I Saw It," explains the result by saying, "Business spoke and the nation obeyed." He predicts that the battle will have to be fought over again in 1900. The economic issue will not change as a purely political one would. The campaign of 1900 will be a "war against the trusts." He advises the United States to cleanse itself from corruption and greed, and to cultivate a middle class. For, he concludes:

"If this memorable election means anything, it means the opening of the assault of poverty and discontent upon the dominion of riches. Masquerading to-day behind a vain and trivial irrelevancy, it yet shows its black and vengeful face under the mask. To-morrow it will rush to the onslaught stark and hideous and very wicked, but with much wickedness to avenge."

Mr. Bryan's Own Views.

In the *North American Review* the Hon. W. J. Bryan replies to the query, "Has the Election Settled the Money Question?" The more interesting portions of his article are those which reveal Mr. Bryan's estimate of the anti-silver strength in the Democratic party. Of the disadvantages under which the silver campaign was fought he says:

"Until the Democratic National Convention adopted an emphatic declaration in favor of free coinage at 16 to 1 our side of the question had few defenders in the Eastern States. After the convention adjourned the Democratic party in the East was reorganized, new men were placed in control and the work of education was commenced. The result, instead of being discouraging, is full of encouragement. When before has a great cause made such rapid progress in so short a time as bimetalism has made in the Eastern States? When has more real heroism been displayed than has been displayed there this year? If any one thinks that the fight for bimetalism is over, let him ask himself when a single defeat ever disheartened such men as those who have this year advocated free, unlimited and independent coinage. When men's convictions are so strong that they will face political defeat without flinching, defy financial despotism and risk social ostracism in behalf of a cause they do not surrender because they lose one battle.

"It must be remembered further that we fought against great odds in the Middle States also. The Democratic party in Wisconsin and Minnesota declared against silver in the conventions which sent delegates to Chicago. In Michigan the convention was nearly equally divided on the money question, and there was a bitter contest within the party in Iowa, Indiana and Ohio. In Illinois we were at a great disadvantage because the influence of the Chicago press was thrown almost entirely against free coinage, and this influence pervaded nearly all the States of the Upper Mississippi Valley."

The gold Democrats, Mr. Bryan says, cannot do as much harm to the cause of silver in 1900 as they did in 1896.

"During the last three months the gold Democrats have gone up and down the land loudly declaring their affection for Democratic principles, while they have striven to undo all that Jefferson and Jackson labored to accomplish; and in order to give a touch of humor to their campaign they prefixed the word 'National' to the word 'Democrat,' although they neither expected nor desired their ticket to carry a single county in the entire nation. They used their party organization for the purpose of misleading others, while they themselves spared no effort to secure the success of the Republican ticket. They cannot disguise themselves again."

In conclusion Mr. Bryan says:

"The contest for financial independence will go on. 'An American financial policy for the American people' will still be the motto of those who have in this campaign advocated the free coinage of silver on equal terms with gold. We entered the contest with a disorganized army; we emerge from it a united and disciplined force without the loss of a soldier. We are ready for another contest. We shall watch legislation, discuss every movement made by the enemy and keep before the public the principles for which we contend. We believe that we are right, and believing that right will finally triumph, we face the future firm in the belief that bimetalism will be restored."

A Suggestion from Ex-President White.

In the *Forum* ex-President Andrew D. White writes on "Some Practical Lessons of the Recent Campaign." He calls attention to the fact that the victory for sound money was won in those States in which education is best developed and most widely diffused.

"Never was there a time when our great universities and colleges were exercising so strong and healthful an influence upon the country, and especially upon public life, as now. In the middle years of this century a comparatively small proportion of the men entering public service came from these institutions; now the proportion is much greater and is steadily increasing. In those years two or three hundred students constituted a very large institution of learning; now several of our

universities have ten times these numbers, and each year sees an ever increasing body of active minded young men seeking their advantages. In the contest just ended they have done nobly. Their faculties almost unanimously and their students by vast majorities have been on the side of right reason and well regulated liberty. Among hardly any other bodies of men has there been such an earnest unanimity. These, then, are fortresses to be strengthened.

"Twenty years ago I urged the necessity of creating departments of history and political and social science in all such institutions, in order to fit young men for public life in general and especially to enable them to grapple with the more and more complicated social and political problems rising before us. By several of our universities this has been done, and every close observer must have noticed, during the recent struggle, that with hardly an exception every such institution has been a centre of the best influences, that from each has radiated light upon the great questions at issue, and that from their training have gone forth men who as a rule have done admirable work through the press and upon the platform."

SCHOOLS OF POLITICS.

"The training of our best and brightest young men in political history, comparative legislation, and in the group of studies comprehended under the term 'social and political science,' promises to be of vast use to our country. Such training is a trying need, not only for the national legislature, but for the state, county, city and village legislatures. Studies in finance, in general administration, in comparative legislation, in international law, in the best methods of public instruction and the most approved dealings with pauperism, insanity, inebriety, crime and the like—all these come within the scope of such departments as should be fully established and equipped in our universities and colleges. Let wealthy and patriotic men consider this. How can they better hand down an honorable name to posterity? How can they better serve the country which they love?"

Will Government by the People Endure?

Quite in contrast with President White's hopeful tone is the note of despondency which characterizes Mr. David MacGregor Means' article in the same number of the *Forum*.

"Unless some check can be put upon our abuse of government the peril through which we have just passed will recur. If the conservative party insists on the issue of money by the government the radical party will demand the same right. If laws are passed for the profit of the intelligent and wealthy classes, the poor and ignorant will demand laws in their favor. If Congress can impair the obligation of contracts by making government paper a legal tender, it can certainly make silver a legal

tender. We may be able to bring a majority of the people at recurring presidential elections to declare in favor of maintaining the national credit, the inviolability of contracts and the preservation of property. But we can scarcely endure to have such matters as these subjected to repeated question. Civilization will not survive it. They are not matters that should be debated by the legislature. They ought never to be disturbed. But so long as we encourage the idea that poverty can be removed by legislation, and that government is an omnipotent power, capable of removing inequalities of fortune and of enriching its subjects, the multitude will assuredly look to the government as a savior, and struggle to secure its control. Pensions, protective taxes, silver bounties and greenbacks may seem desirable things to 'respectable' citizens so long as their party is in power. Are they prepared to have the principle of these things carried out by the party of Tillman and Altgeld and Bryan? If not, let them seize the present opportunity to effect reforms that, by limiting the powers of our present rulers, shall restrain the excesses of their possible successors."

Goldwin Smith on the Situation.

The views expressed by Mr. Means seem to be shared by Prof. Goldwin Smith in a sombre article on "The Brewing of the Storm."

"It seems to be truly said also that the paternalism involved in protection has had its effect in breeding among populists and socialists a tendency to invoke state aid contrary to the fundamental idea of the American commonwealth. A manufacturing company which is receiving a dividend of 10 per cent. demands, and uses its influence in Congress to obtain state protection against free competition. How can its members consistently preach individual independence to the populist who wants the state to provide him with a market for his grain, or to a socialist mechanic who wants the State to assure him a full wage for a reduced day's work? That the state can create prosperity by legislation is the fallacy against which, when it appears in the guise of socialism or populism, protectionist capital fights, but upon which its own theory is in fact built.

"In truth there has been so much of late to stir up just feeling among the people against the legislature, the leaders of commerce, the commercial system generally, and the heads of society, that had Mr. Bryan's movement confined itself to the attack of abuses, instead of assailing national credit and the fundamental principles of the American commonwealth, one who relied on the essential soundness and the recuperative forces of the commonwealth might also have looked with complacency on this insurrection as a tornado which would purify the air. Nothing less than a tornado is likely to reach the consciences of railway wreckers and sugar trusts."

SCHOOLS OF POLITICAL SCIENCE.

THE editors of the *Yale Review*, recalling the fact that a generation ago advanced students in political science almost necessarily turned to Germany for their university courses, proceed to show that the situation to-day is very different.

"Not to speak of the opportunities for such study in the United States, which are in some measure familiar to our readers, nor of the development of economic teaching in Austria and in Italy, we find a really impressive development of economic teaching in Paris, and a still more recent one in London which bids fair to prove equally important.

"The *École Libre des Sciences Politiques* in Paris is just beginning its twenty-sixth year. It is 'free' not in the sense of being gratuitous, but in the sense of being independent. It was organized by a group of men, prominent among whom have been Boutmy and Levasseur, who felt that the government (university) instruction in political science was very unsatisfactory, and that a better system could be devised by private initiative. So well grounded did this expectation prove that after the lapse of some years it became proverbial that candidates educated in the government schools could hardly hope to pass the government examination with credit enough to obtain desirable positions; and that for success in entering the civil service a man must seek his education in the independent school rather than in the regular ones. So conspicuous did this fact become that the government was at length glad to recognize the *École Libre* as forming a part of the national system of instruction available for the community, and without in any wise depriving the directors of that school of their independence, to allow studies pursued therein to be readily combined with those preparatory to the doctorate of laws.

"The variety of opportunities for study is much greater than that which any German university offers in these subjects. We find courses on comparative Civil Legislation, on Geography and Ethnography, on Diplomatic History of Europe since 1789 (Sorel), on Political History of the last twenty years (A. Leroy-Beaulieu), on European Constitutional History since 1789 (Lebon), on History of Political Ideas for the last two centuries, on International Law, public and private, on Military Geography, on the Eastern Question, on Colonial Policy, on Administrative Law (two courses), on Finance (four distinct courses), on Political Economy (Cheysson), on Commercial Geography (Levasseur and de Foville), on Railroad Legislation, on Foreign Trade, on Banking (R. G. Lévy), on Labor Legislation (Poulet), on Public Hygiene and Public Works, and on Agricultural Questions—not to speak of a number of minor courses and of conferences.

LONDON'S NEW SCHOOL.

"The London School of Economics and Political Science is very much newer, not having been really

organized until October, 1895. But under the efficient management of its director, Mr. Hewins, it numbered one hundred regular students, besides twice as many more who availed themselves of certain of its lecture courses. The choice of studies would hardly be inferior to that which it offers for the coming year at Paris, were it not that the London courses in specific subjects are in many instances very short—only extending through a small part of the year.

"In Economics, there is a regular three years' course in theory and history. Besides this, there are special lecture courses on the Mercantile System (Hewins), on Trades Unions (Sidney Webb), on the Economic History of London under the Commonwealth (Hewins), and on the Economic Bargain (Hobson). On statistics there is class instruction by Bowles and others, and lectures on Life Tables by Edgeworth. There is a class in Palæography and Diplomatics (Hubert Hall); courses of lectures on Railway Legislation (Acworth), Banking and Currency (Foxwell), Commercial Law (Barlow), Commercial Geography (Mackinder) and Commercial History (Hewins). In Political Science we find courses—either classes or lectures—on Local Government, the Government of London, Local Taxation, the English Civil Service, Factory Legislation, the Growth of Political Theory (L. G. Hobhouse), Political Ideals of the Seventeenth Century, and the European Concert.

"If opportunities like this can be given, we may hope that the London school has before it a career no less brilliant and useful than that of its older rival in Paris."

THE INTERNATIONAL SILVER SITUATION.

THE opening article of the current number of the *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, by Prof. F. W. Taussig, begins with a significant admission concerning the prospects of international bimetalism, which have been often described as hopeless. Professor Taussig is himself a monometallist, and probably represents in his views on silver the sentiment of most American college and university instructors in economics. Contrary to the frequent assertions of the New York *Evening Post* and *Nation*, however, Professor Taussig acknowledges the existence of a strong party on the other side of the question.

"At the outset it must be readily admitted that on the subject of bimetalism in its international aspects there is a great divergence of opinion among those competent to form a judgment. Whether among the professed students and teachers of economics or among observant and well-informed men of affairs, it cannot be said that the weight of authority is all on one side. A poll of the economists would probably show a majority for the principle of international bimetalism and a very strong vote

in favor of some specific mode of putting it into effect. Among men of affairs in the United States the fears and suspicions aroused by the cry for independent free silver have indeed caused a natural swing to the other extreme, and a feeling in favor of an unqualified and uncompromising gold standard. Yet the advocacy of international bimetalism by both political parties in this country, though doubtless due in good degree to the desire of political managers to conciliate the silver vote, indicates a general admission that this proposal is consistent with the principles of a sound currency. In European countries, and markedly in England, the permanent retention of the gold standard by all the great countries is by no means an article of universal faith in the business world, and certainly is less so now than it may have been ten or fifteen years ago."

THE ETHICS OF STOCK WATERING.

THE current number of the *Annals* of the American Academy of Political and Social Science contains a paper by T. C. Frenyear on the evils connected with the practice of watering corporation stock.

This writer is disposed to concede the great value to any undertaking of certain contributions not in tangible property or cash, and he holds that this value should be recognized by capitalists, by the public, and in legislation.

THE PROJECTOR'S CLAIMS.

The inventor, the artist, the composer, and the author, each receives some protection in the enjoyment of property rights in his own creations from the government.

"The man who conceives and plans a great business undertaking is no less a creator, a genius; but his rewards, though usually ample, must be secured in a more or less illegitimate way, even under existing statutes; while his success in selling his capitalized creation incites a cry for more strenuous, if not prohibitive, legislation.

"The conception, the originating, the organizing of an enterprise is the fundamental element of value in it. Without that element energy is misdirected or lies dormant; capital is non-productive, and the people are without some means of employment, of economy, of development, of comfort, or of enjoyment, which otherwise they might possess.

"To urge that many enterprises are conceived which bring no profit to those concerned in them nor benefit to the people, serves only to enhance the value of that creative element in any successful enterprise. If a man is so fortunate as to combine in himself all the necessary elements for a business undertaking, this paper would have only a theoretical interest, as to what proportions of his profits should be credited to ingenuity, to push, to capital, etc. In a partnership the problem is comparatively

simple, for the valuation of each man's contribution to the firm is purely a matter of mutual agreement; but when, on account of the nature or of the magnitude of the operations contemplated, or for any other reason, the corporate form is adopted, the state steps in and attempts to define the kind of property which may be valued in determining the capitalization of the enterprise. The corporation is a creature of the state, and the state has an unquestioned legal right to place upon corporations any limitation whatever. But such legislation on the subject as now prevails in many states breeds corruption and perjury, and would, if enforced, stifle many of the most widely beneficial undertakings. But existing legislation and the more stringent measures advocated in some quarters are to be opposed not so much for these reasons as for their injustice, in that such legislation attempts to deprive those contributions to an enterprise which are in any other form than material wealth of all interest in it.

THE "PROMOTER'S" SHARE.

"Next to the fundamental creative element in any business undertaking is that element which *compels* the issue conceived; energy, persistence, 'push.' The most brilliant and the most workable plan may amount to no more than a dream, without push; capital may rot, and men may starve. The energy that executes the brilliant and far-reaching conception is not justly repaid in day wages any more than the genius which created it. He who takes the ideas of a genius, worthless as ideas, clothes them with outward form and makes them effective; he who takes the gold of the capitalist and gives to it a productive power; he who takes the strong and willing laborer and directs his work in more healthful and profitable channels, is entitled to no mean share in the benefits brought about through his efforts.

"The industrial history of the past fifty years records many cases of large risks taken through which the world has greatly benefited, even though the risk takers may have fared but ill. It is safe to say that, if that quality of mind which is willing to take risks were entirely eliminated from society, and all the other qualities which give value to an undertaking, such as genius, push, labor, capital, were retained, the increase of productiveness would be immeasurably retarded, and ere long we might find ourselves in an era of industrial retrogression instead of progress.

THE VALUE OF RISK.

"It is perhaps harder to arrive at a proper valuation of this element than of the others entering into a business; risk taking may be rashness, and its value then better represented by a minus quantity; and even when coupled with the greatest shrewdness loss may result. The first difficulty is eliminated by the consideration that the difference in value between a good risk and a bad risk is quantita-

tive, in the same way that judgment is a quantitative factor in the value of genius or of push. As to the second difficulty, the possibility of a losing issue from a good risk is the very thing which enhances the value of the risk taking; the value of this quality varies directly with the chance of loss.

"This consideration suggests the justice of safeguarding the interests of investors by affording them information as to the exact nature of the risk proposed, so that the possibility of loss may not be shifted from the shoulders of risk-takers to innocent investors, intending a less risk.

"The discussion of other elements or qualities of value in a business undertaking, such as experience, acquaintance, and many personal qualities, offers an inviting field; but its bearing would be on the just valuation of a person's services to any one of several businesses rather than on the proper valuation of one's contribution to a special new enterprise."

These considerations suggest, then, a threefold division of the profits of an enterprise. One portion is due to the person or persons who conceive the undertaking; another portion to those who organize and carry out the conception, and another portion, over and above a legitimate rate of interest on investments, to the men who take risk by furnishing the necessary capital to start the business. These earnings, moreover, are wholly distinct from salaries or wages.

FAULTY LEGISLATION.

Mr. Frenyear admits that at present there is overcapitalization to an enormous extent, "so that in many cases the entire capital stock does not represent any investment of tangible property, nor any fair valuation of other contributions to the enterprise." Nevertheless, he contends that the theory on which most of the curative legislation is based—that nothing but money or its equivalent in tangible property can properly form a basis for capitalization—is essentially unjust.

"The promoter will not work for nothing; the rare business genius who can plan and execute great enterprises and bring them to a successful issue, circumvents the law, if necessary, in order to get his by no means small reward; the capitalist who embarks in an undertaking involving great risk must see a correspondingly great reward if the venture prove successful."

CORPORATION COMMISSIONERS.

Mr. Frenyear recommends the establishment of State Boards of Corporation Commissioners empowered to make an apportionment of the securities of a new corporation to the different interests involved, after a hearing of the parties, or to review and pass upon any apportionment made by mutual agreement of the parties themselves.

"In any event the consideration for which securities are issued should be a matter of public record. Legislation, and the rulings of such a commission, should permit the issue of securities for cash at less

than their par value, the price to be determined, or approved, by the commission, in inverse proportion to the risk involved in the purchase of the securities."

MR. KIPLING AS A POET.

IT has been only six years since Mr. Kipling's "Plain Tales From the Hills" brought him into fame and into the front rank of English story writers. Since then volumes of verse have come from his pen and have been variously commented upon, and this year sees the publication of his "The Seven Seas." There are a great many people, and some very good critics, too, who, while admitting Mr. Kipling's brilliancy and mastery of certain phases of the poet's art, deny his title to a place among the Majores,—which makes it interesting to find such an emphatic opinion as is expressed in a careful review by Professor Charles Eliot Norton in the January *Atlantic Monthly*. In Professor Norton's first paragraph he characterizes Mr. Kipling as "a novel poetic spirit, as genuine as any that has moulded English verse." Professor Norton can use the phrase "from Chaucer to Rudyard Kipling" without offending his conscience at all. He thinks that those half mystifying, wholly haunting scraps of verse prefixed to many of the Indian stories should have told all that their writer was at least potentially a poet, "not by virtue of fantasy alone, but also by his mastery of lyrical versification."

A NOTABLE ADDITION TO ENGLISH VERSE.

Prof. Norton says: "'The Seven Seas' contains a notable addition to the small treasury of enduring English verse, an addition sufficient to establish Mr. Kipling's right to take place in the honorable body of those English poets who have done England service in strengthening the foundations of her influence and of her fame." The dominant tone of this verse is patriotic in its widest, noblest and best sense. But the patriotic principle never, no matter how dominant it is, obscures the tone of actual life seen by the imagination intensely and comprehensively, and seen by it also in all conditions and under all forms as a moral experience, with the consequences resulting from good or evil use of it.

TO BE SURE, MR. KIPLING IS BROAD.

It must be confessed that there are some of these rattling, tremendous verses that offend the taste "by coarseness insufficiently redeemed by humor, or by suggestions of virtue obscured by vulgarity."

"And yet, in condemning these few pieces, and in regretting their association with nobler work, I am reminded of a sentence in the Apologie of Poetrie of Sir John Harington, printed in the year 1591, which runs as follows: 'But this I say, and I think I say truly, that there are many good lessons to be learned out of these poems, many good

uses to be had of them, and that, therefore, they are not, nor ought not to be, despised by the wiser sort; but so to be studied and employed as was intended by the writer and deviser thereof, which is to soften and polish the hard and rough disposition of men, and make them capable of virtue and good discipline.'

THE DULL EYED MAN VS. THE POET.

"But the interested reader of Mr. Kipling's verse will not fail to note that almost from the beginning there were indications of his being possessed by the spirit which, whether it be called realist or idealist, sees things as they are; delights in their aspect; finds the shows of the earth good, yet recognizes that they are all but veils, concealments, and suggestions of the things better than themselves, of ideals always to be striven after, never to be attained. The dull-eyed man finds life dull and the earth unpoetic. He is McAndrew's 'damned ijjit' who asks, 'Mr. McAndrews, don't you think steam spoils romance at sea?' But the poet finds to-day as entertaining as any day that ever dawned, and man's life as interesting and as romantic as it ever was in old times. Yet he is not satisfied; he reveals this human life to himself as well as to his fellows; he gives to it its form of beauty; but for himself there is a something for which he longs, which he seeks for, and which always eludes him.

MR. KIPLING AS IDEALIST.

It is his beloved, it is his ideal; it is what Mr. Kipling, in one of his most beautiful poems, and one in which he gives expression to his deepest self, calls the True Romance. This poem begins:

'Thy face is far from this our war,
Our call and counter-cry,
I shall not find Thee quick and kind,
Nor know Thee till I die:
Enough for me in dreams to see
And touch Thy garments' hem:
Thy feet have trod so near to God
I may not follow them.'

It is this poem which more than any other gives the key to the interpretation of Mr. Kipling's work in general, and displays its controlling aim. And more than this, it gives assurance of better work to come than any which Mr. Kipling has yet achieved. For as with every man who holds to a high ideal, pursuing it steadily, each step is a step in advance, so is it with the poet. The imagination, if it be a genuine faculty, and not a mere quality, is not to be worn out and exhausted by use. Nay, rather, it grows stronger with exercise; it is constantly quickened by each new experience; its insight becomes deeper and more keen. It is the poets in whom imagination is a secondary quality who, as they grow old, fail to equal their youthful selves. But the poets whose imagination is the essence of their being lose nothing, but gain always with advance of years. They are the real idealists."

THE SO-CALLED CALIFORNIA "DIGGERS."

AN interesting account of the Indian tribes of Northern California known as "Diggers" is contributed to *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly*, by Mabel L. Miller. These tribes, says this writer, have been considered the lowest type of California Indians, but by force of changed environment the few remaining are giving up their wild ways and adopting civilization and even Christianity.

"They have always been misunderstood and often misjudged: the very name 'Digger,' by which these Indians are known, is a misnomer and a term of reproach, which they have always resented. It is of uncertain origin. Old settlers say that they did not hear the name until some time after the year 1841, when it was first used by an abandoned type of white men in allusion to the Indian custom of digging camass root for food. Immigrants became familiar with the name, and the appellation soon spread. Without doubt the name originated in the Rocky Mountains; there might have been a band or village of the Shoshones, or of some kindred tribe, that bore a name so closely resembling the word 'digger' as to be easily corrupted into it."

THE TRIBE IS NAMELESS.

In fact, no tribal name for these Indians has ever been found, despite the efforts of the Ethnological Bureau at Washington, and the sufficient reason for this lack of a tribal designation seems to lie in the fact that there was never a definite tribal organization, though 7,000 or 8,000 of them, between 1840 and 1850, spoke a common dialect and lived in permanent villages.

"The average 'Digger' was of medium height and weight; a few were short and heavy set, but none were tall and thin. They had low foreheads, flat noses, large ears and mouths, and high cheek bones. Many of them had almost black complexions, while others seemed to be sallow or copper-colored. A few had very thin mustaches, or a few hairs here and there on the chin which might have been called a beard; the majority, however, were smooth faced. Both the men and the *mahalas*, as the women were called, had very heavy hair; old age did not thin it or turn it gray to any extent. A bald-headed Indian would have been looked upon as a phenomenon.

"I saw two Indians last summer whose ages were given by their people as one hundred and twenty and one hundred and thirty years. Old settlers who have known of them for fifty years do not think the figures are much exaggerated. The wrinkles in their faces were so deep that the skin fell in folds, and their bodies seemed to have shrunk to one half their former size. They were deaf, dumb, blind, bent, and helpless, yet their hair was barely streaked with gray, and so thick that a comb of ordinary size could not be passed through it."

GOLF IN AMERICA TO DATE.

MR. PRICE COLLIER, writing in *Outing* for December, reviews the progress of the game of golf in the United States, pointing out several of the disadvantages under which American golf-players labor.

"As is the case with other games, progress at the game of golf is made by constant practice, and by play against better men than one's self. In America we are at a decided disadvantage in lacking, to some extent, both these aids to better play. Seven months' play in the year, at the most, is about all that we can expect in our climate, and most of our greens are not in first rate condition for even that length of time. On the other hand, in Great Britain and Ireland play is possible for ten months in the year, and in very many places every week in the year. Over a small inland course in Shropshire, for example, the writer has played golf every month in the year, though, of course, the green was not always in equally playable condition.

"Again, there are literally hosts of men across the water whose average play for eighteen holes is very little above ninety; while here there are, at present writing—with the large army of exceptions of those who, having done one hole in four, consider that their average for the nine holes is therefore thirty-six—not more than thirty or forty men, all told, who can negotiate, with any degree of certainty, the eighteen holes of the Shinnecock Hills course in ninety or under. When these thirty or forty men are spread all over the country, it is evident that the opportunities at each club to play against even fairly good men are very small indeed. Golf is an imitative game, and not to see good play, and not to have the opportunity to play against good players, is a serious bar to progress beyond a certain point. One day's play against a Hilton, or a John Ball, Jr., or a Tait, or a Hutchinson, is better than a cycle of days of play against indifferent golfers."

GOLF AS A MORAL TEST.

"The only rational sanction for sport is that it develops certain fine and needful qualities that are apt to be left in abeyance in a commercial country. To endure hardship, to control temper, to accept defeat cheerfully, never to take the smallest unfair advantage of your opponent, not to whine and excuse one's self, to be modest when successful, and not to boast or brag of past, probable, possible, or potential, feats—all these are the possible teachings of honest sport. If, on the other hand, sport degenerates into the mouthings of the prize-fighter, into suspicion and accusation, foul play and jockeying, into love of victory at any cost, into childish anger and bad fellowship, then sport ceases to be of benefit either to individuals or to a nation's wholesome progress. Muscles are of no use in the world, without a head, and a heart, behind them.

"Golf, though not such a test of physical endur-

ance as many other forms of sport, is a very peculiarly severe test of moral endurance and nerve. If it were not, it would not be worth playing. To play the game, therefore, and to lose one's temper and self control, to wrangle with one's opponent, and to look for, and to snatch at, every small advantage, and far worse, to take the least unfair advantage, is to deprive the royal good game of golf of every attribute that makes it worth a moment's consideration. He must be but a jelly-spirited sportsman who does not love victory, but he is no longer a sportsman if he will accept victory by any but the squarest kind of fair play; if he will do that, he becomes a mere 'sport,' or 'sporting man,' who takes all his exercise with his pocketbook, and who poisons every sport in which he takes an interest. It has been well said that there is no surer sign of good breeding than the way in which a man takes defeat and misfortune. No other game is so replete with unexpected accidents to one's self and nerve-shaking bits of good fortune to one's opponent as golf; and happy is the man who learns to play it, and plays the game, the whole game, and nothing but the game."

PRACTICAL CHRISTIANITY.

FIVE writers participate in the *Arena's* symposium on "Practical Christianity as I Conceive It," and all seem to agree on the essentials of the theme.

The Rev. Edward A. Horton says:

"Practical Christianity is not only a worker in the 'slums'—it seeks to purify the high places of wealth, luxury and power. Once lodged in the zeal of leading spirits of all denominations its career will broaden. The need now is for an uprising in behalf of oppressed humanity. Burdens of a grievous kind are laid upon us because of the partisanship and blindness of sectarian methods. Money is squandered, animosities fostered, energies scattered, progress held back, because the prosperity of a sect is placed above the welfare of the community. I have hope of better things. Slowly, but surely, the Christianity of the Sermon on the Mount begins to dawn. It differs somewhat from Paul's, from Augustine's, from Calvin's, but it is the Christianity of Jesus, from whom Paul, Augustine and Calvin imperfectly, though honestly, took their watchwords."

The importance of the church as the prime channel of Christian influence is emphasized by the Rev. Rufus B. Tobey, who says that practical Christian work should center in the church and radiate from it.

"All honor to those churches that have grasped the full meaning of their mission! But the so-called Institutional Church is still on trial, and will continue to be until needless obstructions are removed. It will succeed when, in the spirit of the Master, it employs the most improved modern methods based upon primitive Christian principles."

Mrs. Mary A. Livermore summarizes the aims of modern Christianity as follows :

"It urges that the disputes of nations shall be settled by international courts of arbitration, and not by a resort to war. It condemns the insane and vulgar greed for riches that actuates monopolies, corporations and other similar organizations, whose tendency is to make the rich richer and the poor poorer. It is diametrically opposed to the gigantic liquor interest, which is the prolific cause of crime, suicide, insanity, poverty, disease and wretchedness ; and it arraigns the government for its nefarious partnership in the sinful business by which it adds hundreds of millions of dollars to its treasury annually. In short, whatever in human institutions or human life antagonizes the golden rule or the Sermon on the Mount is at variance with the Christian religion as taught, expounded and lived by its great founder, Jesus Christ."

WHAT THE CHURCH MIGHT DO.

The mission of the church is thus outlined by the Rev. Robert E. Bisbee :

"I would not have the church dictate political creeds, nor enter into a scramble for spoils, but I would have it search out principles and pronounce upon them with no uncertain sound. I would have it show the way of life to earth's toiling millions without waiting for a future heaven. When great crises arise I would have it first in the field with its declarations of righteousness and truth. I would have it show their duty to men of wealth, and be first in its demand for a just and, if necessary, new civilization. Practical Christianity means sacrifice, sometimes of property, often of numbers, and these are too often the last things the church is willing to give. Because it feels itself more divine than humanity, its mission is a partial failure. When it finds itself willing to fail for Christ's sake, the true practical Christianity will once more revive."

THE USEFULNESS OF LEND A HAND CLUBS.

Dr. Edward Everett Hale contributes a characteristic suggestion :

"I see, as you do, with great satisfaction that churches, societies, guilds, orders, nowadays are not satisfied with mulling over the theories of people on the improvement of the world, but address themselves directly to practical action in that way. I am myself convinced that a great deal more can be done than has generally been done in showing children what public spirit is and how they can live for others. If you can make four or five boys who have joined together in a Lend a Hand Club teach a lame boy who is shut up for the winter how to use a jig-saw—that is to say, if you can organize them as a society for the help of others, instead of that very questionable organization, a Mutual Improvement Society—you have taken a definite step in practical Christianity."

THE DATE OF CHRIST'S BIRTH.

ONE of the most eminent of living authorities on the life of Christ, Dr. Cunningham Geikie, writes in the *Homiletic Review* on the various attempts to fix the exact date of the birth of the Messiah.

It is clear that the received chronology of the Abbot Dionysius the Dwarf, which dates from the first half of the sixth century, must have begun several years too late in fixing the birth of Christ as having taken place in the 754th year of Rome, since it is known that Herod died in 750, and Jesus must have been born while Herod was still reigning. Dr. Geikie points out other fundamental errors in the calculations of the Abbot Dionysius.

"Dionysius had based his calculations on the mention by St. Luke that John the Baptist, who was a little older than Christ, began his public work in the fifteenth year of Tiberius, and that Jesus was 'about thirty years old' when He began to teach (Luke iii. 1, 23). This fifteenth year of Tiberius would be perhaps 782 or 783, and thirty deducted from this would give 752 or 753, to the latter of which Dionysius added a year, on the supposition that Luke's expression, 'about thirty years,' required him to add a year. But the vague 'about' was a weak ground on which to go, and, besides, the reign of Tiberius may be reckoned from his association in the government with Augustus, and thus from 765 instead of from 767. The texts I have quoted from St. Luke cannot, therefore, be used to fix either the birthday, or the month of the birth, or even the year. This is seen, indeed, in the varying opinions on all these points in the early church and from the fact that the 25th of December has been accepted as the birthdate only since the fourth century, when spread from Rome as that which was to be thus honored."

THE MOST REASONABLE CONCLUSION.

"The nearest approach to a sound conclusion is, in fact, supplied by the statement that Herod was alive for some time after Christ was born. The infant Redeemer must have been six weeks old when presented in the Temple, and the visit of the Magi fell we do not know how much later. That the massacre of the children at Bethlehem included all from two years old and under presupposes that the Magi must have come to Jerusalem a long time after the birth of the expected king, for there would have been no sense in killing children of two years old if Christ had been born only a few weeks or even months before. That there was a massacre, as told in the Gospel, is confirmed by a reference to it in a Satire of Macrobius (Sat. ii. 4), so that the crime is historically true and the higher criticism which treated it as a fable is convicted of error. But if Christ was born two years before Herod's death—and He may have been born even earlier—this would make the great event fall in the year 748, or six years before our era."

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

SCRIBNER'S.

THE January *Scribner's*, the first month of a new decade in the life of that magazine, is an appropriately handsome and readable number. The first article in the series on "The Conduct of Great Businesses," this one describing the department store, by Mr. S. H. Adams, together with "A Bystander's Notes of a Massacre," we have quoted from in another department. The most notable piece of fiction which is announced to succeed Mr. Barrie's "Sentimental Tommy" is a new story by Richard Harding Davis, to be illustrated by Mr. C. D. Gibson, the first two chapters of which are in this January number. Its title is "Soldiers of Fortune." Mr. Davis uses in it the experience and the scenes which he met with in his recent journey to South America.

To lovers of Thackeray there will be a delightful interest in the article on "Thackeray's Haunts and Homes," by Eyre Crowe, Thackeray's intimate friend, elaborately illustrated by Harry Fenn and others.

The editor of the department called "The Field of Art" discusses with great intelligence the rules which should govern the competitions for public decorative and other artistic work. He suggests the following rules: First, as little work should be demanded from individual artists as possible. Second, the prizes should be worth taking. The writer thinks that a certain Municipal Art Society makes a great mistake in offering for prizes for an important decorative work \$200 and \$100, the society reserving the right to decide whether or not the first prize design should be executed. "This clause is doubtless inserted to provide against a poor competition in which no worthy design shall be submitted, but it will go far to insure that the competition shall be of that character. The prizes are barely sufficient to pay the expense of executing designs. Why should an artist work for them when they carry no assurance of the commission, even in case of success?" Third, the committee of awards should be thoroughly competent, and, if possible, should be known in advance to every competitor. Fourth, all promises and implications should be rigidly adhered to and carried out in absolute good faith—a necessary addition in view of the recent example of the Sherman monument competition.

HARPER'S.

THE third paper of Mr. Poultny Bigelow's account of "White Man's Africa" is made particularly striking by some most excellent drawings of Zulu scenes by R. Caton Woodville. Mr. Bigelow has learned that the art of baggage smashing has not been neglected in that new country. He gives the following striking idea of a Portuguese government's effectiveness as a forwarding agency. The Portuguese government owns a railway and a landing machinery. Mr. Bigelow says: "It acts for commerce here as it does for the ships entering port; it creates as much difficulty as is possible. When I landed at the government wharf where the lighters are unloaded, I looked about me upon a scene that recalled Strasburg after the siege. First I saw masses of boxes containing tinned provisions from Chicago—they

had been smashed open, and were scattered about as by the effect of a well-directed shell. With them lay thousands of little rock-drills, made also in America—they were scattered all over the sand, and seemed to have here no more value than banana peelings. No doubt some miners in Johannesburg were wondering what had become of their rock-drills. A step further I saw a barricade of sacks, some containing rice, some lime. The lime was on top of the rice, and I could readily imagine the pleasant taste that would result from this unholy alliance in this tropical temperature. Then I stumbled upon the complete outfit for a mine railway—little cars, little wheels, little rails, little iron sleepers, along with innumerable bolts and nuts and carefully fitted parts that had been carefully packed in Birmingham or Philadelphia. Here they lay all smashed as though they had been wrecked in a railway collision. Up at Johannesburg hands were idle while waiting for this important consignment. There was wreckage on all sides, and I threaded my way among Portuguese officials and natives as though I were being guided among the ruins of some great warehouse. There seemed no end of this scene of destruction—broken cases, whose contents were sometimes made up of precious bottles or jars, the stuff all running away into the sand; delicate machinery for an electrical plant; clocks; billiard tables; barrels of molasses."

In the "Editor's Study" Mr. Charles Dudley Warner devotes all of his month's essay to the Yellowstone Park. He gives a very eloquent account of his trip to that marvelous Rocky Mountain region, and shows us that not even the spectacular horrors of the geysers "can depress the spirits of the traveler in this glorious Yellowstone Park, which the government is so wisely protecting from vandalism. It would take more than these to depress him in this rare, splendid atmosphere, on the top of the world. The pure dry air brings life in all his tingling veins, and under the deepest of blue skies the fir and aspen forests, the swift fish-full streams, the lakes reflecting the blue of the high skies, and the shapely encircling mountains, with patches of snow even in August, are a heavenly vision to eyes tired of cities and the conventionalities of slashed and cultivated regions deformed by bad taste. The Yellowstone Lake, irregular in form, and some forty miles long by twenty broad, is a much finer sheet of water than I expected, and with its placid surface and fair shores, and noble ranges of purple mountains, it seems civilized and habitable, and is a most restful place after the tour in the infernal regions."

Mr. Warner gives a very encouraging report of the forests and game supply in the Park:

"The forests of the Park are of small trees, for its average altitude is over seven thousand feet. These are mainly firs, pines, balsams and aspens—few, if any, large trees—but the growth is essential to the beauty of the Park and its use as a water-storer. Under the civil administration frequent and extensive fires occurred, and the country is literally full of fallen dead timber. If a fire starts, and in the dry time gets into the tree-tops, it will run over a vast area in spite of human efforts. The main anxiety of the Park guardians in the summer is on account of forest fires. The Park is full of game. All the

streams abound in fish, mainly varieties of trout, the best being those transplanted there from our Eastern trout streams. Wild geese and ducks and pelicans and gulls abound on all the lakes and ponds. Since game has been preserved it has multiplied exceedingly. There are a few buffaloes left, but in the warm season they go up the mountains to the snow patches; and so do the thousands and thousands of elks. Antelopes are also abundant. I saw many of these graceful animals on the mountain slopes. Deer are equally numerous. There are many mountain sheep. There are enough of other wild animals, such as the coyote, the porcupine, and the woodchuck, many singing-birds, and everywhere hawks, ospreys and eagles. The air and the waters are alive with animal life. The bear, of course, black and cinnamon. The bear is domestically inclined, and since he is not shot at, he has not only multiplied his kind, but become pleasantly familiar. He is a regular boarder at some of the hotels, and he likes to come around the camps for food. He is a humorous kind of beast, and being well treated, he seems inclined to cause little trouble, though sometimes he does make a mess of people's kitchens. I should not forget to speak of the prodigality and brilliancy of the wild flowers. Think of acres of blue gentians, bluebells, wild sunflowers, wild geraniums, asters, marguerites, golden rods of many varieties, and countless other exquisite and bright blooms."

THE CENTURY.

FROM the January *Century* we have selected Mr. E. L. Godkin's essay on "The Absurdity of War," and the sketch, by Mr. Henry T. Finck, of the American composer, E. A. MacDowell, to quote from in the "Leading Articles of the Month." The *Century* has had in the last few years several interesting descriptions of modern methods of teaching and amusing the blind and deaf. Mr. John Dutton Wright in this number describes speech and speech-reading for the deaf, and begins by telling us that there are to-day more than 2,500 deaf children in this country who are not only taught to speak and understand the speech of others, but are taught as wholly by means of speech as children of our public schools. Mr. Wright speaks especially of the wonderful blind and deaf girl, Helen Keller. She lost both sight and hearing at nineteen months, and passed the first seven of her years in absolute silence, darkness and ignorance. The sense of touch remained, and Miss A. M. Sullivan began the work of teaching Helen by a system of finger-spelling, which eventually fully developed a naturally fine mind. She can understand the conversation of others, although herself deaf and blind, having learned to read the lips by touching them with the fingers. When being spoken to she places her index finger lightly upon the lips, while the other fingers rest upon the cheek, the middle one touching the nose. Her thumb is upon the larynx. This position gives her the greatest possible information concerning the elements of which speech is composed.

Mr. Julian Hawthorne has a capital description of life in his Jamaican home, which he entitles "Summer at Christmastide." This is the way Jamaica looks in mid-December:

"The first of next week will be Christmas Day, and I am writing this in a temperature of eighty-two degrees, beside an open door which looks out on a mountain-side wooded with a thousand trees the name of not one of

which, except the palms, am I familiar with; a soft cloud is breaking in aerial foam on the hilltop. I have just come in from the pasture, where I plucked and ate three or four wild oranges, the sweetest and juiciest in the world; I could have had, had I preferred them, a bunch of wild bananas. This morning I took a bath in a swimming-tank filled with cool water from a mountain spring. I am dressed in the thinnest possible woolen pajamas, and yet the exertion of writing produces a slight perspiration. The room is a partitioned-off corner of a veranda two of the walls of which are composed of green blinds, through which the afternoon breeze is faintly drawn. I hear the low murmur of the voices of negro women below, where yams are being peeled and fresh coffee (gathered in the plantation hard by) is being pounded. This has been a remarkably cool winter, and I have the certain knowledge that it never has been and never will be, at any time of year, colder than it is now, and am equally well assured that it never has been or never will be more than three or four degrees warmer. There is a big jack-buzzard perched on the top of an enormous tree out yonder, and his mate is sailing high aloft on lazy but unweariable pinions, a veritable queen of effortless and inimitable flight. At the other end of the ornithological scale is a humming-bird, a slender, supple, long-tailed, needle-beaked, gleaming jewel of iridescent green feathers and whirling wings, plunging himself in and out of the blossoms of a scarlet-flowered tree, into the cups of which his slender body just fits. The sky is of a warmer and tenderer blue than I have ever seen in the North, and the mighty sunshine which irradiates it and all things below it seems twofold as luminous as ours."

MCCLURE'S.

THE January *McClure's* has no contribution of especial timely importance, but is throughout a very charming and readable number. The feature of the issue is Hamlin Garland's paper on "Grant at West Point." Mr. Garland has been industrious in his researches for details of the general's cadet life, and the chapter is replete with picturesque anecdotes. He speaks especially of Grant's remarkable horsemanship. When at West Point Grant rode a magnificent charger known as "York," which could leap a bar 5 feet 6½ inches high, a mark which, according to Mr. Garland, has never been surpassed. General Frye tells, too, of a visit to West Point when the graduating class was going through their final mounted exercises. When the regular services were completed, the class, still mounted, was formed in line through the center of the hall. The riding master placed the leaping-bar more than a man's height, and called out: "Cadet Grant!"

"A clean-faced, slender young fellow, weighing about 120 pounds, dashed from the ranks on a powerfully built chestnut-sorrel horse, and galloped down the opposite side of the hall. As he turned at the farther end and came into the straight stretch across which the bar was placed, the horse increased his pace and measured his strides for the great leap before him, bounded into the air and cleared the bar, carrying his rider as if man and beast were welded together. The spectators were breathless."

There is a good informational article in the account of "The Making and Laying of the Atlantic Cable," by Henry Muir. Mr. Muir first takes his readers to Woolwich, and shows the making of the copper cable with its

insulation of gutta-percha. He takes occasion to tell that the specific resistance of gutta-percha is 60,000,000,000,000,000,000 times that of copper to explain that it does offer a very good insulating material, which no one will gainsay. Each section of the cable is made in about one nautical mile in length, so that there are several thousand sections to each line. The joining of these sections is a very difficult and delicate operation. There are twelve copper wires in the conductor, and each one must be perfectly joined to its corresponding wire. If there is the slightest imperfection it will probably cause an expense of tens of thousands of dollars to remedy when the trouble comes at the bottom of the sea. This trouble is not, however, so great as it used to be. Thirty years ago it was next to impossible to find the cable when it was once lost two miles under the water. At present, however, with ships that can turn around in their own length and with the most approved grapnels for hooking up the lost cable, it is entirely possible to find stray ropes even at three miles depth.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling's "Captains Courageous" sustains its interest well, and whatever be the veracity of his Gloucester fishermen and of their dialects and songs, the picture he gives is sufficiently attractive to head off any suspicious inquiries as to the exact truth of the colors.

For the New Year *McClure's* has begun a series of life portraits of great Americans. This month is devoted to Benjamin Franklin, who is presented in some twenty or more different portraits, while Professor W. P. Trent gives a sketch of Franklin's life.

LIPPINCOTT'S.

IN the January *Lippincott's* Miss May Hoskin writes about "The Western Housekeeper and the Celestial" to give us an idea of the utility of the Heathen Chinese as a domestic servant. She is not wholly enthusiastic or wholly condemnatory. He is a better pupil than the Irish cook, with a wonderfully retentive memory. He speaks a limited and sometimes fearful and wonderful style of English, that is to be heard to be appreciated and attentively and analytically listened to to be understood. He is fairly clean and honest and excels in the culinary department, for he delights to experiment in new recipes. "He hates rain like a cat, and if a downpour comes about 6 a. m. you need not be astonished if your servitor does not appear until after it has somewhat abated, your breakfast being quite immaterial to him. Their hearts, if they have any, are well hidden; only to children do they usually show any softness." In the West they act as chambermaids in the hotels, and in the Far West after they have washed up the luncheon dishes they put on their native blue gown and hie them to Chinatown. Miss Hoskin says that they do not make good laundrymen, though one would certainly think so, especially not for the flimsy and frilled articles of apparel. But as gardeners they are great successes, utilizing every scrap of ground to some good purpose.

Mr. R. G. Robinson, writing of "South Florida before the Freeze," says that the terrible calamity of Christmas, 1894, had made so vast a change in the resources of the country that it will be necessary to create very new conditions. These conditions are beginning to come up, too. "Food-crops must be grown, the country must be made self-supporting, and all in the shortest possible time. Out of the old a new Florida is being evolved, founded on diversified industries. Orange-groves will

be rebuilt, but will never again be the sole, or even the chief, dependence." Besides oranges, lemons, limes, pineapples and other semi-tropical fruits; besides peaches, pears, strawberries and grapes; besides January new potatoes, beans, peas, cucumbers and egg plants for northern markets, a dozen of the staples of the country will be grown in increasing quantities. That New Year's morning of 1895 saw three million boxes of frozen oranges on frozen trees that had been in fine condition only a day or two before.

COSMOPOLITAN.

THE January *Cosmopolitan* contains a brief sketch of the composer Mascagni, by Alma Dalma, who writes from the authoritative point of view of one who has been an inmate of the musician's home. Mascagni is just a little over 30 years of age—his picture does not look 25. He is full of fun, a thorough sportsman, addicted to hardy, rough athletic exercises, an excellent billiard player, with all the enthusiasms of a robust and healthy young man. He is described as being unspoiled by the hearty reception of his genius—as a simple, unaffected young man. The composer and his wife have a lovely home in Pesaro, Italy. "They have an immense apartment of fourteen rooms on the top floor of the Rossini Conservatory that has been set aside especially for them—no small honor in itself. Mrs. Mascagni is a charming little lady of medium height, blonde, buoyant, impulsive and energetic, managing all of her husband's correspondence." This admirer has heard the music and libretto of Mascagni's new opera, "Iris," the scene of which is laid in Japan, and predicts for it a tremendous furore in Europe. It will be interesting to see what the heroic standpoint in music will gain from Japan, which has furnished so fertile a field for the manufacture of comic opera.

Murat Halstead tells "The Story of the Farmers' College." This was an exceedingly useful institution in the Miami region near Cincinnati, Ohio, which was particularly patronized by the farmers' sons of that great agricultural district, and which gave them an education far more rational than any they had been able to have before. Of the 200 students three-fourths were actually farmers, and the high average of muscular development must have been well worth seeing. "Many of the students came prepared to board themselves. Frugal farmers drove up with cords of wood and boxes and barrels of provisions. One young man had a supply of boiled pork sufficient for the six weeks before the holidays, or it might have held out for a year if it had not been burned for fuel."

LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

GENERAL A. W. GREELY of the United States Army makes in the January *Ladies' Home Journal* some striking statements of "What There Is at the South Pole." The land inside the Antarctic Circle has an area about that of Europe, and is now the most tremendous region left in the world that is practically unknown to man. It is a bold, mountainous land, almost entirely ice-clad, its shores inaccessible owing to the projecting high and unbroken ice-barrier, whose front extends five miles seaward. The animal life of the ocean is exceedingly prolific. The tow-nets of the "Challenger" often burst so great was the take. But on the continent there is no animal life at all to speak

of. Seals and whales in incredible numbers abound in its waters, and countless seabirds cover with nests and eggs the few favored land spots which are free from snow during the brief, comfortless summer. It is a continent where abounds no land animal life, either mammals, birds, insects, spiders or reptiles. It is also devoid of land vegetation (except the lowest forms of cellular tissue, lichens, which have been found in two places only), having neither ferns, flowering plants, shrubs nor trees. The great icebergs in the Antarctic Ocean are of a size that can scarcely be believed—two miles square and 1,000 feet in thickness; sometimes others are thirty miles in length, while their perpendicular sides rise from 200 to 400 feet above the sea.

A brief article tells of the plan to employ children as street cleaners in Boston. The youngsters have been formed into a Juvenile Street Cleaning Brigade. Every member is pledged to pick up stray pieces of paper which he may see on the street, and deposit them in receptacles provided by the city at convenient points. New York and Philadelphia have followed suit. The editor says: "The children cannot have a better lesson enforced upon them than that of cleaning and helping to keep clean the streets. If they are taught to have a regard for the appearance of the street, the lesson will easily extend to the rooms in which they live. The smallest of our communities should take up this idea—the formation of clubs and brigades among the children to keep the streets and highways clean. It is one of the easiest things to do and one of the most profitable."

DEMOREST'S.

THE January *Demorest's Family Magazine* is quite an attractive number, though there is nothing of very serious import in any one of its features. The size and shape of the magazine allows it freedom in illustration which it uses with very striking effect, especially in the article describing the National Horse Show. The writer of this article tells us that the fashionable taste in horses is very much changed in past years. "Where formerly a man kept a span of horses, perhaps a pair of saddle horses for riding in the park, and possibly, if very fond of driving, a trotter for a road spin, he has now a stable full of hunters, high-stepping roadsters and handsome hackneys. This would seem to prove that the bicycle is not really displacing the horse, but that there is quite enough room for both in the affections of men and women." This writer hoots at the idea that the bicycle or any other inanimate thing ever could take the place of the horse. The fashionable class to-day is the hackney. The Horse Show at Madison Square Garden in New York brings people not only from New York and its suburbs, but from Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, San Francisco, New Orleans, Louisville, Cincinnati—in short, from all over the United States.

J. H. W. describes a "Winter in the Yellowstone Park." His description is aided by pictures of the snow-bound elk in the Park and of other frigid scenes. So late as 1894 a St. Paul man organized a snow-shoe expedition into the Park, and found eight miles beyond the Grand Canon country a herd of seventy buffaloes. They also found a poacher who was busily engaged in killing these poor remnants of our countless buffalo herds. His tracks were followed for a day or two, when he was caught in the act of dressing one of the animals. He had come into the Park with a toboggan and supplies for a long sojourn, and had already killed seven buffaloes, which

were found hanging on a pine tree near his camp. The average depth of a snowfall on the Park plateau is at least twenty feet, while the drifts in the mountain sides and ravines are one hundred feet deep and never entirely disappear. Under these circumstances a winter outing in the Park is a somewhat serious affair. The travelers use snow-shoes of the Norwegian ski variety. The ski is a strip of ash, pine or hickory, about twenty feet long and four or five inches wide, made as thin as is possible without sacrificing strength.

THE MIDLAND MONTHLY.

THE third installment of Colonel Emerson's series of papers on "Grant's Life in the West and his Mississippi Valley Campaigns" appears in the December *Midland*. These papers are illustrated with great care, and have already made an important contribution to our knowledge of Grant's career.

This number also has an illustrated article on "The Coming 'First Lady in the Land,'" by Mrs. C. F. McLean, which pictures the home life of Major and Mrs. McKinley in a very entertaining way. Among the illustrations are reproductions of two war-time photographs of Major McKinley.

Considerable space is given to an account of "Fairhope," a colonizing experiment of single-taxers in Southern Alabama, but the results thus far achieved by the movers in this enterprise seem to have no great sociological importance.

The *Midland* has a regular department devoted to the Women's Club movement.

THE BOOKMAN

IT is a favorite pastime of the critical world to "explain" Mr. Kipling. There is a fresh round of explanations coming forth apropos of the new book of poems, "The Seven Seas," and among them this is what the editor of the *Bookman* has to say in the January number:

"The test of the great artist is his power to deal with quiet life in the sober daylight. It may be unfair to say that Mr. Kipling is at home only in one dirty corner of India; that whenever he turns his lantern on a virtue he makes respectfully off, and that his only hero so far is the devil. But it is true that in his hotly glowing pictures we find no deep sympathy with humanity, no intelligence of obscure virtue and endurance, no ear for the clash of spiritual armies. Mr. Kipling has unbounded faith in dynamite, but none in heaven. He cannot work without the electric light; with still life Mr. Kipling can do nothing. He has nothing of the calm copiousness of the masters. Always afraid of losing the attention of his readers, he never dares to be quiet; that he sensitively appreciates the use of words is undeniable. We should almost say that he is as great a man in invective in English as Lamennais was in French. But he cannot tread softly the paths that lead up to the inner chamber of the mind, for he does not know them. Nor does he ever stand behind his effects. In the highest style of power the personality sinks and fades. Mr. Kipling signs his story top and bottom and all through. There is an unending sparkle and crackle through his pages. Sir Walter Scott's great passages rise from the level as noiselessly as a mountain."

Mr. Andrew Lang has a pleasant little confession which he calls "My Literary Heresies." Perhaps the

lines drawn in his heretical preferences among the classics are somewhat too fine for the comfortable discrimination of American audiences, but we are interested in hearing him say that he is bored by the Restoration Comedy, and he will not or cannot read Wycherley, nor Beaumont and Fletcher as dramatists; that Shakespeare is "an unequal writer," and that "many of his jokes are of a mediæval ineptitude." *Paradise Lost* is great as the "organ voice of England," he says, but the conception of the epic, as a whole, is not good. Mr. Lang is true to his flag in maintaining that Homer is the only epic poet who forever holds the human attention. He believes in Chaucer, Spenser, Coleridge, Scott, Wordsworth, Keats and Shelley, but "as for Byron, if disbelief is a heresy, I am the chief of sinners. I believe in Fielding as, with Scott and Miss Austen, one of the three greatest English novelists." Smollett and Richardson come off second best, and below Thackeray, and Fielding and Miss Austen he prefers to Scott. "And Thackeray does preach too much, is careless of construction (a mere fault of indolence), and, in spite of his unique style, is frequently reckless of grammar." Of Trilby, Mr. Lang says: "Again, we read new books with little thought of comparison, with slight reflection. Thus Trilby amused my vulgar taste extremely when I read it, but I never thought of seriously applying to it a literary touch-stone. It was enough that Mr. Du Maurier, that most deeply regretted man and artist, gave me a happy day."

POET-LORE.

FOR seven years past the monthly journal called *Poet-Lore*, under the editorship of Charlotte Porter and Helen A. Clark, has been a unique exponent in this country of the highest type of literary criticism. It has now become a quarterly, and the initial number of the new series gives promise of even more brilliant achievements in the future.

Professor Louis J. Block contributes a study of "The Dramatic Sentiment and Tennyson's Plays;" Jeannette Barbour Perry discusses the question, "Is Blank Verse Lawless?" Dr. W. J. Rolfe furnishes a critique of Tom Hood, and there is an interesting unsigned paper on "Sudermann's *Magda* and Duse's." Professors Katharine Lee Bates of Wellesley, A. S. Cook of Yale and L. A. Sherman of Nebraska participate in a discussion on "New Ideas in Teaching Literature," and many "study helps" are provided in the "School of Literature" department.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

FROM the January *Atlantic Monthly* we have selected Professor Charles Eliot Norton's estimate of Mr. Kipling and his latest book of verse to review among the "Leading Articles."

The magazine opens with a delightful short story by Paul Leicester Ford, which he calls "A Story of Untold Love," and which is quite as delicately pathetic as its title suggests.

Professor John Bach McMaster has a large subject in "A Century of Social Betterment," and the dozen pages of his article are taken up with a mere enumeration of the century's material improvements in living and in industry, especially in the transportation facilities which have proved the surest basis of our progress. In his retrospect he points out that when the century opened there were 200 newspapers in the United States, but only 17

were dailies; no weekly periodicals or magazines with a general circulation had been thought of. Ten years after the opening of the century it cost \$40 to move a ton of freight from New York to Niagara, although almost the whole journey was by water; and \$125 to haul a ton from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh. To carry a bushel of salt 200 miles by land cost \$2.50; the charge for transporting a barrel of flour 350 miles was \$5.

Professor W. P. Trent has an able essay, entitled "Dominant Forces in Southern Life," in which he tries to show what the typical Southerner to-day stands for in economics and politics, letters and arts and science. He looks for a great benefit to come from the political disintegration of the South. This disintegration will almost certainly come, in Professor Trent's opinion. The fusion of the Democrats with the Populists is likely, he thinks, to result in a permanent alienation of a majority of the influential supporters of the former party. He regards as a broad basis for such a cleavage the different needs of the urban communities from the rural. The former are far in advance of the latter in education, and their political ideals must therefore vary sooner or later.

Mary Caroline Robbins contributes a long article on "Park Making as a National Art," in which she describes briefly a score or more of the beautiful parks which have done so much to increase the opportunities for decent living in our great cities. This recent progress in park-making is very recent indeed. In 1869 there were but two well-advanced rural parks in the United States, in 1886 there were twenty, and there are now many times that number. She makes the point that we are too apt to consider the business done when the land is purchased for parks. "They must be planted with care and maintained with taste, and to keep them in condition renewed expenditure is necessary. They cannot merely be purchased and left to nature and the public. They must be cultivated, pruned, policed, and the expense of preserving their beauty and usefulness must not be grudged by taxpayers who reap such great advantages from them."

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

WE have quoted elsewhere from Mr. Bryan's article on the election and the silver question and from Mr. Hazeltine's presentation of the Cuban case.

Rear-Admiral Walker, Captain Mahan, Captain Evans and Lieutenant Staunton take part in a second symposium on "The Engineer in Naval Warfare," supplementing the discussion in the May number of the *North American*; but the treatment is rather too technical for popular comprehension.

Ex Senator Wilson of Iowa recounts "Some Memories of Lincoln," illustrating especially President Lincoln's watchfulness over the welfare of the private soldier.

Major Arthur Griffiths, British Inspector of Prisons, contributes an interesting account of modern penal colonies as conducted in different countries. He says:

"There is surely enough in these various experiments to encourage imitation on a wider scale. Countries seeking to reform, or, at least, to alter their penitentiary system, might adopt the principle of the penal colony with advantage on account of its greater utility, economy and humanity, and more especially with regard to the substantial results it would attain both in protecting society and reforming offenders."

The United States Consul at Birmingham, Mr. George

F. Parker, writes on "American Bicycles in England." The fact that American wheels have had a large sale in Great Britain has been widely commented on; it has not been so generally known that a very large amount of American machinery and tools is already in use in British cycle factories, and Mr. Parker states that the admission is made everywhere, in the smaller as well as in the larger shops, that our machinery is better fitted for its work, and that its use insures a great saving of labor, as well as an improvement of the product in both quality and appearance.

"It is certainly creditable to the genius and adaptability of our people," says Mr. Parker, "that they have taken up a new industry with such energy and success as to cut off all foreign trade in the completed product, and then in one of the principal articles entering into it, and that, within a few years, they should engage in competition with the foreigner in his own market and sell more machines in England, in the face of the severest competition from every quarter, than the English makers, with the whole supply in their hands, ever sold in the American market within the same length of time."

Comptroller Eckels defines "The Duty of the Republican Administration." He says:

"The payment, gradual retirement and cancellation of the legal tenders and the authorizing of the banks, under governmental supervision, to issue the country's credit currency and redeem the same in gold, would be the crystallizing into a fact of the phrase 'sound money.'"

Mr. Charles M. Harger of Kansas depicts the desperate condition of many western farmers who have staked their all on the productive qualities of lands which are now in great part arid.

"The western third of Kansas lost thirteen thousand people last year; Nebraska's western third nearly as many, and thousands had gone before that. Those who remain recognize that there is before them a serious question. That is: Shall we try it again, or go? If we try it again, upon what basis shall the trial be made? The old one of undiversified farming has failed. Debts have been assumed. Payment is due. How shall the new beginning be made? This is the problem of the West to-day."

Mrs. John D. Townsend, in advocating "The Curfew for City Children," states that two hundred cities in this country have adopted the curfew system, and that city officials, parents, school teachers, employers of youthful labor, and especially chiefs of police, are emphatic in praise of its efficacy.

Articles by the presidents of the Indianapolis, New Orleans and San Francisco trade and commercial organizations discuss the reform of the currency. One of these gentlemen suggests new reciprocity and bounty laws as a remedy for commercial distress, rather than a change in the currency system; the others favor retirement of the greenbacks.

In "Notes and Comments," Mr. George Henry Bassett calls attention to the curious fact that Ireland is being repopulated by Britons.

"With a greater number of Celtic Irishmen out of Ireland than in Ireland, the tendency must ever be to draw the flower of each generation to other lands. It would be a heart-breaking termination of the struggle of the agitators if the Home Rule flag should float at last over a thoroughly Anglicized Ireland."

Mr. William Kinnear writes on "Women as Centena-

rians," and Mr. Clinton Rogers Woodruff describes certain "Obstacles to Business Methods in Public Affairs."

THE FORUM.

IN our department of "Leading Articles" we have quoted from the articles by the Hon. A. D. White, D. MacGregor Means and Goldwin Smith on the lessons of the election, and also from Professor Woodrow Wilson's address on "Princeton in the Nation's Service."

Dr. J. M. Rice begins in the December number another important series of articles on American educational problems, dwelling in his introductory paper on "Obstacles to Rational Educational Reform." Dr. Rice states that he has devoted the past two years to examining children taught by every conceivable method in schools representing a very large section of this country.

"By means of examination in a number of school branches—spelling, penmanship, English composition and arithmetic—I hoped to be able, first, to establish certain goals, through the discovery of what our children might reasonably be expected to accomplish; and, second, by a comparison of results, to arrive at some definite conclusions concerning the comparative economy of different methods of teaching. The number of children examined has, thus far, reached nearly one hundred thousand; and care was exercised to secure exact information, not only in regard to the methods employed, but also in regard to the age, nationality and environment of the children, in order that the influence of conditions might be duly taken into consideration. These examinations have brought some things to light which, in my opinion, are destined to destroy many of our preconceived notions."

Dr. Rice promises to give the results of these examinations in future articles.

The Rev. William Bayard Hale writes on "Another Year of Church Entertainments." Previous articles have made Mr. Hale known as the implacable foe of these institutions as at present conducted in this country. He has kept a record of entertainments given by religious societies in the United States from June 1, 1895, to June 1, 1896, including more than five hundred of these occasions.

"It is with a feeling of wonder touched with awe that a student turns the pages of this chronicle of a year's activity by the churches; that he discovers how instant and keen is their appreciation of the wants of the amusement-loving, how tireless their devotion to the interests of the box-office. It is with a sense of amazement tinged with admiration that he discovers with what increasing ardor the institution, founded not to be ministered unto but to minister, is giving itself to the duty of providing fun at a minimum cost; with what unexampled philanthropy it is placing within reach of the humblest and poorest of Christian people the Female Minstrel, the Dog Show, the Dance of the Wood Nymphs, the Browaie Drill and kindred joys."

Mr. Hale then proceeds to give samples from his five hundred announcements, and finds no difficulty in ministering to the love of the sensational on the part of his readers.

Mr. Montgomery Schuyler contributes a timely study of Rudyard Kipling as a poet, concluding with the opinion that "The Seven Seas" has made its author "the unchallenged laureate of Greater Britain."

President Charles F. Thwing sets forth certain "Drawbacks of a College Education" in a forcible and candid

manner. He expresses the opinion that the college may injure men through fixing the habit of loving and doing only that which is agreeable. The rich student, in these days, spends too much money. Then, too, the college fails to insist on the students doing a proper amount of work. The second drawback mentioned by President Thwing is the college training of the student's judgment at the expense of his energy. It is also urged that the time spent in getting a college education takes a man away from opportunities for acquiring business habits at just the age when such habits can be most easily acquired, and further that college fills the mind with useless knowledge—it trains individuality rather than social efficiency. President Thwing states these various objections with fullness and candor, and then proceeds to show that while they are real and should be heeded by college officers they have been generally overstated. As to the disadvantages of the college graduate in entering business President Thwing says:

"The simple fact is, that if the graduate begins at the age of twenty-three to learn a business at that very point where he would have begun at eighteen he stays at this point only about one-tenth as long as he would have stayed had he begun at eighteen. The rate at which he attains skill and power in business is many times greater. When he has reached the age of twenty-seven he has not infrequently overtaken and passed the boy who has been in business since the age of eighteen. For the sake of gaining ability sufficient for managing great undertakings every boy who is to enter business should give to himself the best and widest training. Such a training is usually found in the college. If it is at all noteworthy that many of the very rich men of the United States, who have made their riches by their own energy and foresight, are not college-bred, it is certainly most significant that the sons of these men are receiving a college education."

Dr. Thomas Dwight of the Harvard Medical School writes concerning the supply of human bodies for anatomical dissection, suggesting certain changes in the laws in the interest of medical science on the one hand and of humanity on the other.

The Hon. Hugh H. Lusk discusses the influence of American women on literature, replying to the recent *Contemporary Review* article on the same subject.

THE ARENA.

QUOTATIONS from the articles on "Practical Christianity" appear elsewhere in this magazine.

Mr. William Ordway Partridge, the sculptor, writes on "The Relation of Art to Religion." "Let us take this question of art more seriously," he says. "It is not a thing to be put on and off like a garment; it is an atmosphere. Men and nations are known by their prevailing intention and thought."

Mrs. Marie C. Remick contributes an optimistic paper on "The Relation of Industrialism to Morality." She looks for moral and intellectual improvement in some sense commensurate with the expected material improvement of the next few years.

The editor, Mr. B. O. Flower, writes appreciatively and sympathetically of William Morris and some of his later works.

"In later years Morris' life underwent a transformation. Though he perhaps knew it not, he received the baptism of the spirit. In considering this wonderful change, I am reminded of Victor Hugo's references to

Paul's experience on his way to Damascus, in which the great Frenchman observes: 'The road to Damascus is essential to the march of progress. To fall into the truth and to rise a just man—a transfiguring fall—that is sublime.' And so in the later works of Morris, in which we find a lofty mysticism on the one hand and on the other the spirit of 'social democracy' overmastering the popular conventional poet of other days, we are reminded of Paul's being blinded by the light, although perhaps William Morris himself did not recognize the spiritual influences which were wrought upon his humanity-loving brain."

Dr. C. F. Taylor, in an article entitled "An Inheritance for the Waifs," argues that the state should be a first and preferred heir to a portion of every excessively large estate, after which the remainder may be divided as at present, and that the state's inheritance should not be put into the general fund for ordinary expenses, but be devoted to the establishment of institutions for the sustenance and training of children from the slums of the cities, whose natural protectors have either died or are incompetent.

Mr. Eltwed Pomeroy discusses the causes and remedies of the abnormal wealth concentration of recent years. He says:

"Its causes are class legislation, inequitable taxation, monopolies, and commercial fraud. Its remedies lie in a complete control over legislation by the whole people through the initiative and the referendum, a juster administration of our tax systems, and the introduction of rapid progression into all our forms of taxation, but in particular into the inheritance tax, the income tax, and the land tax, the taking over by the government of all monopolies, that they may be run in the interests of the people instead of the interests of a few."

Mr. Max Bennett Thrasher writes on "The Last Year of Gail Hamilton's Life," Mrs. Henrotin on "State Federations of the General Federation of Women's Clubs," and Helen M. Winslow on "Some Newspaper Women."

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THIS month's issue contains two articles of eminent value. Professor Caird's "Characteristics of Shakespeare" is alone sufficient to make any number distinguished, and the same may be said of *Elisée Reclus' "Progress of Mankind,"* both of which claim separate notice.

WHY THE POPE CONDEMNED ANGLICAN ORDERS.

Rev. Thomas Lacey investigates the sources of the Bull. He was in Rome while the commission was sitting, and was led to expect that the result would have been favorable. He points out what he describes as blunders in fact, and from these, along with other peculiarities in the Bull, infers that it was not drawn up with due care. The question is now declared to be settled by a decision of 1704, in the case of John Gordon, an Anglican bishop, who was expressly required to be reordained. Mr. Lacey wants to know why, if this case was so decisive, did the Pope appoint a commission to consider the matter? He finds, however, that the Gordon decree was given on a Thursday—a day on which only extraordinary sessions of the Sacred Congregation are held under the personal presidency of the Pope. A decree issued on such a day is peculiarly binding, and may not be reversed, perhaps not even by the Pope. Mr. Lacey is informed that the Pope felt himself de-

barred from reversing the decree. The question of Anglican orders can only be reopened in one of three ways: By abandoning the definition of infallibility; or reprobating the opinion which holds the Gordon decree to belong to faith or morals; or proving the decree defective in matter of fact. There is nothing in the Bull to prevent this reopening.

HOW CARDINAL VAUGHAN WON OVER THE POPE.

"Catholicus," writing on the policy of the Bull, roundly avers, "There is not the smallest doubt that the Pope gave way before the violent pressure of the English Catholic bishops and the Roman congregations." Cardinal Vaughan did everything he could to get the unfavorable decision. "His last and perhaps most telling stroke was a collective letter from the whole of the Catholic Episcopate of the United Kingdom," a letter the existence of which "is absolutely certain." The staple argument was, "to allow it to be believed that Anglican orders are valid would be to dry up the source of individual conversions." "Catholicus" holds the decision to be now final and incapable of revision. But he shrewdly indicates a theological consequence of the Pope's argument.

"In order to condemn Anglican orders the Pope has had to lay down the principle that a form of consecration which would be sufficient in the case of an orthodox rite is insufficient in the Anglican Church, because in the orthodox rite the formula is understood with an implicit meaning which the Anglicans chose to exclude. The sacrament can therefore no longer be regarded as a sort of magic formula working in virtue of its own force independently of the sense attached to it by those who use it."

THE SULTAN'S DOMESTICITIES.

Diran Kélékian gives a great deal of information about "life at Yildiz." The *personnel* of the palace numbers about 12,000 individuals, including 3,000 ladies of the harem. The Sultan is only allowed seven lawful wives.

"There is one day of the year on which the Sultan-Mother, and even the wives of the sovereign, are required to present him with a beautiful Circassian virgin. These girls are brought up with much care, and they are taught certain little accomplishments, among them singing and playing on the lute. The market value of a young Circassian, fit to be offered to the Sultan, is from £1,000 to £2,000. In the choice of young girls much attention is paid to the marked preference of the present Sultan for blondes."

The Sultan often presents one of his Ministers with a wife from his harem, and ladies who have not become mothers he provides with husbands and dowries. To the rest, not thus freed, the palace is a prison, and consumption is excessively prevalent in the harem. It appears that "it is a family tradition among the heirs of Osman to speak in a loud voice. Abdul Hamid's utterance is strident and imperious."

ARMENIAN REFUGEES IN CYPRUS.

Miss Emma Cons reports favorably on the work done by Mrs. Sheldon Amos in planting Armenian refugees in Cyprus. Miss Cons thinks the Armenian peasant more open to assimilate new ideas than the Cypriote and also a good leader of the natives in agriculture.

"As far as we could judge, given English capital and English energy in the first start, Cyprus would be able to absorb a not inconsiderable number of Armenians, and be all the better for doing so. Would it not be sim-

ple justice that the island, so far as not utilized by the present inhabitants, should be applied by England, so far as possible, for the benefit of the exiles? Cyprus does not pay its way. With its present small and ignorant population and its backward industries, it cannot do so. Is it not folly not to bring in an industrious, energetic and progressive Armenian population?"

OTHER ARTICLES.

An amusing, if somewhat savage skit is contributed anonymously, purporting to be a report of what took place in Lord Rosebery's Cabinet after the "cordite" vote. The indirect duel kept up between the Premier and the Chancellor of the Exchequer is the principal feature. Mr. H. W. Wolff combats the impression that the savings banks cost the taxpayer somewhat, and shows that so far they have only brought gain to the exchequer. He regards trustee banks as doomed, and looks to the development of people's banks, along with the extension of post office banks, as the chief agencies of popular thrift. Mr. Vernon Lee writes a delightful homily on the duty of cultivating leisure as a means of acquiring charm. Mr. E. H. Parker discourses on Chinese humbug, and gives many instances of his humbugging the Chinese as well as of their little tricks of bluff and sham. Yet he testifies that mercantile operations are carried on as methodically and honorably in China as in any country.

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

WE notice elsewhere Mr. Sidney Low's article on the "Olney Doctrine," and Mr. Thwaite's "Commercial War Between Germany and England." Mr. Macnamara's "Local Support of Education" also requires special mention.

WANTED—A NAVAL RESERVE.

The Hon. T. A. Brassey, writing on "Manning the Navy in Time of War," insists upon the importance of paying more attention to the reserve. He says:

"The policy of maintaining the *personnel* of the navy in peace at war strength is too costly and too wasteful of our national resources. Rather we should address ourselves to the task of building up a powerful reserve. As a first step, and before adding to the numbers, the conditions of enrollment must be altered so as to secure greater efficiency. Of the three sources of supply the fishing population alone can be relied upon to yield at once a substantial body of recruits. The colonies, which are not at present in a position to make a serious money contribution to the naval defense of the empire, could furnish good men for a naval reserve. No remedy is possible without substantial assistance from the state."

AN EMPIRE ROTTEN AT THE HEAD.

Professor R. K. Douglas, writing of "Some Peking Politicians," begins his article by giving the following illustrations of political blackmail which prevail in the Chinese capital:

"It is a matter of common knowledge in China that Li Hung Chang, when deprived of his viceroyalty and ordered to Peking, was compelled to distribute among the Court officials and others no less a sum than eight million taels, equivalent to about one million sterling, in order to protect himself against the attacks of his political enemies."

In such a hotbed of corruption it is only natural that conservatism should flourish.

"At the present moment the anti-foreign element is

more than usually rampant at the capital. The man who has the main direction of affairs is a certain Weng, the quondam tutor of the Emperor and a Confucianist of the Confucianists. For some years he has exercised considerable influence over the Emperor, and has been a consistent opponent of Li Hung Chang and all his works."

Mr. Douglas despairs of any improvement.

"Such being the condition of affairs in China, we may well despair of the future of the Empire. The whole system of administration is rotten to the core, and there is no sign or symptom of any effort toward progressive reforms. Ninety-nine out of every hundred mandarins are wedded by long habit and by personal interest to the existing system."

ON THE SELLING OF BOOKS.

Mr. Shaylor of Simpkin, Marshall & Co. writes an article which will be read with interest by all concerned in the making and disposing of books. It is not an article which can be summarized, but there are one or two facts which stick in the memory after we have laid the magazine down.

"In addition to the trade at the counter, 1,500 letters were received from country customers in one day, resulting in the dispatch of seven hundred or eight hundred parcels. It will thus be readily understood that the labor involved in grappling with the details of the work must be prodigious. During the busy autumn season as many as seventy new books are sometimes submitted for 'subscription' in one day."

Mr. Shaylor recalls another fact which is worth remembering. He quotes the authority of Mr. Macmillan and Mr. Chatto.

"The former, at a recent dinner, stated that his firm accepted only 22 out of 315 MSS. submitted to them in one year, and the latter in a press interview asserted that his firm retained on an average about 13 out of 500."

WHO IS THE SLEEPING EMPEROR?

Mr. Karl Blind devotes some pages to an attempt, and apparently a successful attempt, to prove that the Emperor of Germany whom Germany represents as sitting asleep in the Kyffhauser Mountains was not the famous Barbarossa, but a very different emperor, indeed. Mr. Blind says:

"Taking all in all, it is manifest that the 'Barbarossa' myth is quite a late graft upon the stem of the original tale about Kaiser Friedrich the Second, an enlightened adversary of priestcraft, the antagonist of the Papacy, the expected reformer of the Church and disestablisher of monkhood. Many of the sayings attributed to him, which show him in the light of a man who would readily have assented, had he lived in our days, to the doctrines of Darwin, Huxley and Hæckel, would find little countenance, at present, in high quarters at Berlin."

HOW ENGLAND HAS ROBBED IRELAND.

Mr. J. Clancy, writing on "The Financial Grievance of Ireland," holds out a pretty prospect for the English taxpayer. He says in a postscript:

"Since the foregoing pages were written another Parliamentary return has been issued on the motion of Mr. Joseph A. Pease, M. P., an examination of which will show that the overtaxation of Ireland which the Royal Commission found to exist has been considerably aggravated by that great effort of Liberal statesmanship, the Finance act of 1894. On the lowest estimate the overtaxation of Ireland now amounts to more than three millions sterling a year."

Even if this be an exaggeration, and the amount be under instead of over £3,000,000 a year, it is not surprising to learn that "for the present it would appear as if the political campaign on the one side and on the other in Ireland were about to be suspended in favor of an agitation, participated in by all parties, in support of the demand that the robbery referred to should cease. One great result of the work of the Financial Relations Commission is, as has been said, that the controversy as to the facts of the financial grievance of Ireland may be said to be ended."

Mr. Clancy deals with the various answers that are made to rescue this wholesale plunder of the weaker country by the richer. He says, for instance:

"The taxes which Great Britain pays, and which Ireland does not pay, amount to just £4,188,300; and if Ireland paid her share of those taxes the total result would scarcely be altered to the extent of a decimal."

Then replying to the assertion that excessive taxation is balanced by excessive expenditure, he reminds us that "the excessive expenditure in Ireland is the direct result of British policy. Why, for instance, does the Irish constabulary cost a million and a half annually instead of half a million, which would be the cost if that force were organized on the same scale as the police in England and Scotland? Because Great Britain is governing Ireland against her will."

OTHER ARTICLES.

The Rev. Harry Jones preaches a sermon in favor of temperance against total abstinence. Mr. Cuthbert Hadden discusses the authorship of "Rule Britannia," but comes to no conclusive result, for he says:

"The question of the authorship of 'Rule Britannia' will probably, however, never be definitely settled. Thomson left it in doubt; so did Mallet."

The Hon. Sidney Peel describes "A Seventeenth Chesterfield," and the only other article is an interesting description of the burial of the Japanese Minister, Prince Taruhito Arisugawa.

THE NEW REVIEW.

THE *New Review* is notable for its fiction, and also an article about the "Tyburn Tree," for everything relating to the gallows seems to have a strange fascination for the editor and his staff.

A GOOD WORD FOR SERVIA.

Mr. Herbert Vivian, who has been traveling in the Balkans, writes an article upon his impressions of Servia which is in many respects a surprise. It is chiefly surprising because it shows that Mr. Herbert Vivian can write without extravagance and state facts as sensibly as if he were a commonplace, ordinary citizen. He has for once, at least, resolutely abandoned his favorite fantastical and paradoxical pose. Speaking of Servia, he says:

"As an ally in the solution of the perennial Eastern question her loyalty, her sturdy common-sense and her jealousy of Russia may be invaluable to us. As a market for our cottons, iron, steel and machinery, and also as a granary more trustworthy and more accessible than those of the New World, she may easily affect our commercial destiny. In any case she is a dainty miniature and cannot fail to please the eye of every artist. Beautiful Servia! My soul will always linger amid the rapture of thy purple hills."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. F. Boyle has a curious paper upon "Sitting Down," a process which appears so natural to us that most readers would imagine that it was universal. But, says Mr. Boyle :

"Reviewing, in fact, the population of the globe, it seems likely that the men and women who sit are less than 10 per cent. When we look closely it appears that only Europeans, their descendants and those whom they have instructed sit. The custom is not universal even in Europe."

Mr. T. A. Archer, in an article entitled "The Italians in Tunis," describes how the Sicilians conquered Sfax in the twelfth century. His point of view is stated in the following paragraph :

"It may be permitted to an Englishman to hope that, when the final break up of the Turkish Empire is accomplished, Italy, though she has now lost Sfax and Mahdia, Tunis and Bona, and all the other African conquests of her great King Roger, may succeed in saving Tripoli from the jaws of France."

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

THE article on Governor Altgeld, of Illinois, is the chief feature in the December number of the *National*, and is reviewed elsewhere.

SAIREY GAMP SECUNDA.

Sairey Gamp, as Dickens portrayed her, is dead. In her place we have the modern nurse of to-day, of whom none can speak too highly ; but according to Miss Emma L. Watson, who is responsible for the article entitled "Some Remarks on Modern Nurses," by "One of Them," Sairey Gamp Secunda is even more objectionable than her mother. Miss Watson, although she calls herself a modern nurse, admits that she is an old-fashioned nurse with old-fashioned notions, and, therefore, she lifts up her voice on high to proclaim how much she has been shocked about the unseemly behavior in public of certain young women in nurses' dress. These dreadful young females, the Misses Sairey Gamp, are thus flagellated by their old-fashioned sister :

"No profession was ever started with higher aims, fairer hopes or brighter prospects ; and now, through the thoughtless misbehavior of a lot of light-minded, silly women, who ought never to have been allowed to enter a hospital for work at all, the whole thing will come to grief unless some change takes place, for there is no gainsaying the fact that there is a growing dislike to nurses, especially among quiet people. I know many who will put up with anything rather than run the risk of having one of these undesirable young women in their homes, for fear they may intrigue with the servants, upset the harmony and general arrangements of the house, carry on desperate flirtations with unblushing effrontery with the male members of the family, and tell improbable and outrageous stories to the women. It is a great pity that these objectionable persons cannot be weeded out of the nursing world altogether, but I don't see well how that can be done while the public continue to patronize the private institutions which make large incomes out of the earnings of nurses, and which care so little about the character of the women they employ so long as they bring grist to the mill."

Probably in the last sentence the real gist of the arti-

cle lies. It is an attack not so much upon the modern nurse as the modern nursing institution.

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES FOR WOMEN.

Miss Haldane writes a paper under this title, in which she sets forth what has been done in the direction of forming associations for the promotion of thrift among the female members of the working class. She says :

"It signifies a movement in which much may be done by those who wish to share in it ; it represents an attractive method of inculcating thrift. But thrift in itself is a somewhat negative and barren virtue, and it represents, what is more important, a new educational factor in the lives of the greater half of the population of our islands. Its work is practically before it, and it is work which presents large possibilities of future attainment. It helps those who participate in it to help themselves, and it is only when men and women put forth an effort on their own account that any real benefit is attained."

THE FUTURE OF SOUTH AFRICA.

Mr. W. F. Bailey writes an article on the "Native Problem in South Africa." He sums up as follows :

"The general conclusion may be drawn that South Africa, as a whole, will never be a white man's country in the same sense as are the United States of America, Canada, Australia or New Zealand. The bulk of the labor of the community will not fall on the European inhabitants. The country will afford no outlet for the teeming, laboring populations of England or the Continent. Skilled laborers and artisans will doubtless find employment there, but the pick-and-shovel man had best keep out of the country. It will rather resemble India and Ceylon than Australia and New Zealand. Europeans will always find in it an outlet for their energies, an opening for the employment of their capital and an opportunity for adding to their wealth. Its climate is far more suitable for them than that of India, and were South Africa without its native races it might have a career like unto that of Victoria or New South Wales, Colorado or California. But we must judge of the future of the country by the tendencies that environ it, and its destiny is limited and controlled by racial conditions from which there is no escape."

A GOOD WORD FOR LORD ABERDEEN.

The Agent-General for New Zealand, writing on the "Functions of a Governor-General," defends Lord Aberdeen from the attack made on him by Sir Charles Tupper, who complained bitterly that Lord Aberdeen had refused to act upon his recommendations when some of Sir Charles Tupper's nominees, who were nominated after the constituencies had returned a majority against Sir Charles Tupper. Mr. Reeves says :

"Is it desirable that governors should be made instruments for exasperating colonial democracies against both Second Chambers and the Imperial Connection ? If that be desirable, then the more often governors take such advice as Lord Aberdeen declined to take from the Tupper Ministry the better. But surely it is preferable that the vexed question of the existence and form of Colonial Second Chambers should be settled on its own merits rather than that these bodies should be brought into discredit with the mass of the electors by being made—from the democratic point of view—worse than they already are, and made so by unfair interference. The approval which I am convinced that Lord Aberdeen's firmness will receive from colonists everywhere need not be and should not be confined to a section or a party."

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE *Fortnightly Review* for December, notwithstanding that it contains some useful articles, and one or two that are brilliant enough, leaves a heavy impression. Dr. Dillon's article on "Germany's Foreign Policy," although as instructive as a professor's lecture, is almost entirely historical. So is Mr. Wilson's paper on "Arbitration," and the worst of that paper is that its history is misleading and inaccurate. For instance, what can be thought of an historian of the working of arbitration who is either ignorant of or willfully suppresses the facts concerning the arrangements for the settlement of the claims under the Behring Sea award? Mr. Karl Blind's account of "Young Turkey" is also old history, and even the paper on the "Impending Famine in India" is seven-eighths history; in fact, the *Fortnightly Review* is almost an historical handbook this month. We notice among the leading articles the two papers on German foreign policy and Prince Bismarck's revelations and Mr. Hardy's "Lessons from the American Election."

THE NEW FRENCH ACADEMICIAN.

Madame Blaze de Bury writes a very appreciative notice of M. le Duc d'Aumale, the writer who, at the age of forty, has been elected to succeed M. de Lisle in the French Academy. She says:

"If one may say of Brunetière that he is the Bonaparte of our criticism, of Lemaitre that he is its Mazarin for penetration and subtlety, one may say of Anatole France, neglecting examples of statesmen in the comparison, that he is the Voltaire of his epoch—a Voltaire whose philosophy is felt in his fanciful writings, a Voltaire whose verve breaks out in his *Nouvelles* and criticisms, a Voltaire without a Frederick. And yet who knows? Perhaps we would not have to seek far among the correspondents of our author in order to find the intellectual small-change of the King of Prussia."

AN OLD NONCONFORMIST INDEED!

Mr. H. M. Bompas, Q.C., writes a paper on the "Education bill" from the old Nonconformist standpoint. There is not much snap in it, but the chief points which Mr. Bompas makes may be found in the following extracts:

"There was in some of the provisions and in some of the omissions of the government bill good reason for objection by Nonconformists even of the old school. But the Bill was, as a whole, however, largely in favor of the very principles for which Nonconformists have always contended, and it is to be feared that it was opposed by many merely out of hostility to the party by whom it was introduced. From whichever source the money is to be found, there cannot be, consistently with the principles held by the older Nonconformists, any control by the state or local authority of the voluntary schools, but only such inspection as shall be sufficient to secure that the money is properly expended and the secular education duly given."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. J. A. Murray writes enthusiastically upon a favorite subject of many essayists, the Persian poet, Omar Khayyam. Mr. H. H. Statham criticises adversely the decision of the Select Committee on the proposed new government offices. He says:

"The first thing that has to be recognized is that no

War Office architecturally worthy of the nation can possibly be built on the site as recommended by the Select Committee of this year."

There is a brief paper by the author of "Dodo," which but for the signature might have been mistaken for the work of a woman. Professor Ray Lankester contributes a letter defending his statements and judgments concerning Mr. Rhodes' book.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

THERE are a number of interesting discussions on a variety of subjects in the December *Westminster*, but none belonging in the front rank of importance. Mr. R. Seymour Long writes on Socialism and militarism, and argues that it is in the widespread of the Socialist movement in modern Europe, and in the international and cosmopolitan character which it has assumed, that the most reasonable hopes are afforded of the overthrow of the military system everywhere and the disappearance of war from the civilized world. He therefore asks lovers of peace whether they ought not to throw in their lot with the Socialist movement.

ARBITRATION VS. WAR.

J. B. W. C.—argues in favor of Lord Salisbury's restriction of arbitration as a substitute for war, and insists that in the instances he would except it would be an evil thing for the arbitral court either to decline to decide or to give a decision that will not be accepted. The non-acceptance of a decision would so prejudice the public opinion of the world against a nation that no nation would readily incur such a risk. But conciliation might effect what the writer thinks arbitration could not touch.

H—, writing on the situation in Ireland, considers that Mr. Healy is now almost completely isolated, with no supporters in Ireland, and that the recent Dublin Convention will speedily bring about the unification and solidarity of the Irish party. The baneful tendency to resort to secret societies which Parnell first nearly crushed and after his fall carefully revived may now soon be as nearly repressed again.

Mr. G. A. B. Dewar compares the old M. P. and the new, and concludes that the average legislator of the second half of the century is well in advance of the legislator in the first half in incorruptness, in keenness for politics, in devotion to work and in grip of public questions, but not in "tact, courage, good temper, courtesy," and in respect of independence is considerably behind.

COTTAGE HOMES FOR CHILDREN.

Miss Joanna M. Hill contrasts cottage homes with "boarding out" for pauper children, and strongly urges the superiority of the latter system. It is not only less costly: it offers a real home and not a pseudo home to the little ones.

Mr. W. N. Shansfield, in a rejoinder to Mr. Wilson's depreciation of modern journalism, denies that culture and literary ability are less sought after now than before. Newspapers depend, not merely on number of subscribers, but on their quality; for quality of constituency affects the income from advertisements, a commercial condition which no newspaper can neglect. The superior writer attracts the readers whom advertisers wish to reach.

CORNHILL.

THE December number of *Cornhill* is predominantly historical.

MATTHEW ARNOLD'S CHRISTIANITY.

It opens with a paper on "The Greatest of Anniversaries," by Rev. H. C. Beeching. This is a statement of the Christian religion which is well written, but which owes its distinction to the fact that it is a criticism of Matthew Arnold's version of Christianity as set forth in the pages of *Cornhill* many years ago. He argues against the idea that Christianity is Stoicism touched with emotion, contending that the revelation given by Jesus was theological and dynamic rather than moral.

"The Christian religion, unlike Stoicism, centres in a person. Its precepts of morality are excellent, its law of love to all mankind is such that it makes it possible and easy to keep them all—but how will it be found possible to keep the law of love? The answer is, through love to Christ. This, and not 'inwardness,' not 'self-renouncement,' was Christ's method and secret. We love Him because He first loved us, and in Him we love our brethren."

GOLDWIN SMITH ON GEORGE III.

Mr. Goldwin Smith writes a character sketch of George III. He thus sums up the moral of his story:

"To what the world will advance or revert from this system of government by party, the caucus, the platform and those moral civil wars which we call general elections, nobody yet foresees; but it may safely be said that personal government—by a sovereign without responsibility—has been tried at sufficient cost and has most decisively failed."

A POET IN STONE.

The Bishop of Peterborough's address on St. Edward the Confessor, which was delivered on the festival of the saint's translation, is now given in full.

"Edward was a poet, whose poem was written in stone. 'He sang of what the world would be when the ages had passed away.' He set up the palace and monastery of Westminster as a symbol of that Divine order which must bring harmony into the world's affairs. . . . Rulers and statesmen have nothing to learn from his achievements. But his gracious spirit, his fine feeling, his love of righteousness, his care for justice—these are qualities which can never be out of date."

OTHER ARTICLES.

A vivacious account of the marvelous life and adventures of Beau Brummell, by Mr. A. H. Shand, and a chatty paper on "Duelling in France," by Mr. J. Pemberton-Grund, are articles worthy of special attention. The *Private Diarist* tries to gibbet *the Temple*, but not succeeding to his desire, wishes Matthew Arnold back again to play censor.

THE PROGRESSIVE REVIEW.

THE *Progressive Review* for December contains a poem by Mr. Alfred Hayes, which is distinctly above the average, addressed to the expiring century.

THE DYING AGE.

After describing the age, Mr. Hayes asks questions which will ever obtrude themselves in the midst of our constant jubilation over peace, progress and prosperity.

"Of what avail to tame the lightning's speed,
To quell the waves and hold the winds in leash,
If health no more be labor's meed,
If love be smothered, honor spurned,
And beauty crushed in Mammon's blind stampede?
What boots it to have turned
The soil's dull sons to nervous factory-slaves,
If pain that stunts, if pleasure that depraves
Hurry the haggard millions to their graves?
What gain to have been orphaned of our God,
To know, when worms destroy
Man's frame, his spirit lies beneath the sod,
If soul thereby be sacrificed to flesh,
If Christ be crucified each day afresh?
What profits it to heap
Hoard upon hoard in hideous towns, and miss
The pure sky and the sweet air's kiss,
To weigh the stars and lack the gift of joy,
Outstrip the storm and lose the boon of sleep?"

PARISH COUNCILS AND THE HOUSES OF THE POOR.

One of the writers in the *Review*, discussing the question of "The Housing of the Poor in Their Own Districts," makes a practical proposal which is worth noting. His idea is to "suggest that parish councils should have powers for providing cottages similar to those they now possess for providing allotments. A parish council can provide allotments without reference to or consent from any other public authority, provided that it can carry the business through by voluntary local agreements. But if it is unable to do that, and desires to use its compulsory powers, then the consent of the county council must be obtained."

MR. KEIR HARDIE AND HIS PARTY.

Mr. Keir Hardie and Mr. Herbert Samuel cross swords over the right policy of the Independent Labor party. Mr. Hardie, as usual, thinks that the stars in their courses are fighting for him, and that the Liberal party is so dead that nothing remains to be done than to establish the Independent Labor party in its place.

"Public opinion is swinging round to our point of view. Temperance people, land restorers and others are feeling more and more sympathy with the fighting spirit shown by the Independent Labor party. It may take a quarter of a century before the Independent Labor party becomes the dominant factor in politics in Great Britain; but when the end has been accomplished the common people will indeed be established in the seat of power. The alternative to being independent is to trust to Liberalism, and, as I have shown, Liberalism is impotent. It has served its day; and no man in his senses would dream of uniting the acting living present with the dead or dying past."

He might, says Mr. Hardie, have made a bargain with the Liberal Party by which he could have secured a seat in East Bradford, but "anything savoring of an alliance, or a fusion, or a compromise, with either the Liberal or the Tory parties would destroy the faith of these men and shatter the Independent Labor party movement. It is probable that had I cared to meet the Liberals halfway in East Bradford no Liberal candidate would have been brought forward, and I might have won the seat, partly on the strength of Liberal support. But it would have been a costly victory."

THE GERMAN SOCIAL DEMOCRATS.

There is rather an interesting article about the German Social Democratic movement, which gives a glimpse

of its Liebknecht and his paper, the *Vorwaerts*, which he edits for a salary of £360 a year.

"The *Vorwaerts* is a halfpenny paper with a daily circulation of 50,000, and its profits are large."

It is difficult to carry on the work of social agitation in Germany.

"For every German Socialist meeting (even the smallest local gathering) twenty-four hours' notice has to be given to the police in the district. At the commencement of the meeting the police officer marches in, with sword by his side, and seats himself by the chairman. He takes copious notes of the proceedings, and has the power to dissolve the meeting at a minute's notice."

The writer of the article entitled "Modern Oxford" shakes his head over the university. He describes it as he sees it, and then says:

"Such being the social conditions and intellectual bias of Oxford, it is little wonder that there is no study of political or social science at the university in any positive or realist sense."

COSMOPOLIS.

PROFESSOR MAX MÜLLER'S "Musical Recollections" in the October number are followed in December by "Literary Recollections," of which more are to come in succeeding numbers.

Henry W. Wolff reviews the history and prospects of practical co-operation in those countries where it has been most successful, and concludes as follows:

THE FRENCH AND ITALIAN REVIEWS.

THE REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

IT must be admitted that neither number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* for November is of surpassing interest or importance; indeed, an ill-natured reviewer would probably call them both dull.

THE UNSELFISHNESS OF FRANCE.

To the first November number M. Fouillée contributes a very charming and well-informed study of the genius of the French nation, both in other ages and to-day. The most typical quality of the French of to-day is, he thinks, a certain ideal of generosity, and he adds, truly enough, that it is not from an excess of love and devotion for ideals that nations go wrong nowadays. On the contrary, skepticism, prosaic utilitarianism, financial corruption, the narrow politics of parties and interests, the selfish struggle of classes—such are the evils which must everywhere be combated in the name of ideals. If France should renounce her worship of the ideal, of the spirit of unselfishness, she would lose without any possible compensation that which has always formed her true moral strength. This kind of declaration is too vague, but if M. Fouillée means that France sorely needs the creation of a healthy public opinion, he is unquestionably right. The average Englishman judges France by the novels of the boulevards, by Panama and by the scenes in the Chamber which the newspapers report with gusto, and he has not the faintest notion of the real France, energetic, frugal, prudent, highly moralized, highly cultivated, which lies below the surface scum.

GERMANY'S BURDEN.

Count Benedetti concludes his interesting observations on Cavour and Bismarck, which he began in the second

"There is a great deal of work which in its own peaceable way it may do in all countries to improve the lot of the working classes, to spread education along with comfort and better economic conditions. In the settlement of the great social problem which is now before the world it looks as if it were destined to play no mean part. In performing that office one may well hope that it may succeed in realizing the high ideals with which the originators of the movement, impelled by simple but powerful faith in their remedy, at a time when their method appeared like no more than a shepherd's stone to fling at the Goliath of abuse, set out upon their course, which has already led to tolerably material results, giving good promise of even better things in the future."

Mr. Edward Dicey undertakes to show "Why England is Unpopular," but as an Englishman he does not seem greatly concerned over the matter, for he asserts repeatedly that "insularity of mind" is an essential condition of England's moral success, just as insularity of position is an essential condition of her material success. "If this insularity is incompatible with popularity, all we can do is to make the best of what for us, at any rate, is not on the whole a bad bargain."

From Mr. Henry Norman's comment on international affairs we have quoted elsewhere at some length.

In the French department the publication of Napoleon-Wellington papers is brought to a conclusion.

Max Lenz contributes to the German section a study of "Old and New Russian-French Alliances," and Herman Helferich furnishes a sketch of E. J. Poynter, the new president of the Royal Academy.

October number of the *Revue*. He attributes the crushing growth of German armaments to Prince Bismarck, who inconsiderately broke up the good understanding which subsisted between the Courts of Berlin and St. Petersburg, and drove Russia into the arms of France, a providential agreement which, Count Benedetti thinks, is the sole pledge, at the present hour, of the peace and security of Europe. These views are particularly interesting in view of Bismarck's recent "revelations" in the *Hamburger Nachrichten* and elsewhere and the significant debate in the Reichstag which followed. Count Benedetti is evidently expectant—perhaps it would not be doing him an injustice to say hopeful—of disaster for Germany, staggering under the weight of her enormous military budgets, honeycombed with socialism, and split up by a widespread spirit of particularism which not all the Emperor's flamboyant appeals to the memory of his grandfather can crush.

SHOULD THERE BE AN AGE LIMIT FOR STATESMEN?

With Count Benedetti's paper may be bracketed an able article by M. Valbert on the Prince de Metternich and Bismarck. M. Valbert thinks that if some modern Plutarch were to arise and write full biographies of the two men, Metternich and Bismarck, whose careers he has delicately sketched within the limits of an article, he would come to the conclusion that the greatest statesmen are wrong to remain too long in power; that the years of prosperity and triumph are followed with fatal certainty by the period of difficulties and mistakes. Metternich made serious mistakes because he ended by believing himself infallible; Bismarck has made serious mistakes because his personal hatreds have had an exces-

sive influence on his public actions. It is, as Count Prokesch von Osten said, the faculty which Bismarck lacks—the power of distinguishing things from persons.

LA REVUE DE PARIS.

THE first number of the *Revue de Paris* is as literary and personal in character as the second is social and political. Perhaps the most notable paper is the curious medical analysis of the genius and character of Emile Zola.

A WARNING TO TURKEY.

Of special interest at the present moment is a long letter, which bears every sign of being authentic, addressed by Fuad Pacha, a one-time Minister of Turkey, to the Sultan the day before his death, which occurred on February 11, 1869. In it the famous Turkish statesman seemed to have a prevision of all the misfortunes which lay in wait for the Ottoman Empire. Those who are now absorbed in the Armenian question must be referred to the letter, which occupies many pages itself; but one or two passages of this striking epistle may be quoted.

"The voice which comes from the tomb is always sincere. Your Empire is in danger. Our neighbors are not what they were two centuries ago; they have all gone forward, we alone have gone back. Your Majesty's Empire will be condemned to extinction unless within the next few years you can acquire as much monetary influence as has been acquired by Great Britain, as much knowledge as is possessed by France, and as many soldiers as the Emperor of Russia can command. Our splendid Empire contains all the elements necessary to surpass every other European power, but in order to accomplish this object one thing is absolutely necessary—we shall have to change all our political and civil institutions."

And then, somewhat later:

"Among our foreign allies you will always find Great Britain the most powerful and the most to be considered; her friendship is as faithful and solid as are her institutions; she has bestowed on us immense assistance, and we cannot and we shall not be able to do without her help in the future. . . . I would prefer to lose many provinces rather than to see the Sublime Porte abandoned by England."

And then, toward the end of this very curious and—if authentic—valuable document:

"The Sublime Porte must never tolerate any intrigues having for object that of preaching an alliance between the Armenians and the Orthodox Church. Still, our best policy will always be that of placing the state above all religious questions. In future our great Empire should belong neither to the Greeks nor to the Slaves, nor should one religion or one race necessarily predominate. The Empire of the East will only keep itself upright by the fusion and union of many peoples."

This letter, which was written by Fuad Pacha at Nice, was sent to the then Sultan, but a copy was kept by his descendants, who have now judged it advisable to publish it.

In the second number of the *Revue* a considerable space is devoted to a long series of letters addressed by George Sand to Sainte-Beuve.

FRENCH PRAISE OF TRADE UNIONISM.

Of more immediate value is M. de Rousier's very impartial discussion of British trades unions. He seems to have studied the subject not only carefully, but with the utmost thoroughness, and on the whole his report is entirely in favor of trade unionism. Indeed, he evidently ascribes to it and to the efforts of those who have practically organized the great trades unions all the bettering of the condition of English workers during the last thirty-eight to forty years, although he admits that other things have contributed to the present shorter hours and higher wages. He was also very much struck by the fact that on the whole the unions and the principles of trade unionism are popular in the country, and he pays a very high tribute not only to those men who have built up the unions, but also to most of the labor leaders.

THE ITALIAN REVIEWS.

IN the *Civiltà Cattolica* (November 7 and 21) the most noteworthy articles are two on the recent condemnation of Anglican orders, well-informed and well-argued, which may be taken as summing up the most rigid Catholic point of view. But it was perhaps indiscreet of the Jesuit author to dwell at the outset on "the unanimous applause and the sincere expressions of satisfaction and gratitude" with which the English Catholics received the decision.

To the *Nuova Antologia* Edmondo de Amicis contributes in a sympathetic and gossiping strain personal impressions of both Jules Verne and Victorien Sardou. The former, whom the Italian author appears to hold in somewhat extravagant literary estimation, he describes as possessed of a kindly face, without any artistic vivacity, and a simple, unaffected manner, and as living the life of a *bon bourgeois* at Amiens, going to bed every night at eight o'clock and rising at four o'clock to write his tales of adventure, and being apparently more proud of the fact that he is a municipal councillor than the author of eighty volumes of romance. What struck him most in Sardou was "his strange, pale, clean-shaven face, with his long nose and pointed chin, strongly marked and irregular features, lit up by a pair of pale gray eyes, at once sparkling and thoughtful, whose eager glances seemed to be in harmony with the rapid movements of his thin, sinuous lips, subtle yet benevolent, on which hovered the vivacious and gently jocular smile of youth. To look at he might be sixty—to listen to he is far younger."

Continuing his articles on "The Kingdom of Minos," Sgr. Mariani declares the Christian population, according to the only recent census, to be over 205,000, whereas the Moslems only number 73,000. He protests strongly against any European suzerainty, whether of England or of France, over the island, and declares emphatically that autonomy is the only alternative to annexation to Greece, which is what the Cretan Christians would prefer.

The *Rassegna Nazionale* contains, among other articles, one on the Catholic rural banks of Northern Italy, which have produced much controversy of late, and a long and solid article on "Empirical Finance," in which the writer, F. Bervaldo, takes a very unfavorable view of Italy's financial condition.

THE NEW BOOKS.

RECENT AMERICAN PUBLICATIONS.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

Ancient Ideals, by Henry Osborn Taylor (Putnam's), is a learned work in two volumes dealing with the moral and intellectual progress of the race from the beginnings of history to the Christian era. The author truly says that our judgment of the past is modified, not merely by increasing knowledge, but by our own changing point of view as well. A fresh study such as this of the great civilizations of antiquity is both stimulating and helpful to a fuller appreciation of our complex modern life.

Dr. Mahaffy's *Survey of Greek Civilization* (Chautauqua-Century Press) is another book of this class. This author's previous studies of Greek life have made him a recognized authority on the subject. The present work, like several of its predecessors, is included in the Chautauqua Reading Circle literature.

Nor should we omit mention here of a book entitled *Ancient Civilizations*, by George Shelley Hughs, a printer, of Des Moines, Iowa, who himself set the type from which the volume was printed. We should not recommend this work as an authority, but as a psychological study it has interest, and the mere fact that a toiler at the case should take the pains to write it is not without significance.

In Aubrey's *Rise and Growth of the English Nation* (Appleton) we have a three-volume history of England brought down to 1895, written with special reference to great crises and epochs, and very thoroughly equipped with bibliographical and other aids to the student.

Professor George Burton Adams' *Growth of the French Nation* (Chautauqua-Century Press) is a remarkably clear and compact review of the really essential features in French history, though of course many important topics are necessarily omitted. The volume is well illustrated and supplied with maps.

Albert D. Vandam's *Undercurrents of the Second Empire* (Putnam's) is a republication of the papers which appeared during 1895 in the *North American Review*. One may get from this volume the results of an observant Englishman's studies concerning Louis Napoleon's rise to power and the subsequent excesses of his dynasty, with their woeful consequences to France.

The Revolution of 1848 forms the chief subject of Alexis de Tocqueville's *Recollections*, edited by the Comte de Tocqueville, and now first translated into English (Macmillan). This narrative has the marked advantage of having been written by a prominent participant in the acts which it describes, and as it was not intended by the author to be read by his contemporaries no motive for untruthfulness can be assigned to it.

The *Memoirs of Mgr. de Salamon* (Little, Brown & Co.) take us back still further in French history. Their author was the Papal Internuncio at Paris in the eventful years 1709-1801. He was imprisoned at the Abbaye with many other Catholic priests, suffered proscription under Robespierre, escaped pursuit, was arrested under the Directory, tried and finally acquitted.

The "Story of the Nations" series (Putnam's) has been made richer by the addition of a volume on Canada from the pen of Dr. J. G. Bourinot, Clerk of the Canadian House of Commons, and the author of several works on the constitutional history of the Dominion. Dr. Bourinot's book is both scholarly and readable. It is supplied with numerous portraits and other illustrations and several maps and plans important to the narrative.

Professor David F. Houston's *Critical Study of Nullification in South Carolina*, forming the third volume in the Harvard Historical Studies (Longmans), is significant because of the method of treatment which the author has adopted. His aim has been to look at the nullification movement from within, and to avoid reading history backward. In other words, he considers the South Carolina bent in the direction of nullification as a popular tendency, and he proceeds to analyze that tendency, irrespective of the views of individual leaders.



DR. W. H. S. AUBREY,
Author of "Rise and Growth of the English Nation."

In *Curious Punishments of Bygone Days* (Herbert S. Stone & Co.) Mrs. Alice Morse Earle has collected a fund of information regarding the methods of punishment employed by our ancestors. Several quaint illustrations accompany the text.

The True George Washington, by Paul Leicester Ford (Lippincott), is an attempt to make known to us those sides of Washington's character which have been most neglected by earlier biographers. The bulk of the book is devoted to such topics as "Family Relations," "Relations with the Fair Sex," "Farmer and Proprietor," "Master and Employer," "Social Life," "Tastes and Amusements," "Friends and Enemies," and it must be

conceded that these subjects are treated with a fullness and candor that leave nothing to be desired. Washington's military career, on the other hand, is dismissed in a single chapter of twenty-five pages, while for Washington as "Citizen and Office-Holder" a concluding chapter of eighteen pages is deemed sufficient. Mr. Ford's work throughout is based on a study of the original sources, and much of the material embodied in the volume is now published for the first time. The illustrations are pertinent and interesting. Mr. Ford has made a laudable endeavor to "humanize" his hero, but this object has not been attained without a certain sacrifice of proportion.

It is seldom that a man finds himself at thirty-five the subject of a four-hundred-page biography published in two languages and read in every civilized land. That is the unusual experience of Fridtjof Nansen, an account of whose life has just been translated from the Scandinavian by William Archer (Longmans). Appearing so soon after the announcement of Nansen's remarkable achievements in Arctic exploration, the book has a timeliness possessed by no other biography of the year, and everything points to its immediate success. The illustrations include nearly a score of portraits of Nansen himself, several of Mrs. Nansen and of members of the expeditions, and various Arctic scenes. There are also maps and pictures of the *Fram*.

Two studies of Walt Whitman have appeared during the past few weeks. That by John Burroughs (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) is essentially an appreciation of Whitman's relation to the controlling forces of his time. It is only slightly concerned with biographical details. The volume by Thomas Donaldson (Francis P. Harper), on the other hand, is almost exclusively devoted to Whitman's life in Camden from 1873 to 1892. Several fac-similes of Whitman manuscripts are presented, and there is much other material, now published for the first time, which will interest the friends of the "good gray poet."

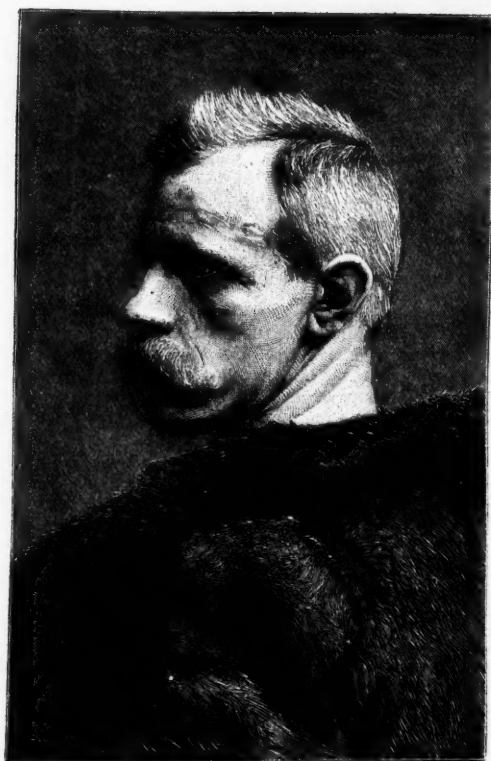
TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION.

Several entertaining books of travel have appeared since our December number went to press. Noteworthy among these is *In and Beyond the Himalayas*, by S. J. Stone (Edward Arnold). This is an account of a more adventurous form of sport than falls to the lot of most moderns. Indeed, it introduces a group of animals such as few Caucasians ever encounter outside the menagerie or zoo. The illustrations, by Charles Whymper, are spirited and clever.

Timbuctoo the Mysterious, by Felix Dubois, has been translated from the French by Diana White and brought out in a richly illustrated volume by Longmans, Green & Co. No less than one hundred and fifty photographs and drawings "made on the spot" are reproduced, together with many maps and plans.

A Girl's Wanderings in Hungary, by H. Ellen Brownling (Longmans), is a delightful series of travel-sketches which charms by its very unpretentiousness. It is, in fact, a study of the people rather than of the country. The volume is well illustrated.

Dragons and Cherry-Blossoms, by Mrs. Robert C. Morris (Dodd, Mead & Co.), is another of those fascinating descriptions of Japanese life in which the last few years have been so prolific. We welcome them all, for each new volume has a fresh point of view, and for those of us who must see the Orient through others' eyes the



DR. FRIDTJOF NANSEN.

field is in no danger of being overworked. The pictures which adorn Mrs. Morris' pages are as dainty and graceful in their way as any that the books of this season have to show.

In a volume entitled *On the Broads* (Macmillan) Anna Bowman Dodd gives the reader a taste of cruising experiences in the little English rivers of the district lying "between the sea-beaches of Yarmouth and Lowestoft, the grain-fields of Wroxham and the crowded river-wharves of Norwich." Yachting in this region has long been a favorite summer pastime in England. Mr. Joseph Pennell supplies the illustrations of the book, which are decidedly helpful to an appreciation of the text.

Another book which is full of bits of Mr. Pennell's artistic handiwork is a new edition of Irving's *Alhambra* (Macmillan), with an appreciative introduction by Mrs. Pennell. All of the principal places mentioned by Irving are represented in Mr. Pennell's drawings.

A Mountain Town in France, by Robert Louis Stevenson, with fine illustrations by the author (John Lane: the Bodley Head) is one of the surprises of the season. This account of Stevenson's stay at Le Monastier in the autumn of 1878 was intended to serve as the opening chapter of his *Travels with a Donkey in the Cevennes*; but the intention was abandoned in favor of a more abrupt beginning, and the fragment is now printed for the first time.

*Clifton Johnson's *Book of Country Clouds and Sun-*

shine (Lee & Shepard) is not, as the preface explains, devoted wholly to the "Clouds and Sunshine" of external nature. The author directs his attention rather to the lights and shades of New England farm life. Mr. Johnson's work, both with pen and camera, is full of human interest. Numerous half-tones from photographs made by the author illustrate the text. Altogether, the book makes a most appropriate companion volume to Mr. Johnson's *New England Country*.

That industrious and judicious compiler, Mr. Charles Morris, has essayed a new task in gathering into a four-volume series of *Half-Hours of Travel* (Lippincott) extracts from the accounts of travelers over every portion of the inhabited globe. Mr. Morris has fully succeeded in giving variety to his selections, and at the same time has maintained high literary and scientific standards. The set is illustrated.

POLITICS AND SOCIOLOGY.

In the flood of attractively printed publications peculiar to this season of the year we must not overlook those more serious literary efforts which have claims to consideration because of intrinsic and permanent merits. Many such works are making their first appearance even in these weeks of the customary holiday distraction. One of the most important of these is Mr. A. Lawrence Lowell's *Governments and Parties in Continental Europe*, in two volumes (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.). The information embodied in these volumes is truly encyclopædic, but the author's treatment of the subject differs from the ordinary encyclopædia's treatment of it in that an attempt is made to show how the various governments actually work, not merely how they are planned to work, and especially to examine the activities of those dynamos in politics, the parties. Mr. Lowell's book is the fruit of long and exhaustive study, and illumines the whole subject of European government.

The one-volume abridgment of Bryce's *American Commonwealth* (Macmillan) for the use of students meets a general demand in schools and colleges for a convenient text-book of American institutions. In the work of practically remaking his book for this purpose Mr. Bryce has had the assistance of Professor Macy of Iowa College. It is fortunate that this enlarged use of the standard treatise of its class has been made possible, and that the author's own labors have contributed to that result.

Mr. Herbert Wolcott Bowen, United States Consul at Barcelona, Spain, has prepared a brief treatise on *International Law: a Simple Statement of Its Principles* (Putnam's), based chiefly on the works of Wheaton, Woolsey and Wharton. We note also the publication of the proceedings of the Washington conference on international arbitration held in April last (Baker & Taylor Company).

In *A General Freight and Passenger Post* (Putnam's) Mr. James Lewis Cowles offers "a practical solution of the railroad problem" in the form of a proposition to apply the principles of the postal service to the whole business of transportation, the general government taking to itself the control of that business. Mr. Cowles makes a very effective presentation of his case.

The American Economic Association has recently issued several important publications, the most elaborate of which is Mr. Frederick L. Hoffman's survey of the *Race Traits and Tendencies of the American Negro*.

This writer's conclusions in respect to the colored race in the United States and its prospects are, we regret to say, most dismal and disheartening.

Professor Irving Fisher's pamphlet on *Appreciation and Interest* deals with a phase of the bimetallic controversy which has received comparatively little attention from economists in the past. The point of view is that of the monometallist.

Mr. Albert Griffin's *Key Note* is a forcible statement of the views of those who oppose our present banking system and the extensive use of credit substitutes for money, which in Mr. Griffin's opinion has been "the cause of every commercial panic ever known."

Mr. Thomas C. Devlin has written a little book on *Municipal Reform in the United States* (Putnam's "Questions of the Day" series), which ought to be helpful in awakening an interest in the subject of which it treats. The author's special aim has been to make his studies of the problem applicable to American conditions.

Professor Lindley M. Keasbey's *Nicaragua Canal and the Monroe Doctrine* (Putnam's) is the first complete political history of Isthmus transit schemes, though written with special reference to the Nicaragua project. The writer makes no effort to conceal his national bias or his belief in the Monroe doctrine. We think it will be generally admitted, however, that Dr. Keasbey's treatment of his subject is both fair and clear. He makes plain the reasonable and proper attitude of the United States in the presence of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and he concedes all due weight to the claims of Great Britain.

Armenia's Ordeal, by Aramayis P. Vartoogian, contains several attacks on the work of Christian missionaries in Turkey, with which, of course, the REVIEW has no sympathy. As an "inside" view of the present situation the book is not without its value, and in the main it is evidently based on intimate knowledge.

Mr. Everett P. Wheeler's address before the American Board at Toledo on *The Duty of the United States of America to American Citizens in Turkey* has been published in pamphlet form (Revell). We commend it to our readers as an intelligent and impartial lawyer's statement of our nation's duty in the present crisis. It should be pondered at Washington.

RELIGIOUS AND ETHICAL BOOKS.

The Prophets of the Christian Faith (Macmillan) is the title of a series of studies by noted leaders of modern Christian thought which has appeared during the past year in the *Outlook*, and is now published in book form. The significance of the volume lies, to a great extent, in the exposition which it offers of the present-day conception of prophecy, and in the somewhat varying points of view of the different contributors, all of whom are men of great eminence in one or another branch of the church visible. It is something to have the views of Dean Farrar on John Wesley, of Principal Fairbairn on Jonathan Edwards, of Professor Adolf Harnack on Martin Luther, and of Dr. Francis Brown on "Isaiah as a Preacher," and Dr. Lyman Abbott's introductory chapter, written in answer to the question, "What is a Prophet?" gives expression to the essential message of all the prophets from Isaiah to Horace Bushnell.

The Yale Lectures on Preaching for 1896 were delivered by the Rev. Dr. John Watson, and have been published in a neat volume entitled *The Cure of Souls* (Dodd, Mead & Co.). These modest and unpretentious lectures,

intended by Dr. Watson to remove some difficulties from the path of the humble "theologian," can be properly appreciated only by his brethren of the cloth, but they are likely to have a more general reading than usually falls to the lot of the Lyman Beecher Lectures, if for no other reason than that "Ian Maclaren" wrote them.

Dr. Lyman Abbott's *Christianity and Social Problems* (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) in its literary form is an evolution from the lecture, the Plymouth sermon, the *Outlook* editorial, and the magazine or review article in which from time to time during many years Dr. Abbott's views on the social teachings of Christianity and their application to modern life have found expression. The book simply gathers up and enforces what the author has taught by other means for years, but it often employs new illustrations to impress old truths, and it discloses the author's alert sense of the crying social needs of this new day.

Like Dr. Abbott's book, Professor Richard T. Ely's volume of essays on *The Social Law of Service* (Eaton & Mains) deals, as he himself says, with topics belonging to that border land in which theology, ethics and economics meet. The author's point of view is so well known to our readers that it needs no exposition from us. His present work is devoted more generally than any of its predecessors to the consideration of the religious life, both personal and social.

Of quite similar tenor is a little volume of sermons by the Rev. George T. Lemmon, entitled *Better Things for Sons of God* (Eaton & Mains).

Jesus Christ Before His Ministry, by Edmund Stapfer, translated from the French by Louise Seymour Houghton (Scribner's), is an important addition to the literature of the Christian faith. Professor Stapfer says of his undertaking: "I would fain say what must have been the life of Jesus until His thirtieth year, by deducing from known facts some facts unknown, and permitting myself only to observe and to relate." In other words, the author has set himself the task of the conscientious historian, and refrains from dogmatics.

Professor A. W. Anthony, in *An Introduction to the Life of Jesus* (Silver, Burdett & Co.), performs the very useful service of placing at the reader's disposal the latest and most reliable information about the various historical sources relating to the facts of Christ's life and ministry. The book is well adapted for Sunday-school use.

In *The Bible as Literature* (T. Y. Crowell & Co.) we have a valuable series of essays by competent scholars treating typical books of both Old and New Testaments in their literary aspects, together with an illuminating chapter on the general theme by Professor Richard G. Moulton and a discussion of "The Influence of Biblical Upon Modern English Literature," by Professor Albert S. Cook of Yale. Dr. Lyman Abbott's introduction to this symposium is a remarkably clear and well-considered exposition of the advantage of the literary method of Biblical study, and at the same time a sufficient answer to the objections raised by the partisan of the theological method.

A little book that is acquiring a deserving prominence in connection with Bishop Vincent's "New Education of the Church" movement, to which reference was made in President Hervey's article on Sunday-schools last month, is *Heroes of Faith*, by Burris A. Jenkins, D.B. (Funk & Wagnalls). This is really a study of the eleventh chapter of the Epistle to the Hebrews in the origi-

nal Greek, with an introduction by Professor Joseph H. Thayer, and many notes, references to authorities and other helps for beginners in New Testament Greek. There are twenty lesson-outlines for study and a literal interlinear translation of the whole chapter, with the two accepted versions in parallel columns on the opposite pages.

A pamphlet issued by the Jewish Chautauqua Society (P. O. Box 825, Philadelphia), entitled *The Open Bible*, by Henry Berkowitz, contains thirty-two lessons in Old Testament history, arranged with special reference to the needs of readers enrolled in the Department of Jewish Studies of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle.

The Gospel in Brief, by Count Tolstoi (T. Y. Crowell & Co.) is a harmony of the four Gospels, omitting all passages relating to the life of John the Baptist, Christ's birth and genealogy, His miracles, His resurrection, and the references to prophecies fulfilled in His life. It is meant to constitute an epitome of Christ's teachings, from which Count Tolstoi himself has derived the inspiration of his own ethical and social creed.

The Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, Professor Swing's brilliant successor in the pulpit of Central Church, Chicago, has just published an attractive volume of essays under the title, *A Man's Value to Society* (Revell). There is both practical and spiritual uplift in these studies. The sane and wholesome motive which underlies them, even more than the grace of their verbal adornment, assures their popularity and usefulness.

The elaborate disquisition on "Aristotle and the Christian Church" in the volume of *Essays Philosophical*, by Brother Azarias (D. H. McBride & Co.), is well worthy of the attention of students and thinkers generally. There are other important papers in the volume—notably one on "The Ethical Aspects of the Papal Encyclical on Labor." A preface is furnished by Bishop Keane.

One of the few important contributions of the past year to dogmatic theology is the volume of Princeton lectures on *The Nicene Theology*, by Dr. Hugh M. Scott (Chicago Theological Seminary Press). Students will find Dr. Scott's exposition of Ritschl and other great German critics of the present day especially suggestive.

SCIENTIFIC WORKS.

Genius and Degeneration, by Dr. William Hirsch, has been translated from the German, and appears in a handsome American edition (Appleton). This work, which has been generally accepted as a scientific reply to Nordau's famous *Degeneration*, was really begun before the latter was published. It opposes Nordau's conclusions in almost every particular. The author's discussion of art and insanity is especially luminous.

Several recent books in the department of biology merit notice. Among these perhaps first place should be accorded to Professor Richard Hertwig's *General Principles of Zoology*, which has been translated by Professor G. W. Field of Brown University (Henry Holt & Co.). The volume comprises the first part of Professor Hertwig's *Lehrbuch*, and the translation has been made with the active co-operation of the author.

An extremely important contribution to biological knowledge is Professor Edmund B. Wilson's treatise on *The Cell in Development and Inheritance*, the fourth volume in the Columbia University Biological Series (Macmillan).

The *Biological Lectures* delivered at the Wood's Holl Marine Laboratory in the summer session of 1895 (Ginn & Co.) comprise a volume of great interest to naturalists and of somewhat wider range than previous volumes of the series.

President David Starr Jordan's *Science Sketches* (A. C.



DR. WILLIAM HIRSCH,

Author of "Genius and Degeneration."

McClurg & Co.) is in part a reprint of the series of articles which appeared under the same title in 1887, but much of that work has been entirely rewritten. Most of the articles deal with marine zoology, and several have appeared in popular periodicals.

Life in Ponds and Streams, by W. Furneaux (Longmans), makes no scientific pretensions at all, but is a practical naturalist's handbook and guide for collecting specimens of fresh-water life. The book is illustrated on a most elaborate plan. There are more than three hundred cuts interspersed in the text, besides eight colored plates.

THE FINE ARTS.

The Story of Architecture, by Charles Thompson Matthews (Appleton), outlines the architectural styles of all countries, not neglecting America, or even Asia and the Orient. The writer describes most of the great masterpieces of which he specifically treats from personal knowledge. Naturally and justly, the most minute and comprehensive treatment is accorded to European architecture. Besides numerous full-page plates, there are nearly two hundred illustrations in the text.

European Architecture, by Russell Sturgis (Macmillan), is more distinctly an historical study. This volume also contains a great number of text-illustrations and a series of ten full-page plates of great beauty. Mr. Sturgis has long held a commanding position as a student and writer in this particular field.

Professor F. B. Tarbell's *History of Greek Art* (Chautauqua-Century Press), which forms a part of the Chautauqua "required reading" for the current year, is so attractive in every way that the "requirements," so far as this book is concerned, must rest lightly on the Chautauqua students. Professor Tarbell has really made a comprehensive and sufficiently detailed study of the subject, without becoming in the slightest degree tedious. The publishers have done their part well in providing effective illustrations.

Professors Marquand and Frothingham of Princeton have prepared a convenient *Text-Book of the History of Sculpture* (Longmans), which appears in the series of "College Histories of Art." The work includes a discussion of modern sculpture. There are more than a hundred excellent illustrations.

BOOKS FOR THE HOME.

A single chapter-heading in the last of the three little volumes written by Kate Douglas Wiggin and Nora Archibald Smith and entitled *The Republic of Childhood* (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) inclined us to classify these helpful books with the literature of home life rather than with that of pedagogical science. "The Kindergarten as a School of Life for Women" is surely a suggestive phrase, and we are glad to see that in the last book of this excellent series—*Kindergarten Principles and Practice*—the relation of the subject to the mothers of the land is fully recognized, as indeed it is in the preceding volumes.

Mother, Baby and Nursery (Roberts Brothers), by Genevieve Tucker, M.D., is intended to serve as a complete manual for the use of mothers in the care of children. A somewhat similar manual, devoted to dietetics exclusively, has been prepared by Mrs. Louise E. Hogan, and is entitled *How to Feed Children* (Lippincott). These books anticipate many of the perplexities and worries common to all mothers.

The National Cook Book (Scribner's), a new manual prepared by Marion Harland and Christine Terhune Herrick, is meeting with a kind reception at the hands of American housewives. The book contains a thousand recipes adapted to the American kitchen and thoroughly tested by the compilers.

The Boston Cooking-School Cook Book (Little, Brown & Co.), by Fannie Merritt Farmer, not only furnishes detailed practical directions for the preparation of dishes, but attempts a scientific classification of food values and offers many helpful suggestions. It is one of the fruits of the wisely conducted work of the Boston Cooking School, a model institution of its class.

Miss Katharine B. Wood has compiled a unique volume of *Quotations for Occasions* (Century Company), designed to facilitate the practice of using appropriate quotations on dinner menus, invitations, etc. About twenty-five hundred such quotations are given, including special selections for various kinds of dinners, bicycle meets, teas, etc.

Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney's charming series of *Friendly Letters to Girl Friends* (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) originally appeared in the columns of the *Ladies' Home Journal*, where they undoubtedly exerted a healthful influence on the lives of thousands of girl readers, who will welcome them in this new and revised form.

Mrs. Monachesi's *Manual for China Painters* (Lee & Shepard) is a most helpful and comprehensive treatise on that exquisite art. It is designed for beginners, and embodies the results of years of experience. An appendix contains colored plates showing one hundred and thirty-eight of the Lacroix mineral colors.

Rough Notes on Pottery, by W. P. Jervis (published by the author at Newark, N. J.), is full of information about rare and fine earthenware of every description. Mr. Jervis is a practical man, whose every-day knowledge of the English and Continental potteries is very extensive, and whose "Rough Notes"—a very inexpensive little volume—will supply many a woman with just the information she wants in filling her china-closet.

THE NEW BOOKS: CLASSIFIED LIST OF TITLES.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

- History of the German Struggle for Liberty. By Poultney Bigelow, B.A. Two vols., octavo, pp. 264-263. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$5.
- Naval Actions of the War of 1812. By James Barnes. Octavo, pp. 263. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$4.50.
- Reminiscences of an Octogenarian of the City of New York (1816 to 1860). By Charles H. Haswell. Octavo, pp. 581. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$3.
- The Beginners of a Nation: A History of the Source and Rise of the Earliest English Settlements in America. By Edward Eggleston. Octavo, pp. 300. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.
- Curious Punishments of Bygone Days. By Alice Morse Earle. 12mo, pp. 149. Chicago: Herbert S. Stone & Co. \$1.50.
- Ancient Civilizations. By George Shelley Hughes. Octavo. Des Moines, Iowa: Published by the Author. \$2.
- A Critical Study of Nullification in South Carolina. By David Franklin Houston, A.M. Octavo, pp. 169. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.25.
- The Story of Canada. By J. G. Bourinot, LL.D. 12mo, pp. 483. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50.
- The Seminole of Florida. By Minnie Moore-Willson. 12mo, pp. 120. Philadelphia: American Printing House.
- The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire. By Edward Gibbon. In seven vols., Vol. II. 12mo, pp. 584. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$2.
- Undercurrents of the Second Empire (Notes and Recollections). By Albert D. Van Dam. Octavo, pp. 432. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.50.
- The Recollections of Alexis de Tocqueville. Edited by the Comte de Tocqueville. Translated by Alexander Teixeira de Mattos. Octavo, pp. 424. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$4.50.
- The True George Washington. By Paul Leicester Ford. 12mo, pp. 319. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. \$1.25.
- Walt Whitman the Man. By Thomas Donaldson. 12mo, pp. 278. New York: Francis P. Harper. \$1.75.
- Whitman: A Study. By John Burroughs. 12mo, pp. 268. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$1.25.
- Fridtjof Nansen, 1861-1893. By W. C. Brøgger and Nordahl Rolfsen. Translated by William Archer. Octavo, pp. 412. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$4.
- Mercy Warren. By Alice Brown. 12mo, pp. 312. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION.

- In and Beyond the Himalayas: A Record of Sport and Travel in the Abode of Snow. By S. J. Stone. Octavo, pp. 330. New York: Edward Arnold.
- Timbuctoo the Mysterious. By Felix Dubois. Translated by Diana White. Octavo, pp. 377. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$3.50.
- Half Hours of Travel at Home and Abroad. Selected and Arranged by Charles Morris. Five vols., 12mo, pp. 2069. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. \$6.
- On the Broads. By Anna Bowman Dodd. Octavo, pp. 331. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$3.
- A Girl's Wanderings in Hungary. By H. Ellen Browning. 12mo, pp. 348. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$2.
- The Alhambra. By Washington Irving. With an Introduction by Elizabeth Robins Pennell. 12mo, pp. 456. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$2.

Dragons and Cherry Blossoms. By Mrs. Robert C. Morris. Octavo, pp. 268. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.50.

A Book of Country Clouds and Sunshine. Text and Illustrations by Clifton Johnson. Quarto, pp. 213. Boston: Lee & Shepard. \$2.50.

POLITICS AND SOCIOLOGY.

- The Principles of Sociology. By Herbert Spencer. In three vols., Vol. III., 12mo, pp. 655. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$2.
- The Nicaragua Canal and the Monroe Doctrine. By Lindley Miller Keasbey, Ph.D. Octavo, pp. 637. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$3.50.
- Joint-Metallism. By Anson Phelps Stokes. Fifth Edition. 12mo, pp. 277. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.
- Municipal Reforms in the United States. By Thomas C. Devlin. 12mo, pp. 174. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.
- The Key-Note: Substitute Honest Money for Fictitious Credit. By Albert Griffin. 12mo, pp. 448. Philadelphia: S. L. Griffin & Co. \$1.50.

RELIGIOUS AND THEOLOGICAL WORKS.

- The Prophets of the Christian Faith. By Rev. Lyman Abbott, and Others. 12mo, pp. 241. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$1.25.
- Prophecy; or, Speaking for God. By Rev. Everett S. Stackpole. 16mo, pp. 167. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. 75 cents.
- The Cure of Souls: Lyman Beecher Lectures on Preaching at Yale University, 1896. By John Watson, M.A., D.D. 12mo, pp. 301. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.50.
- Bible Characters: Adam to Achan. By Alexander Whyte, D.D. 12mo, pp. 301. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. \$1.25.
- The Search-Light of St. Hippolytus: The Papacy and the New Testament in the Light of Discovery. By Parke P. Flournoy. With Introduction by Prof. Walter W. Moore, D.D. 12mo, pp. 250. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. \$1.
- Ancient Ideals: A Study of Intellectual and Spiritual Growth from Early Times to the Establishment of Christianity. By Henry Osborn Taylor. Two vols., octavo, pp. 461-430. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$5.
- The Principles of Ecclesiastical Unity. Four Lectures. By Arthur James Mason, D.D. 12mo, pp. 160. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.
- New Education in the Church Series: "The Bible as Literature," by W. Fiddian Moulton; "The Golden Rule in Business," by Charles F. Dole. Paper, 16mo. Meadville, Pa.: Flood & Vincent. Each 15 cents.
- Grace Abounding in the Forgiveness of Sins: Five Sermons preached by the Rev. George F. Pentecost, D.D. 16mo, pp. 184. New York: Bonnell, Silver & Co. \$1.
- Noble Living: A Series of Studies as to the Development of the Deeper Life in Men. Edited by Charles Sumner Nickerson. 12mo, pp. 288. Boston: Universalist Publishing House.
- Bible Selections for Daily Devotion. Selected and Arranged by Sylvanus Stall. 12mo, pp. 666. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. \$1.

- Eucharistic Conferences. The Papers Presented at the First American Eucharistic Congress. 16mo, pp. 231. New York: Catholic Book Exchange. 50 cents.
- Essays Philosophical. By Brother Azarias. With Preface by the Rt. Rev. John J. Keane, D.D. 12mo, pp. 250. Chicago: D. H. McBride & Co. \$1.50.
- Jesus Christ Before His Ministry. By Edmond Stappfer. Translated by Louise Seymour Houghton. 12mo, pp. 182. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25.
- The Religion of Science. By Dr. Paul Carus. Second Edition. 12mo, pp. 125. Chicago: Open Court Publishing Co. 50 cents.
- Christ's Idea of the Supernatural. By John H. Denison. 12mo, pp. 423. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. \$2.
- Origin and Development of the Nicene Theology. Lectures Delivered by Hugh M. Scott, D.D. Octavo, pp. 300. Chicago: Chicago Theological Seminary Press. \$1.50.
- Heroes of Faith: A Study of a Chapter from the Greek New Testament. By Burris A. Jenkins, D.B. With an Introduction by Prof. Joseph Henry Thayer. Octavo, pp. 64. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. 75 cents.
- The Sanctuary of Suffering. By Eleanor Tee. With a Preface by Rev. J. P. F. Davidson, M.A. 12mo, pp. 387. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$2.
- Bible Boys and Girls: How They Looked, Where They Lived, and What They Did. By Calvin Dill Wilson and James Knapp Reeve. 12mo, pp. 302. Boston: Lothrop Publishing Co. \$1.
- An Introduction to the Life of Jesus: An Investigation of the Historical Sources. By Alfred Williams Anthony. 12mo, pp. 206. Boston: Silver, Burdett & Co.
- Seven Times Around Jericho: A Series of Temperance Revival Discourses. By Rev. Louis Albert Banks, D.D. 12mo, pp. 134. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Co. 75 cents.
- Jesus and Jonah. By J. W. McGarvey. 12mo, pp. 72. Cincinnati: The Standard Publishing Co. 50 cents.
- The Religion of Manhood. By John Owen Coit. 12mo, pp. 90. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 75 cents.
- Better Things for Sons of God. By George T. Lemmon. 12mo, pp. 184. New York: Eaton & Mains. 75 cents.
- The Conditions of Our Lord's Life on Earth. By Arthur James Mason, D.D. 12mo, pp. 216. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.50.
- The Knowledge of Life: Being a Contribution to the Study of Religions. By H. J. Harald. 12mo, pp. 333. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.50.
- The Gospel in Brief. By Count Lyof H. Tolstoi. Authorized Edition. 12mo, pp. 221. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.25.
- The Bible as Literature. By Prof. Richard G. Moulton, Ph.D., and Others. 12mo, pp. 375. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. \$1.50.
- Primitive Buddhism: Its Origin and Teachings. By Elizabeth A. Reed, A.M. 12mo, pp. 218. Chicago: Scott, Foresman & Co. \$1.
- English Secularism: A Confession of Belief. By George Jacob Holyoake. 12mo, pp. 146. Chicago: Open Court Publishing Co. 50 cents.
- A Man's Value to Society: Studies in Self-Culture and Character. By Newell Dwight Hillis. 12mo, pp. 327. New York: Fleming H. Revell Co. \$1.25.

SCIENTIFIC WORKS.

- Genius and Degeneration: A Psychological Study. By Dr. William Hirsch. Octavo, pp. 333. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$3.50.
- General Principles of Zoology. By Richard Hertwig. Translated by George A. Field. Octavo, pp. 238. New York: Henry Holt & Co. \$1.60.
- The Cell in Development and Inheritance. By Edmund B. Wilson, Ph.D. Octavo, pp. 387. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$3.
- Biological Lectures Delivered at the Marine Biological Laboratory of Wood's Hole in the Summer of 1895. Octavo, pp. 188. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$2.15.
- Science Sketches. By David Starr Jordan. New Edition. 12mo, pp. 287. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. \$1.50.
- Life in Ponds and Streams. By W. Furneaux. Octavo, pp. 425. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$3.50.
- Parakites: A Treatise on the Making and Flying of Tailless Kites for Scientific Purposes and for Recreation. By Gilbert Totten Woglom. Quarto, pp. 91. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.75.

THE FINE ARTS.

- The Story of Architecture: An Outline of the Styles in all Countries. By Charles Thompson Mathews, M.A. Octavo, pp. 484. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$3.
- European Architecture: A Historical Study. By Russell Sturgis, A.M. Octavo, pp. 606. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$4.
- A Text-Book of the History of Sculpture. By Allan Marquand, Ph.D., and Arthur L. Frothingham, Jr., Ph.D. 12mo, pp. 313. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.50.
- A History of Greek Art. With an Introductory Chapter on Art in Egypt and Mesopotamia. By F. B. Tarbell, Professor of Classical Archaeology in the University of Chicago. 12mo, pp. 295. Meadville, Pa.: Chautauqua-Century Press. \$1.

CONTENTS OF REVIEWS AND MAGAZINES.

LEADING ARTICLES IN THE JANUARY MAGAZINES.

Annals of the American Academy.—Philadelphia. (Bi-monthly.) January.
The First Appointment of Federal Representatives in the United States. E. J. James.
Crime and the Census. Roland P. Falkner.
Values, Positive and Relative. W. G. L. Taylor.

Atlantic Monthly.—Boston. January.
A Century of Social Betterment. J. B. McMaster.
Emerson, Sixty Years After. John J. Chapman.
Dominant Forces in Southern Life. W. P. Trent.
Cheerful Yesterdays. Thomas W. Higginson.
Memorials of American Authors. Joseph E. Chamberlin.
Park-Making as a National Art. Mary C. Robbins.
Mr. James Lane Allen. Edith B. Brown.
The Poetry of Rudyard Kipling. Charles E. Norton.

The Bookman.—New York. January.
Frederick Saunders of the Astor Library. G. J. Manson.
On the Naturalization of Foreign Words. Brander Matthews.
My Literary Heresies. Andrew Lang.

Century Magazine.—New York. January.
Lenbach: The Painter of Bismarck. Edith Coues.
Speech and Speech-Reading for the Deaf. John D. Wright.
Campaigning with Grant. Gen. Horace Porter.
Napoleon's Interest in the Battle of New Orleans. W. H. Roberts.
Public Spirit in Modern Athens. D. Bikélas.
The Ladies of Llangollen. Helen M. North.
Summer at Christmas-Tide. Julian Hawthorne.
Nelson in the Battle of the Nile. A. T. Mahan.
An American Composer: Edward A. Macdowell. Henry T. Finck.

The Chautauquan.—Meadville, Pa. January.
The French Academy. Jeannette L. Gilder.
French Literature of To-day. Henry Housaye.
The Newspaper and Periodical Press of France. T. B. Preston.
Superstition and Sorcery in French Society. Eugen von Jagow.
Races and Labor Problems in California. G. H. Fitch.
How the Gothenburg System Works. F. C. Bray.
The Actual John Brown. A. M. Courtenay.
The Age of Poster. Maurice Talmey.

The Cosmopolitan.—Irvington, N. Y. January.
German Students and Their Absurd Duels. K. F. Reighard.
Some Types in Dixieland. Mrs. D. B. Dyer.
The Famous Fête at Vaux. Elizabeth W. Champney.
The Story of the Farmers' College. Murat Halstead.
Fin de Siècle Stage Costumes. Max Freeman.
Mascagni and His New Opera. Alma Dalma.

Demorest's Family Magazine.—New York. January.
The National Horse Show.
Chinatown in New York. J. H. Welch.
Winter in the Yellowstone Park.
Chinese Superstitions. Henry Liddell.
Is Chivalry Dead? A Symposium.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.—New York. January.
Order of the King's Daughters and Sons. Louise S. Houghton.
Personal Traits of General Lee. Thomas L. Rosser.
Bryn Mawr College. Madeline V. Abbott.
Canoeing Down the Rhine.—II.
The Egyptian Army. Henry H. S. Pearso.
The Philippine Islands. R. Buenamar.
Among the Waikato Maoris. Arthur Inkersley.

Godey's Magazine.—New York. January.
Winter in the American Snow-Lands. Edgar M. Smith.
Modes and Manners of Seventy Years.—I. Grace E. Drew.
The German Sappho. Johanna Ambrosius.
Music in America.—XX. Rupert Hughes.

Harper's Monthly Magazine.—New York. January.
White Man's Africa.—III. Poultney Bigelow.
A Century's Struggle for the Franchise in America. F. N. Thorpe.
Science at the Beginning of the Century. H. S. Williams.
Fog Possibilities. Alexander McAdie.
English Society. George W. Smalley.
Literary Landmarks of Rome. Laurence Hutton.
John Murrell and His Clan. Martha McCulloch-Williams.

Ladies' Home Journal.—Philadelphia. January.
What There is at the South Pole. Gen. A. W. Greely.
When the Prince of Wales Was in America. Stephen Fiske.
The Personal Side of Bismarck. George W. Smalley.
This Country of Ours.—XIII. Benjamin Harrison.

Lippincott's Magazine.—Philadelphia. January.
Are American Institutions of Dutch Origin? S. G. Fisher.
South Florida Before the Freeze. R. G. Robinson.
Marrying in the Fifteenth Century. Emily B. Stone.
The Western Housekeeper and the Celestial. May Hoskin.
Theatre-Going in St. Petersburg. Isabel F. Hapgood.

McClure's Magazine.—New York. January.
Grant at West Point. Hamlin Garland.
The "Martha Washington" Case. Lida Rose McCabe.
Making and Laying of an Atlantic Cable. Henry Muir.
Life Portraits of Benjamin Franklin. C. H. Hart.
The Makers of the Union: Benjamin Franklin. W. P. Trent.

New England Magazine.—Boston. January.
Violet-le-Duc. W. H. Winslow.
Mount Holyoke College. Henrietta E. Hooker.
Thoughts on the Transcendental Movement in New England. L. J. Block.
The Bay Psalm Book. Edmund J. Carpenter.
An English Heroine in the American Revolution. Frances B. Troup.
Types of State Education. Lucy M. Salmon.
Greenfield. Herbert C. Parsons.

Scribner's Magazine.—New York. January.
The Department Store. Samuel Hopkins Adams.
The Slaughter of Armenians in Constantinople. Yvan Troschine.
Thackeray's Haunts and Home. Eyre Crowe.
Victor Hugo's Home at Guernsey. G. Jeanniot.

THE OTHER AMERICAN AND ENGLISH PERIODICALS.

(From the latest numbers received.)

American Amateur Photographer.—New York. November.
Commercial Orthochromatic Plates.
The "Royal" and Salon Exhibitions. H. L. Cameron.
Beginners' Column.—XXX. John Nicol.
Three-Color Negatives.

American Historical Register.—Boston. October-November.
A Carolina House and Its History. John Hawkins.
The Mohawk River in History. Robert Earl.
Personal Recollections of an Early Philadelphian.
The De Fronsacs, Past and Present. J. M. Forsyth.

American Magazine of Civics.—New York. December.
How Shall We Elect the President? S. M. Davis.
An Unfeigned Issue. George Bryan.
The Fundamental Reform. W. H. T. Wakefield.
Bribery and the Law. Margherita A. Hamm.

The Problem of the City. Clinton Rogers Woodruff.
Influence of the Legal Profession. Chauncey M. Depew.
Centralization the Cure for Political Corruption.—II.
Obligations of Citizenship. W. H. Goodale.
Woman's Part in Political Sins. Florence A. Burleigh.

American Monthly Magazine.—Washington. December.
The Washingtons in the Revolution. Susan R. Hetzel.
The Battle of Yorktown. Eugenia Washington.
Origin of the American Constitution. Josepha N. Whitney.
Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.—New York. December.

Principles of Taxation.—IV. David A. Wells.
Relations of Biology, Psychology, and Sociology. Herbert Spencer.
Botanic Gardens. D. T. Macdougall.

Animal Symbolism in Ecclesiastical Architecture. A. D. White.
Two Scientific Congresses. J. Mark Baldwin.
The So-Called California "Diggers." Mabel L. Miller.
Individualism vs. Collectivism. Leonard Courtney.
Possession and Mediumship. W. R. Newbold.
Idiot Savants. Frederick Peterson.
Igneous Intrusions and Volcanoes. Israel C. Russell.
Natural History in the Primary Schools of France. Fanny Bignon.
The Border of Trampdom. C. W. Noble.

The Arena.—Boston. December.
Relation of Art to Religion. William O. Partridge.
The Telegraph Monopoly.—X. Frank Parsons.
Relation of Industrialism to Morality. Marie C. Remick.
William Morris and Some of His Later Works. B. O. Flower.
The Life of the Spirit. Lillian Whiting.
An Inheritance for the Waifs. C. F. Taylor.
Practical Christianity as I Conceive It. A Symposium.
The Concentration of Wealth. E. Pomeroy.
International Arbitration. E. P. Powell.
The Last Year of Gail Hamilton's Life. M. B. Thrasher.
Federation of Women's Clubs. Ellen M. Henrotin.
Some Newspaper Women. Helen M. Winslow.

Art Amateur.—New York. December.
Flower Analysis.—III. J. Marion Shull.
Flowers in Their Season.
Flowers, Fruit and Still Life.—V.
Teaching the Child to Draw.—V. S. Nourse.

Art Interchange.—New York. December.
An Afternoon in Nuremberg. Susanna H. Reese.
Designing for Embroidery.
The Christ Child in Modern Art. J. C. P. Jones.
Leather Work for Amateurs.

Bachelor of Arts.—New York. December.
Robert Browning.—II. John J. Chapman.
Football as the Coaches See It. J. L. Williams.
Badminton Magazine.—London. December.
Sleggatt Covert; or, Hunting in South Yorkshire. Harold Wild.
On Elephant Back. Gustav Spinka.
Colt Hunting in the New Forest. Lord Arthur Cecil.
Games at Eton. F. B. Elliot.
Racing in 1896. Alfred E. T. Watson.
In the Grey Morning. Edwin L. Arnold.
Betting. Norwood Young.
Winter Sports in Friesland. Julia Scott-Moncrieff.

Bankers' Magazine.—London. December.
Banking Questions to Be Borne in Mind.
Australian Banking. Sydney J. Murray.
The Monetary Issue in the United States.
Life Assurance, Finance as Affected by Rate of Interest and Rate of Expense.

Banker's Magazine.—New York. November.
The Flow of Gold from England.
Loans of the United States.
The Bank of England's Discount Rate.
Foreign Banking and Commerce.
Banking and Commerce in Canada.

Biblical World.—Chicago. December.
The Child Prophecies of Isaiah. W. R. Harper.
The Story of the Birth. George T. Purves.
The Home of Our Lord's Childhood. George A. Smith.
Jewish Family Life. Ernest T. Burton.
The Child Jesus in Painting. William C. Wilkinson.
Christianity and Children. Charles R. Henderson.
The Foreshadowings of the Christ. George S. Goodspeed.

Bibliotheca Sacra.—Oberlin, Ohio. (Quarterly.) January.
Evolution and the Fall of Man. David W. Simon.
The Religious Life: Its Nature and Claims. J. H. Fairchild.
Sympathy with the Lower Animals. Mattson M. Curtis.
Predictive Element in Old Testament Prophecy. W. R. Betteridge.
An Eighteenth Century Club. R. T. Stevenson.
"The Master Passion." William I. Fletcher.
The New Theology. Jacob A. Riddle.
The Reconstruction of Theology. David N. Beach.
The Social Law of Service. Newell D. Hillis.

Blackwood's Magazine.—London. December.
The Army Medical Department.
The Gunpowder Plot.
Secret Societies in China.
J. M. Barrie's "Sentimental Tommy;" A New Boy in Fiction.
A Raid Among Books.
Turkey and Armenia; the Eastern Question.
The Presidential Election as I Saw It. G. W. Steevens.

Board of Trade Journal.—London. October 15.
German Competition in India and the Merchandise Marks Act.
The French Silk Industry.
The Wool Industry of Argentina.
The Wool Industry of British India.
Customs Tariff of Victoria. Continued.

The Bookman.—New York. December.
William Crary Brownell. G. M. Hyde.
Some Notes on Political Oratory.—II. H. T. Peck.
Present State of Literature in America. W. R. Nicoll.

Canadian Magazine.—Toronto. December.
Canadian Poetry. Gordon Waldron.
Cabot and Other Western Explorers. C. H. Mackintosh.
The Cabot Celebration. Joseph Pope.
Sunday Rest a Civil Right. John Charlton.
Canada and the Venezuelan Settlement. G. T. Blackstock.

Cassell's Family Magazine.—London. December.
The Sultan of Turkey: At Other Courts. G. B. Burgin.
The Evolution of Woman. Gleeson White.
The Horses of the Princess of Wales. E. M. Jessop.
Blondin: An Interview. W. B. Robertson.
A Day in the Life of a Society Leader.
The Pirate in Fact and Fiction. Clark Russell.
Looking Down on London. F. M. Holmes.

Cassier's Magazine.—New York. December.
The Modern Saw Mill. W. H. Trout.
Hydraulic Power in London. E. B. Ellington.
Power from Alternating Currents. Louis Duncan.
American Blowing Machinery. John Birkbine.
Economy of Combustion in Marine Boilers. J. R. Fothergill.
American Machine and Engine Building. Eugene Francois.

The Catholic World.—New York. December.
The Great Assassin and the Christians of Armenia. G. McDermot.
The Schaffertanz and Metzgersprung in Munich.
Relation of Crime to Education.
New England and the Formation of America. P. O'Callaghan.
Where Southern Lilies are Trained. Eliza A. Starr.
Labor Statistics of Russian Factories. H. Schoenfeld.

Chambers' Journal.—Edinburgh. December.
Our Iron Industry. W. T. Jeans.
La Granja: The Balmoral of Spain.
Artistic Glasswork.
Bible Printing and Distributing.
The District Messenger System of London.
John Gibson Lockhart, the Biographer of Sir Walter Scott.
The Yaqui Indians of Mexico.
Journalistic Remuneration.
Gold Mining in New Zealand.

Charities Review.—Galesburg, Ill. June.
Our Duty to Nature's Stepchildren. Alice J. Mott.
The Effect of Institution Life on Childhood. W. Delafield.
Methods of Dealing with Mothers and Infants. Annette J. Shaw.
Analysis of the Social Structure of a Western Town. A. W. Dunn.

The Chautauquan.—Meadville, Pa. December.
A Century of French Costume. Alice M. Earle.
The French Character in Politics. C. F. A. Currier.
Cardinal Mazarin. James B. Perkins.
The French Revolution. M. H. Stephens.
A Prejudice Against Memory. Camille Melinand.
The Social Life of Ancient Greece. Edward Capps.
The Rise and Fall of New France.—II. F. J. Turner.
Socialism in England. Giovanni Boglietti.

Contemporary Review.—London. December.
The Progress of Mankind. Elisee Reclus.
Life at Yildiz. Diran Kékikian.
The Pope and the Anglicans:
(I.) The Sources of the Bull. T. Lacey.
(II.) The Policy of the Bull. "Catholicus."
Some Characteristics of Shakespeare. Professor Caird.
The Unemployed. W. R. Bousfield.
A Patron of Leisure. Vernon Lee.
Our Savings Banks. H. W. Wolff.
Chinese Humbug. E. H. Parker.
Armenian Exiles in Cyprus. Emma Cons.
Money and Investments.

Cornhill Magazine.—London. December.
December 25th; the Greatest of Anniversaries. H. C. Beeching.
Saint Edward the Confessor. Bishop Creighton.

George III. Goldwin Smith.
 Beau Brummel. A. I. Shand.
 Duels of all Nations. James Pemberton-Grund.
 Pages from a Private Diary. Continued.

Cosmopolis.—London. December.

Literary Recollections. F. Max Müller.
 Co-operation. Henry H. Wolff.
 Why England is Unpopular. Edward Dicey.
 The Globe and the Island. Henry Norman.
 Shakespeare in France Under the Ancient Régime. (In French.) J. J. Jusserand.
 Unpublished Papers of Napoleon and Wellington. (In French.) P. J. Proudhon.
 Old and New Franco-Russian Alliances. (In German.) Max Lenz.
 The Literary Italian. (In German.) Lady Blennerhasset.
 Ernst and Henriette Renan. (In German.) Karl Frenzel.
 The Reigning Italians. (In German.) Sigmund Münz.
 E. J. Pounter. (In German.) Herman Helferich.

Demorest's Family Magazine.—New York. December.

The Cradle of Christianity. Thomas P. Hughes.
 A Poet of Many Friends. Edwin C. Martin.
 Old Time Christmas in Dixie. Mary A. Fanton.
 Smelt Fishing in Northern Waters. J. Herbert Welsh.
 Christmas in Several Lands.

The Dial.—Chicago.

November 16.

The Future of English Spelling.
 English Literature in Germany. Frederic I. Carpenter.
 December 1.

The Great American Novel.
 "Insanity of Genius" in Characters of Fiction. C. L. Moore.
 A German Lecture on Literature. Calvin S. Brown.

Education.—Boston. December.

The Higher Life of the College. John E. Bradley.
 The New American Academy. A. D. Mayo.
 Educational Fads and Reforms. E. L. Cowdick.
 Normal Schools in the United States. C. C. Ramsey.

Educational Review.—New York. December.

The University of Virginia. William Baird.
 Attempted Improvements in the Course of Study. P. H. Hanus.
 Some Characteristics of Prussian Schools. E. J. Goodwin.
 The National Educational Association. Aaron Gove.
 Preparatory and Non-Preparatory Pupils. W. R. Butler.
 History of English Grammar Teaching. F. A. Barbour.
 The Breviarium of Eutropius. J. W. Redway.

Engineering Magazine.—New York. December.

Government by Injunction. Leonard E. Curtis.
 Examples of Successful Shop Management.—III. Henry Roland.
 High Speed Standards of Men, Machinery and Track. H. G. Prout.
 The Cost of Iron as Related to Industrial Enterprises. G. H. Hall.
 Railroad Building in Colombia. Eduardo J. Chibas.
 Economy of the Modern Engine Room. E. J. Armstrong.
 Examination of Corporation Accounts by Auditors. T. L. Greene.
 Are Electric Central Stations Doomed? Max Osterburg.
 Fireproof Construction and Recent Tests. A. L. A. Himmelwright.
 English Practice in Transmitting Power in Mines.

English Illustrated Magazine.—London. December.

Impressions of Constantinople. Melton Prior.
 Pictures from the Life of Nelson, Our Great Naval Hero.
 Joan of Arc; the Maid of Orleans. Andrew Lang.
 Training Young Foxhounds. Young Stewart.
 A Remarkable Lizard; the Tuatara. James Buckland.
 Campaigning in the Soudan. H. C. Seppings Wright

Fortnightly Review.—London. December.

Germany's Foreign Policy. E. J. Dillon.
 The Working of Arbitration. H. W. Wilson.
 Anatole France. Yetta Blazé de Bury.
 The Education Bill from the Old Nonconformist Standpoint.
 Turkish Guilds. Constance Sutcliffe.
 Young Turkey. Karl Blind.
 A Page from the Diary of a Lotus Eater in Egypt. E. F. Benson.
 Omar Khayyam. James A. Murray.
 The Impending Famine in India. T. M. Kirkwood.
 Democracy and the Liberal Leadership. "Emeritus."
 The Proposed New Government Offices. With Plans. H. H. Statham.
 Lessons from the American Election. Francis H. Hardy.
 Prince Bismarck's Secret Treaty. W.

The Forum.—New York. December.

Obstacles to Rational Educational Reform. J. M. Rice.
 Another Year of Church Entertainments. W. B. Hale.
 Rudyard Kipling as a Poet. Montgomery Schuyler.
 The Election—Its Lessons and Its Warnings. A. D. White.
 D. McG. Means. Goldwin Smith.
 Princeton in the Nation's Service. Woodrow Wilson.
 The Poetry of the Earl of Lytton. George Saintsbury.
 Drawbacks of a College Education. Charles F. Thwing.
 Anatomy Laws vs. Body Snatching. Dr. Thomas Wright.
 American Women and American Literature. H. H. Lusk.

Free Review.—London. December.

R. L. Stevenson on Robert Burns. John M. Robertson.
 The British Association of 1896: a Criticism. "Scotus."
 The Rights of Man. D. H. Balfour.
 The Female Factor. Phil. C. Spence.
 "Thank God for W. H. Smith." F. B. Powell.
 The Bread Question. Thomas G. Read.
 Julian Harney. Geoffrey Mortimer.

Gentleman's Magazine.—London. December.

The Memories of St. James' Square, London. W. Connor Sydney.
 The Correspondence of Andrew Marvell. Travers Buxton.
 The Age of Genius. David Lindsay.
 Charles Baudelaire. C. E. Meekkerke.
 Druidism. T. H. B. Graham.

Good Words.—London. December.

Countess de Gasparin. Mrs. Warre Cornish.
 The House of Lords as a Court of Appeals. Michael MacDonough.
 Christina Rossetti. Grace Gilchrist.
 Notable Dogs of the Chase. Continued. "St. Bernard."
 Impressions of the Canary Isles. Concluded. Hannah Lynch.
 Christmas in the Olden Time. A. W. Jarvis.
 Motor Carriages and Cycles. G. R. Fleming.

Green Bag.—Boston. December.

John Marshall. Sallie E. M. Hardy.
 New Abridgement of the Laws of England.
 An Assassin's Plea. Irving Brown.

Gunton's Magazine.—New York. December.

Meaning of Bryanism in American Politics.
 The Future of Gold. Alex. Del Mar.
 Common Sense on Trusts.
 The Greenback Controversy.
 Evidence of Business Revival.
 Claims of Cuba for Self-Government. Raimundo Cabrera.
 Statistics of Immigration.
 Labor Insurance in Germany.

Home Magazine.—Binghamton, N. Y. December.

The Glories of Madison Square Garden. W. S. Walsh.
 Our Presidents.—III. Guy L. Carleton.
 Manitoba Grain Farms. J. N. Ingram.
 The Chariot in Literature and Art. Watson Haynes.

Homiletic Review.—New York. December.

The Apostle Paul as Preacher. W. C. Wilkinson.
 The Date of Christ's Birth. C. Geikie.
 On the Study of Poetry by the Preacher. J. O. Murray.
 Transition from Hezekiah to Manasseh. J. F. McCurdy.

Journal of Geology.—Chicago. (Semi-quarterly.) October-November.

Glacial Geology of North Greenland. R. D. Salisbury.
 The Genesis of Lake Agassiz. J. B. Tyrrell.
 Laccolites in Southeastern Colorado. G. K. Gilbert.
 Italian Petrological Sketches.—II. H. S. Washington.
 Principles of Rock Weathering. G. P. Merrill.

Journal of Political Economy.—Chicago. (Quarterly.) December.

The Shipping Trade Between the United States and the United Kingdom.
 Lake Transportation and the Iron Ore Industry. G. G. Tunnell.
 The Tariff and the Constitution. A. P. Winston.
 The St. Paul Method of Assuring Real Estate. F. R. Clow.

Kindergarten Magazine.—Chicago. December.

Kindergartning in Japan. May Henrietta Horton.
 London Kindergarten Work. Gertrude E. M. Taylor.
 Brookline Schools. Amalie Hofer.

Ladies' Home Journal.—Philadelphia. December.

What Christmas Means to Queen Victoria. Lady Jeune.
 When Mr. Beecher Sold Slaves in Plymouth Pulpit. Mrs. Beecher.

A People Who Live Amid Romance. Ruth Stuart.
The Garden Party of an Empress. Mrs. R. P. Porter.
This Country of Ours.—XII. Benjamin Harrison.
The Story of My Life. Rosa Bonheur.
The Young Man on the Fence. Charles H. Parkhurst.

Leisure Hour.—London. December.

Autograph Letter of Mrs. Browning. With Portraits.
Nottingham: Midland Sketches. W. J. Gordon.
Future Kings. With Portraits. Marie A. Belloc.
A New World Aristocracy in the United States. E. Porritt.
The "Sense of Direction" in Animals. Continued. Charles Dixon.
Toys and Games in the Past.

Longman's Magazine.—London. December.

French and English Minxes. Mrs. Andrew Lang.
Birds and Man. W. H. Hudson.
Notes on the National Exhibition at Geneva. Mrs. Henry Reeve.
First Days with the Gun. Horace Hutchinson.

The Looker-On.—New York. December.

Paul Bourget's Novels.—I. Joakim Reinhard.
The Sublime and Sentimental in Piano Playing. A. McArthur.

Lucifer.—London. November 15.

The Light and Dark Sides of Nature. Concluded. Mrs. Besant.
The Lives of the Later Platonists. Continued. G. R. S. Mead.
Juditon. Charles Harvey.
The Theosophy of Eckartshausen. Mrs. Sinnett.
Occultism in English Poetry. Concluded. Mrs. Hooper.
The Power of an Endless Life. Concluded. Alexander Fullerton.
Power, Knowledge and Love. Francesca Arundale.
Invisible Helpers. C. W. Leadbeater.
The New Gnostic MS. G. R. S. Mead.

Macmillan's Magazine.—London. December.

The Capital of Paris.
The Molly Maguires of Ireland.
A Winter's Walk.
Shelley at Tremadoc.
The Roman Church in French Fiction.
A Study in Colonial History.

Menorah Monthly.—New York. December.

The Twentieth Century Jew. M. Ellinger.
Convention of Mothers in Israel. M. Ellinger.
Place of Woman in Modern Civilization. J. Silverman.

Metaphysical Magazine.—New York. December.

Inspiration. Charles Johnston.
Mystery in Man. Shelby Mumaugh.
Hypnotic Suggestion. Arthur Vaughan Abbott.
Institutional Development. Henry Wood.
The Rationale of Prophecy. Leon Landsberg.
Man and the Lower Animals. Isabel P. Miller.
The Metaphysician as a Reformer. Clara S. Carter.

Midland Monthly.—Des Moines, Iowa. December.

On Foot in Egypt and Palestine. N. Tjernagel.
Grant's Life in the West.—VI. Col. J. W. Emerson.
Glimpses of Pompeii and Vesuvius. James Hetzel.
The Coming "First Lady in the Land." Mrs. C. F. McLean.
Lincoln and Douglas. Daniel Evans.

Missionary Review.—New York. December.

The Permanent Basis of Missions. A. T. Pierson.
The Jewish Question. David Baron.
Christian Education in China. G. S. Miner.
The Jews Returning to Palestine. R. S. Moncreiff.
The Jews in Palestine and Syria. J. M. Gray.

Music.—Chicago. December.

The Nature and Evolution of Art. Alfred Fouillee.
Personal Glimpses of Theresa Carrena.
Musical Tone and Color. C. S. Wake.

National Review.—London. December.

The Presidential Contest:
I. Altgeld of Illinois. F. F. Browne.
II. Notes on the Currency Question. W. E. Chandler.
Church Reform. A. G. Boscawen.
Denominational Schools and the Government. J. Frome Wilkinson.
Llanthony Abbey Monastery and Two of Its Priors. A. C. Benson.
A Guess at the Origin of Hamlet. Arthur Lyttelton.
The Native Problem in South Africa. W. F. Bailey.

The Functions of a Colonial Governor-General. W. P. Reeves.
Registered Friendly Societies for Women. Elizabeth S. Halldane.
Some Remarks on Modern Nurses. Emma L. Watson.

New Review.—London. December.

François de Bassompierre; a Marshal of France. Charles Whibley.
Sitting Down. Frederick Boyle.
Servia. Herbert Vivian.
The New Irish Movement. Standish O'Grady.
Tyburn Tree, London. Francis Watt.
The Women of Lyric Love. Maxwell Gray.
Sfax and Mahdia; the Italians in Tunis. T. A. Archer.

The New World.—Boston. (Quarterly.) December.

The Infection of Pessimism. George Batchelor.
Religious Movements in England. Francis Brown.
Moral Individuality in Catholic Christianity. Gaston Frommel.
The Heretics. Walter F. Adeney.
Tendencies of Thought in Liberal Christian Churches. S. M. Crothers.
Absence of Religion in Shakespeare. G. Santayana.
Mr. Gladstone and Bishop Butler. R. A. Armstrong.
The Religious Consciousness of Children. Mary W. Calkins.
The Shinto Pantheon. Edmund Buckley.

Nineteenth Century.—London. December.

The Olney Doctrine and America's New Foreign Policy. Sidney Low.
Manning the Navy in Time of War. Hon. T. A. Brassey.
Total Abstinence. Rev. Harry Jones.
The World Beneath the Ocean. Archer P. Crouch.
Some Faking Politicians. Prof. Robert K. Douglas.
Machiavelli and the English Reformation. W. Alison Phillips.
The Local Support of Education. T. J. Macnamara.
The Commercial War Between Germany and England. B. H. Thwaite.
The Authorship of "Rule Britannia." J. Cuthbert Hadden.
On the Selling of Books. J. Shaylor.
Francis Osborne; a Seventeenth Century Chesterfield. Sidney Peel.
The Superfluous Vaccination Commission. Malcolm Morris.
A Shinto Funeral. Japan. Mrs. Sannimiji.
The Financial Grievance of Ireland. J. J. Clancy.
Sterne. Herbert Paul.
Frederick II. of Germany; a Mistaken Imperial Celebration. Karl Blind.

North American Review.—New York. December.

The Engineer in Naval Warfare. A Symposium.
Some Memories of Lincoln. James F. Wilson.
Penal Colonies. Arthur Griffiths.
American Bicycles in England. George F. Parker.
Duty of the Coming Administration. James H. Eckels.
Has the Election Settled the Silver Question? W. J. Bryan.
A Problem of Aridity. C. M. Harger.
Our Trade with South America. T. C. Search.
Curfew for City Children. Mrs. J. D. Townsend.
What Shall Be Done About Cuba? M. W. Hazeltine.
Reform of the Currency. A Symposium.

Outing.—New York. December.

A Bohemian Couple Awheeling. Alice L. Moque.
At the Top of Europe. E. M. Allaire.
Racing Schooners. R. B. Burchard.
Lenz's World Tour Awheel.
American Amateur Athletes in 1896.
Golf in America to Date. Price Collier.
National Guard of the State of Maine. Capt. C. B. Hall.

Pall Mall Magazine.—London. December.

The Settlement of St. Augustine, Florida. Theodore A. Cook.
Constantinople; the Queen of Cities. Frederic Whyte.
Blickling Hall, Norfolk. Rev. A. H. Malan.
Silver "Nefs"—Models of Ships. J. H. Rollason.
Old Memories of the Indian Mutiny. Continued. Gen. Sir Hugh Gough.
Letters Written from Paris During the French Revolution.
Despatches; Hatches, Matches and Despatches. J. Holt Schooling.
The Royal Military College, Sandhurst. "A Cornet of Horse."

The Photo-American.—New York. December.

Photography as an Aid to Composition. C. I. Berg.
Sensitizing and Printing on Plain Salted Paper. C. A. Darling.
About Sarony and His Work. W. A. Cooper.

Photo-Beacon.—Chicago. November.

Flashlight Portraiture.—II.
Automatic Photography.
How to Color Lantern Slides.
Artistic Lighting.—VII. James Inglis.
Dark Room Illumination. F. C. Lambert.

Photographic Times.—New York. December.

Condenser Discharges. F. E. Millis.
Naturalistic Photography.—II. P. H. Emerson.
Halation. J. S. Gibson.
Print-Washing Apparatus. G. M. Webster.
The Acid Fixing Bath. Otomar Jarecki.
Color Screen Making and Testing. F. E. Ives.
Notes on Radiography.
Times of Exposures with Different Lenses.
Development of Overexposed Plates.

Poet-Lore.—Boston. (Quarterly). December.

Dramatic Sentiment and Tennyson's Plays. L. J. Block.
Is Blank Verse Lawless? Jeannette B. Perry.
Tom Hood. W. J. Rolfe.
Letters of John Ruskin. W. G. Kingsland.
New Ideas in Teaching Literature.

Review of Reviews.—New York. December.

Professor Haupt and the "Polychrome Bible." C. H. Levy.
The Kindergarten Age. Hezekiah Butterworth.
Child Study in the Training of Teachers. E. A. Kirkpatrick.
New York's Great Movement for Housing Reform.
The Sunday Schools: Their Shortcomings and Their Great Opportunity. Walter L. Herve.

Rosary Magazine.—New York. December.

Our Lady's Rosary. Thomas Esser.
Some Patricks of the Revolution. Thomas H. Murray.
At the Manger. Annie Chambers-Ketchum.
Letters on the Dominican Order. Paul Duchausseix.

The Sanitarian.—New York. December.

Progress of Sanitary Engineering. Andrew Noble.
Mortality Among Negroes. J. C. Le Hardy.
Formic Aldehyde: Its Use as a Disinfectant. F. C. Robinson.
Report on Pollution of Water Supplies. Charles Smart.
Danger of Contagion in Street Cars. E. B. Borland.
Practical Sanitation in Glasgow. Peter Fyfe.

School Review.—Chicago. December.

New England Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools. R. G. Huling.

Strand Magazine.—London. November 15.

Pictures in Fireworks. Wm. G. Fitzgerald.
Idols. Continued.
United States Presidential Campaign Buttons. G. Dollar.
A Steamer on Wheels. J. W. Smith.
Leaders of the Bar. Continued. E.
The Chicago-Jericho Line.
Mrs. Nansen. J. Arthur Bain.

Sunday Magazine.—London. December.

Sunday Morning in Westminster Abbey. Kate M. Warren.
Lady Henry Somerset; Interview. Jane T. Stoddard.

Lincoln Palace. Continued. A. R. Maddison.
Some Natural Artillery in the Animal World. Theodore Wood.

Temple Bar.—London. December.

The Basilicas of Rome.
A Study of Richard Jeffries. Charles Fisher.
A Kentish Arcadia. Linda Gardiner.
Some Aspects of Matthew Arnold. G. Le Grys Norgate.
Boston, Massachusetts, Revisited. H. Harting.

The United Service.—Philadelphia. November.

Is an Increase of the Regular Army Necessary? H. C. Egbert.
Napoleon's Voyage to St. Helena.
The Home Squadron in the War with Mexico. P. S. P. Conner.

United Service Magazine.—London. December.

Edward Stanhope as War Minister. An Admirer.
A Weak Point in Naval Administration. C. M. Johnson.
Old Indian Armies and Their Feats: The Defence of Korigan.
Cavalry Drill, 1896.
The Aldershot Manœuvres. Vigilans.
A Classification of Warships.
Volunteer Musketry.
The Madagascar War. With Map. Colonel Graves.
War-Dogs. Mrs. Edith E. Cuthell.
Napoleon at St. Helena. Sir. James B. Urmston.
The Italian-Abyssinian Treaty. F. Harrison Smith.

Westminster Review.—London. December.

The Depopulation of France. Stoddard Dewey.
The Situation in Ireland.
Social Evolution and Historical Science. "A Historical Scientist."
The Old M. P. and the New. G. A. B. Dewar.
James I. and VI. Oliphant Smeaton.
The Fêtes for the Czar. J. Buxton Latham.
The Pseudo and the Real "Cottage Homes" for Pauper Children.
Socialism and Militarism. R. Seymour Long.
Journalism as a Profession: A Rejoinder. W. N. Shansfield.

Wilson's Photographic Magazine.—New York. December.

Papers for Professional Photographers.—XXI. J. A. Tennant.
How to Study Process Chromatics. C. Ashleigh Snow.
Carbon Printing. Ernest Heckroth.
Vignetting in the Camera.
Method in Printing. J. Steinfurth.
Direct Trichromatic Half-Tone Negatives.

Yale Review.—New Haven. (Quarterly.) November.

European Comment on American Politics.
Gold and the Prices of the Products of the Farm. L. G. Powers.
Recent Economic and Social Legislation in the United States. F. J. Stimson.
The Shifting of Taxes. T. N. Carver.
Recent Legislation in England. Edward Porritt.
Half a Century of Improved Housing. W. H. Tolman.

THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

Daheim.—Leipzig.

October 31.

How a Newspaper is Made. G. Kukutsch.
Duck Catching in the North Sea Islands. C. Jensen.
Krupp. H. von Zobeltitz.
Reform of German National and Athletic Festivals. D. K. Koch.

November 14.

Richard Strauss. With Portrait.
Krupp. Continued.

November 21.

Krupp. Continued.

November 28.

Ludwig Richter. T. H. Pantenius.
Marine Salvage Work. H. von Spielberg.

Deutsche Revue.—Stuttgart. November.

Li Hung Chang's Travels and Chinese Diplomacy. M. von Brandt.
Talks with Sardon. E. Lautmann.
Poisons and the Black Art at the Court of Louis XIV.
Prince Bismarck and the Bund of the German Zollverein.
H. von Poschinger.

On the Rhine: Musical Reminiscences. W. J. von Wasielewski.
Stosch. Continued. Vice-Admiral Batsch.
Frederic of Schleswig-Holstein and Prince Bismarck. Dr. Henricl.
Meister Oberländer. H. Schmidkunz.
Religious Liquidation." Prof. E. Tröltsch.
Charles I. of England. Count N. Rehlinger.

Deutsche Rundschau.—Berlin. November.

Prof. Max Müller and His American Correspondent.
Flowers in the Hochgebirge. Continued. E. Strasburger.
Heinrich von Treitschke. Continued. P. Baileu.
The Journals of Theodor von Bernhardi. Continued.
Platen's "Confessions." E. Schmidt.
The Berlin Women's Congress. Olga Stieglitz.
Napoleon and Alexander I. Max Lenz.

Deutscher Hausschatz.—Regensburg. Heft 2.

The Ancient Germans at Home. A. J. Cäppers.
The Migration of Birds. H. Eschelbach.

Neue Revue.—Vienna.

October 28.

The Raimund Theatre. Continued. A. Müller Guttenbrunn.

November 4.

Triple Alliance and Dual Alliance. S. Schilder.
The Raimund Theatre. Continued.
Routine in Music. Dr. H. Schenker.

November 11.

A New Party.
Triple Alliance and Dual Alliance. Concluded.
The Raimund Theatre. Continued.

November 18.

The Centre. C. Alberti.
The Modern Conception of the Tragic. E. Schlaikjer.

November 25.

The Pathology of Poverty. O. Perger.
The Raimund Theatre. Continued.
The Tragic. Continued.

Vom Fels zum Meer.—Stuttgart.

Heft 5.

Agnes Sorma.
In the Upper Engadine. Continued. O. Peregrinus.
Heft 6.

William McKinley. C. F. Dewey.
The Pontine Marshes. Dr. H. Barth.

THE FRENCH MAGAZINES.

Bibliothèque Universelle.—Paris. November.

The Question of Swiss Railways. Numa Droz.
General Trochu. Abel Veuglaire.
The Agricultural Crisis in the United States. A. Dufour.
A Page of Natural History. Aug. Gildon.

Nouvelle Revue.—Paris.

November 1.

Personal and Military Recollections. General Oudinot.
Contemporary Italian Literature. H. Montecorboli.
In the Regions of the Invisible. C. Maclair.
Greece. A. Z. Stephanopoli.
The Hungarian Crisis. R. Schelard.
Letters on Foreign Politics. Mme. Juliette Adam.

November 15.

Letters from George Sand to the Abbé Rochet.
Petrarch. Prince de Valori.
Young Greece.—I. Mlle. de Bovet.
The Researches at Antinous.
The Fine Arts During the Commune. M. de Monthouil.
The Revelations of Prince Bismarck. Mme. Juliette Adam.

Revue Bleue.—Paris.

October 31.

The Presidential Election in America: McKinley or Bryan?
Auguste Moireau.
Rudyard Kipling. Mlle. Hannah Lynch.
The Political Press in France. Eugène Pierre.

November 7.

The Correspondence of Victor Hugo. Emile Faguet.
The Process of Law Pleading in France. Jean Cruppi.

November 14.

"Les Perses" by Eschyle. Mme. Jane Dieulafoy.
Victor Hugo and Saint-Beuve. Emile Faguet.

November 21.

Contemporary French Society. G. de Rivalière.
Colonists and Natives. M. de Lanessan.
Condition of Women at the Present Time. Mme. C. Coignet.

November 28.

Paupers and Mendicants. Paul Strauss.
Contemporary French Society. Concluded. G. de Rivalière.

Revue des Deux Mondes.—Paris.

November 1.

The Psychology of the French Character. A. Fouillée.
Count Cavour and Prince Bismarck. Count Benedetti.
Pathological Literature: De Quincey and Opium. A. Barine.
Beethoven, Schubert, Mendelssohn, Schumann, Berlioz. E. Michel.
The Two Chancellors: Apropos of a Recent Publication. G. Valbert.

November 15.

David and Géricault: Recollections of School Life. Michelet.
The Evolution of Our Monetary System. R. G. Levy.
Pathological Literature: De Quincey and Opium. A. Barine.
The Eastern Origins of Greek Mythology. P. Berger.
Chili and Bolivia. A. Bellesort.

Revue de Paris.—Paris.

November 1.

Letters to Alfred de Musset. George Sand.
Verses to George Sand. Alfred de Musset.
A Letter to Dr. Toulouse. Zola.
Notes on Emile Zola. Dr. Toulouse.
The Literary Remains of Ingres at Montauban. L. Mabileau.

November 15.

Letters to Sainte-Beuve. George Sand.
British Trades Unions. P. de Rousiers.
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Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in the Index.

AP.	American Amateur Photographer.	Ed.	Education.	MM.	Munsey's Magazine.
AHReg.	American Historical Register.	EdRL.	Educational Review. (London).	Mus.	Music.
AHR.	American Historical Review.	EdRNY.	Educational Review. (New York).	NatM.	National Magazine.
AMC.	American Magazine of Civics.	EngM.	Engineering Magazine.	NatR.	National Review.
AAPS.	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political Science.	EL.	English Illustrated Magazine.	NEM.	New England Magazine.
AJS.	American Journal of Sociology.	FR.	Fortnightly Review.	NewR.	New Review.
AMon.	American Monthly.	F.	Forum.	NW.	New World.
APS.	Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.	FreeR.	Free Review.	NC.	Nineteenth Century.
ARec.	Architectural Record.	FrL.	Frank Leslie's Monthly.	NAR.	North American Review.
A.	Arena.	GM.	Gentleman's Magazine.	OD.	Our Day.
AA.	Art Amateur.	G.	Godey's.	O.	Outing.
AI.	Art Interchange.	GBag.	Green Bag.	OM.	Overland Monthly.
Ata.	Atalanta.	GMag.	Gunton's Magazine.	PMM.	Pall Mall Magazine.
AM.	Atlantic Monthly.	Harp.	Harper's Magazine.	PRev.	Philosophical Review.
BA.	Bachelor of Arts.	HomR.	Homiletic Review.	PA.	Photo-American.
BankL.	Bankers' Magazine. (London).	IJE.	Internat'l Journal of Ethics.	PB.	Photo-Beacon.
BankNY.	Bankers' Magazine. (New York.)	IA.	Irrigation Age.	PT.	Photographic Times.
BW.	Biblical World.	JAES.	Journal of the Ass'n of Engineering Societies.	PL.	Post-Lore.
BSac.	Bibliotheca Sacra.	JMSI.	Journal of the Military Service Institution.	PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.	JPEcon.	Journal of Political Economy.	PQ.	Presbyterian Quarterly.
BRec.	Bond Record.	K.	Knowledge.	QJEcon.	Quarterly Journal of Economics.
Bkman.	Bookman. (New York).	LHJ.	Ladies' Home Journal.	QR.	Quarterly Review.
CanM.	Canadian Magazine.	LAH.	Lend a Hand.	RR.	Review of Reviews.
CFM.	Cassell's Family Magazine.	LH.	Leisure Hour.	R.	Rosary.
CasM.	Cassier's Magazine.	Lipp.	Lippincott's Magazine.	San.	Sanitarian.
CW.	Catholic World.	Long.	Longman's Magazine.	SRev.	School Review.
CM.	Century Magazine.	LQ.	London Quarterly.	Scots.	Scots Magazine.
CJ.	Chambers's Journal.	LuthQ.	Lutheran Quarterly.	Scrib.	Scribner's Magazine.
CR.	Chautauquan.	McCl.	McClure's Magazine.	Sten.	Stenographer.
CR.	Contemporary Review.	Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.	Str.	Strand Magazine.
C.	Cornhill.	Men.	Menorah Monthly.	SJ.	Students' Journal.
Cosmop.	Cosmopolis.	MetM.	Metaphysical Magazine.	SunH.	Sunday at Home.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan.	MR.	Methodist Review.	SunM.	Sunday Magazine.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine.	MidM.	Midland Monthly.	TB.	Temple Bar.
D.	Dial.	MisH.	Missionary Herald.	US.	United Service.
DR.	Dublin Review.	MisR.	Missionary Review of World.	USM.	United Service Magazine.
ER.	Edinburgh Review.	Mon.	Monist.	WR.	Westminster Review.
		M.	Month.	WPM.	Wilson's Photographic Magazine.
		MI.	Monthly Illustrator.	YR.	Yale Review.

[It has been found necessary to restrict this Index to periodicals published in the English language. All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]

DO WE STOP TO CONSIDER THAT OUR OWN PRODUCTS HAVE NO PEERS IN THE MARKETS OF THE WORLD?



THE National Popular Review in an article upon "Home Mineral Waters" strikes an American idea worthy of being quoted, read and remembered by every believer in American products for

Americans: "We import waters and use them, thinking perhaps that they must be better because they are imported, while at our own doors, within easy reach, are the self same beneficial and curative agents in rich copiousness."

It then proceeds to give interesting facts about the famous Londonderry (N. H.) Spring, which is creating such havoc among both the foreign and domestic water trade. A few facts which explain why such signal success has crowned the efforts of the company owning this Spring may not be uninteresting.

Years and years ago, fighting General John Stark, whose home, with that of "Mollie," was near the Spring, discovered that his rheumatism was benefited by the water. Later on Horace Greeley, who spent a part of his youth in the old town of Londonderry, was led to look upon the water as most potent for the ills of mankind. So it comes to pass that for more than a century this water has been doing curative work, proving itself especially effective in battling against rheumatism, gout, gravel and Bright's disease, as well as other forms of kidney difficulties. One result of this record is that a very great amount of expert interest has been aroused, and there have followed learned discussions such as very few other curative agents have succeeded in evoking. There have also flowed into the company controlling the Londonderry Springs a constant volume of personal testimonials of the greatest value and significance.

In 1887 the present owners assumed management of this Spring. It had been well known throughout New England for many years. They went to the physicians with claims, substantially, that this was the strongest and *best natural lithia water*. They published an analysis by the late Prof. Halvorson in proof of their claim.

Soon after this, in June, 1887, Dr. A. C. Peale, in charge of the mineral water department in United

States Geological Survey, read a paper upon the classification of American Mineral Waters before the American Climatological Association in Baltimore, in which, after deprecating the habit of calling waters which only showed a trace of lithia, "lithia water," he said:

"There is a fashion in mineral waters as in most other things. Sulpho-carbonated waters promise to come to the front in the near future, and at the present time *lithia* waters occupy a prominent place.

"I know of but one *lithia water*, however, in which the analysis shows enough *lithia proportionally* to entitle it to a distinct and separate place on every scheme of classification; that one is from the Londonderry Lithia Springs, of New Hampshire."

Two years later, 1889, Prof. J. F. Babcock, Boston's foremost chemist, was invited by some physicians to visit the Springs, examine the surroundings and report upon the probable permanency of the Spring. He wrote as follows:

"In reply to your letter of September 7th, I have to say that during the past summer I have several times visited the Londonderry Lithia Springs, and have analyzed specimens of the water. The character of the mineral formation in the neighborhood of the spa is such that I see no reason for doubting that the waters will retain their present strength and quality, notwithstanding the very large amount which the company is bottling. This water is entitled to the confidence of the public, and especially of that class who suffer from the diseases for which it is claimed to be a specific, and it will maintain its position among the *best waters of its class, both in this country and Europe.*"

About this time Dr. Satterlee, of New York, himself a Professor of Chemistry, published a work upon "Gout and Rheumatism," in which he gave Londonderry the compliment of a special analysis. In this book no other American water of its kind was mentioned, while this water was specially recommended.

From that to the present time medical books, medical writers, the most eminent clinicians, including the great DaCosta, have indorsed and prescribed the water.

The company have recently requested Professor G. Ogden Doremus to analyze the water in order to determine whether or not it still retains its old-time characteristics: "Approximately the same as shown by analyses made several years ago"—says the eminent Professor.

The company court the fullest investigation at all times, believing that in this way only can they retain their great popularity with the physicians and the public.



"Thinks He Has Nature's Secrets."

As a result of the great success of this water, a quite lively competition has sprung up from those who either claim to have a natural lithia spring, or who think they know how to make one, but to our mind these companies cannot seriously affect the Londonderry Company, whose contention is that *lithia and water* do not make *lithia water* in any way resembling Londonderry, which is a *distinct medicinal compound*, having a definite field of action as much as *opium* or *cinchona*.

The lithia in the water, say they, does not comprise all the medicinal virtue any more than the *morphia* represents all that is of *clinical value* in *opium*. Hence we say that any water which does not contain all the ingredients, compounded in the *same order*, something which can never be known, is not a proper substitute for this old and reliable gift of nature.

Right here seems to be the proper place to refer to what so good an authority as the *Pharmaceutical Era* has said relative to the medicinal qualities of this water:

"So many able physicians have testified to the therapeutic value of Londonderry Lithia Water that a consideration of its value as disclosed by chemical analysis is superfluous. While such an investigation is interesting in giving us an inkling of Nature's processes in making combinations, its utility is on par with a study of anatomy and chemistry with a view of constructing a human being. The outward details might be seemingly perfect, but that indispensable condition—life—would be lacking. This comparison is really a statement of the difference between natural and artificial mineral waters, which is in no case more strikingly illustrated than by a trial between Londonderry Lithia and its imitations."

To clinch the matter while we are at it, let us take the evidence of one more authority; and this, with the preceding paragraph, may well be accepted as a summing up of the medical side of the question, so far as it relates to evidence of merit, since these journals may be regarded as voicing the opinion and experience of the profession they represent. In an editorial article the *New England Medical Monthly* took the occasion to say:

"The profession is at last awakening to the realizing sense of the value of mineral waters of the springs of the United States. I believe we have more potent waters in America than in any other country in the world. A notable instance of the latter we have in the Londonderry Lithia Springs Water, of Nashua, N. H.

"This water was a few years ago comparatively unknown; it is now used in thousands of cases by as many doctors. I have used it in large quantities in the last three years among my patients, and I find it most admirably adapted to all those classes of cases in which there is an excess of uric acid in the system. In my own case, when there has been a tendency to gout (inherited), I find that many of its various and peculiar manifestations yield like magic under a persistent drenching of the system with the Londonderry Lithia Water. I find this not in the acute attacks when it involves the joints with inflammatory conditions, but in all these torturing sub-acute forms of the disease which are so aggravating and distressing to the patient. The mistake that is usually made is, that the dose is too small as ordinarily given; the system must become saturated in order to eliminate successfully the uric acid.

"I have found it useful also in a variety of other diseases—viz., rheumatism, and in all the forms of kidney diseases, especially, it acts as a slusher and cleaner of that organ, paving the way for the healing action of other remedies which must be prescribed as indicated."

Now you know the story of this particular premier, this queen of all the table waters, that ministers to good health while it quenches thirst, that seduces the drinker into robustness while it soothes and pleases his palate, that mingles so alluringly the duty one owes to his corporeal being with the desire to yield to pleasure, that insists upon doing good pleasantly. The whole story is told at a glance, and told more effectively than long disquisitions can tell it.

The history of a century cannot be written in a day, and so we dismiss the subject in full confidence that we have established at least one American water upon a level with the best in the world. If there are others we shall find them out, and perhaps lay the facts before you in another article. Much of our information has been taken from printed matter sent from the home office at Nashua, N. H., the remainder from personal observation and experience.

The World of Thrift and Money Matters.

THE PROMISE OF THE NEW YEAR.

BY MARION J. VERDERY.

WHATEVER may be promised for the future by sanguine prophets of good times to come, they cannot claim with widespread show of proof that we enter the New Year in full realization of the rosy predictions they made prior to the presidential election, in the event of Republican victory. Trade and traffic are not yet, by any means, all to be desired, but, on the contrary, the prompt improvement which manifested itself in all branches of industry and every field of finance immediately after election has proven in large measure more of a flurry than a steady going revival. It was too sudden to last long, and the reaction has produced considerable disappointment, not to say discouragement.

The daily press, which caught the spirit of popular rejoicing over the triumph of sound money and national honor, and proclaimed the glad day of renewed prosperity and returning thrift, is now compelled to acknowledge a hesitation in trade revival, poor railroad earnings and a slack in the impetus which was reported in all branches of manufacturing industry and commercial enterprise just after the election.

This set-back, though possibly disheartening, is not serious. It is only the proverbial "swing of the pendulum." We started too fast—we have simply stopped to get our second wind.

Prior to November 4, confronted, as we were, by all the uncertainties of the currency problem, confidence throughout the wide realm of business was suspended, credit was practically inoperative and trade in all branches was paralyzed. Sudden relief from this great strain naturally made a spasmodic burst of improvement everywhere, but that was not a veritable cure of the unhealthy condition into which we had gradually come.

It must be remembered that our late commercial and financial straits were not the troubles of a day or hour, but the accumulated and intensified evils of several years, running almost without check or challenge since the international panic of 1893. No

man is fit to run a race the day after he passes the crisis of a long and serious illness; and no more can trade and traffic, after protracted prostration, be instantaneously spurred back into robust strength and vigorous activity. Convalescence is a slow process.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Since our last issue Congress has convened and the President has delivered his annual message. The message was well received both at home and abroad. The leading foreign papers commended it highly, and the American people have expressed general satisfaction with it. The treatment of the Cuban question was comprehensive, conservative and dignified. The straightforward presentation of the serious issue involved suggests the remote possibility of future trouble between this country and Spain, and that bare thought was enough to make Wall Street whisper about immediate war and create uneasiness in the stock market. Wall Street remembers the President's Venezuela message just over a year ago, and ever since that experience any hint at international disturbance makes the very ground around the Stock Exchange tremble.

The reference in the message to trusts is unmis takable in its condemnation, but the remedy suggested for those evils—namely, restrictive state legislation—will probably prove neither satisfactory nor effective. The fact of the matter is, when we come to attack and destroy that species of monopoly the undertaking will always be found difficult enough, whether conducted by state or national authority. What the President had to say on tariff and our currency did not produce any appreciable effect in financial circles, simply because his recommendations were regarded merely as his personal views, without promise of influencing legislation on those subjects.

THE TARIFF AND TRADE.

It looks very much now as though there would be an extra session of Congress immediately after the inauguration of the new President, primarily, if not

solely, to consider and amend, if possible, the present tariff law. This is the most unfortunate and discouraging probability in the outlook. There is nothing, to my mind, which could do more harm to our reviving trade and returning prosperity than a long and wearisome wrangle in Congress over a new tariff law, which, however wise in itself, would necessarily disturb all business and throw trade and commerce back again into the uncertainty and distrustfulness from which they are just now emerging.

The present tariff may need revision, but the business interests of the country need, still more, rest from the harassment of tireless tariff talkers and the overturning of all business calculations by a constantly changing tariff law.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF THE BANK STATEMENT.

No more striking evidence of radical defect in our financial system could be given than is furnished by the recent weekly statements of the associated banks of New York. Since the middle of November money has been piling up here, week after week, in such enormous volume that it amounts now to a positive congestion of funds. The ruling interest rates for both call and time money are unprofitably low. Millions of dollars prove unloanable every day on the Stock Exchange, even though offered on call at 2 per cent. per annum on current collateral. Time money is only in little better demand, and is in abundant supply on acceptable security for sixty days at $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent and for four and five months as low as $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. And yet, though money is a drug here, and relatively so at other monetary centres, in the South and West, in those agricultural sections where it is greatly needed, money is scarce and hard to get even at exorbitant rates of interest.

The plethoric congestion of the centres of finance is the very cause of monetary stringency outside of those centres. There is something radically wrong somewhere, and the following remedial recommendations, made in the recent report of Mr. Eckels, Comptroller of the Currency, are both timely and intelligent. The Comptroller suggests that the present national bank law be amended so as to allow the establishment of national banks upon a paid-up capital of \$25,000, instead of \$50,000, as now required under the law. This recommendation is done for the special benefit of small communities, and in that same line Mr. Eckels further recommends that the national banks now in existence be allowed under proper restrictions to establish branch banks wherever they can do so with prudence and to advantage.

Another important recommendation of the Comptroller is that the national banks be allowed to issue their notes up to the full amount of the par value of the United States bonds which they have on deposit with the government to secure their circulation, and that the semi-annual tax on national bank circulation be reduced to one-quarter of 1 per cent. The present law restricts the national bank circula-

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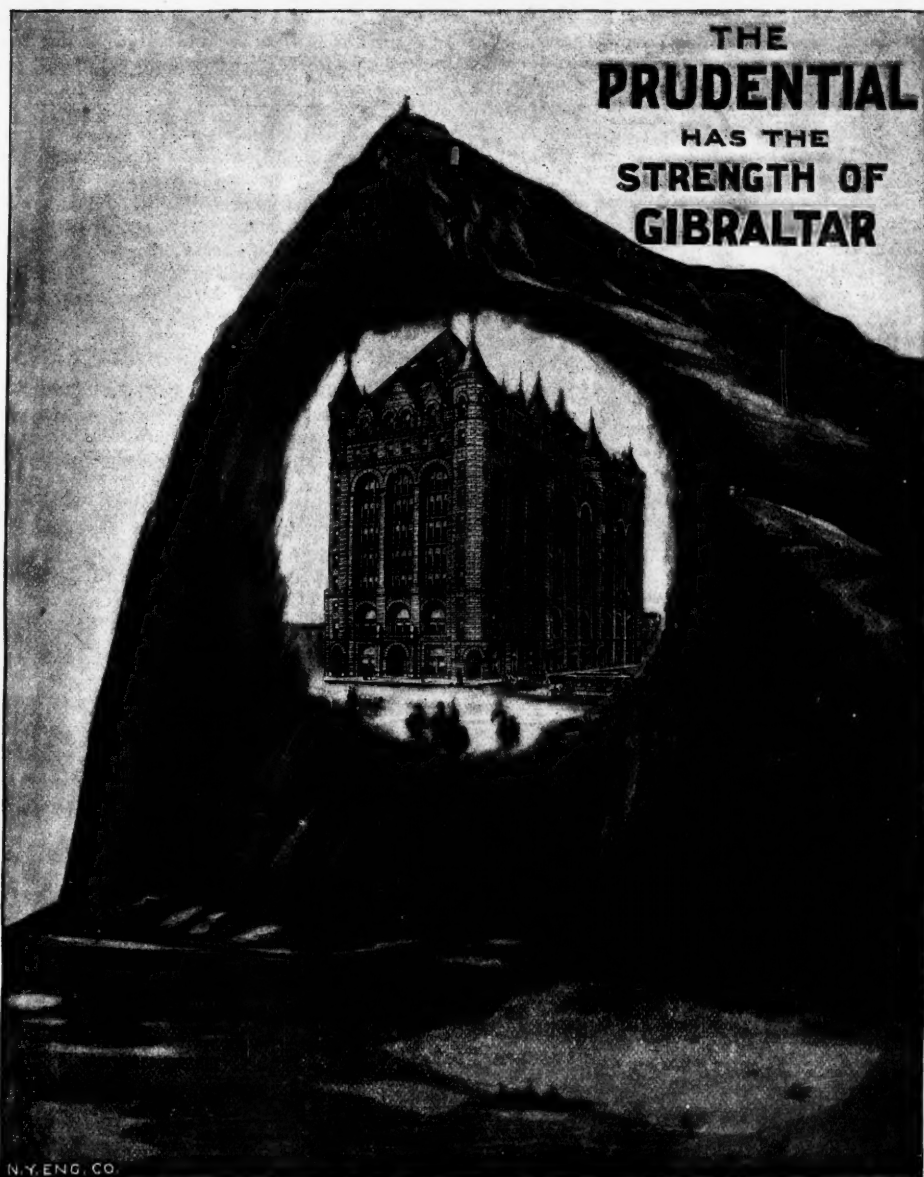
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tion to 90 per cent. of the par value of the bonds deposited with the government, and the present semi-annual tax on their circulation is a half of 1 per cent. In the conclusion of this part of his report the Comptroller strongly urges that the present outstanding "credit currency" of the government—namely, the greenbacks and treasury notes—be redeemed in gold as rapidly as practicable and permanently retired as redeemed, either by funding the same into a low interest bearing long date bond or otherwise. This suggestion if carried out would take the government entirely out of the banking business and do away with all necessity for a gold reserve in the Treasury.

IN EUROPE.

The European financial situation, as reflected by the London market, is the reverse of ours, at least as to interest rates. The Bank of England rate of discount has been steadily maintained at 4 per cent. for many weeks, which is above the average mark. This unusual relative position of the money markets of London and New York has recently led to rather



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extraordinary dealings here in foreign exchange, which amount, in their last analysis, to New York lending money to London. The anomaly of the case deserves an explanation. The difference between long and demand bills of exchange is exactly the same as the difference between a time and sight draft. That is, a sixty-day bill of exchange is payable sixty days after date and a demand bill is payable on presentation. Hence the difference between the price of long bills and demand bills is always regulated by the current rate of interest in the London money market.

Therefore, since time money of late has been ruling higher in London than in New York, capitalists with foreign connections have been able to sell their demand bills of exchange on London and buy long bills against such sales, so as to insure a profit on the transaction. The difference between what they got for their demand bills and what they had to pay for the long bills they bought would be just the London rate of interest on the amount of the long bills for the time they had to run. These transactions have not shown big profits, but have yielded to the capitalists a better rate of interest on their money than they could get here, owing to the plethora of idle money in this market, and many of our foreign banking houses have been resorting to the unusual operation.

THE IRON INDUSTRY.

Among the few encouraging signs of the times is the little better feeling in the iron trade. This industry is usually a reliable index of approaching conditions in general trade. Its influence throughout the industrial field is potent, because it is one of the essential elements in so many branches of manufacture.

The number of furnaces in blast on October 1 was 130, and this number had been increased by December 15 to 147; and the weekly output by this growth in the number of furnaces in operation was increased from 112,782 to 142,278 tons. This increase, it will be seen, amounts to over one and one-half million tons a year.

THE RAILROAD SITUATION.

The showing of a large majority of the railroads for the month of November was bad. Of the 127 making public statements of their gross earnings for the month of November only 34 showed increased receipts over the corresponding month of 1895, and of the 93 showing decreased earnings the aggregate loss was heavier than for any month since July, 1894, which was the month of the big railroad strike. The 127 roads above considered operate 94,094 miles, and the sum total of loss in their earnings for November, as compared with the same month of 1895, was \$4,553,172.

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